

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 635
H.R. 9720

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 9720.	.1
Digest of Public Law 635	.2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9720

- Mar. 2, 1956 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 9720 without amendment. House Report No. 1845. Print of bill and report.
- Mar. 5, 1956 House passed with amendment H. R. 9720.
- Mar. 6, 1956 H. R. 9720 referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred. Excerpt from House report on H. R. 9720 re rural development.
- May 29, 1956 Appropriations Subcommittee ordered H. R. 9720 reported with amendments.
- June 4, 1956 Senate committee reported H. R. 9720 with amendments. Senate Report No. 2093. Print of bill and report. Senate made this bill its unfinished business.
- June 5, 1956 Senate passed H. R. 9720 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- June 6, 1956 House conferees appointed.
- June 25, 1956 House received conference report. House Report No. 2414. Print of report.
- June 27, 1956 Both Houses agreed to conference report on H. R. 9720.
- June 29, 1956 Approved: Public Law 635, 84th Cong.

House and Senate hearings before Appropriations Committees.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 635

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1957.

Includes funds for the Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Social Security Administration.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 5, 1956
March 2, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 37

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....8	Farm program.....1,12	Natural resources.....5
Alaska.....17	Fisheries.....15	Price supports.....1,6
Appropriations.....9,11	Foreign aid.....16	Reclamation.....3,13
Banking.....24	Gasoline.....2	School milk.....10
Brucellosis.....10	Labeling.....21	Surplus property.....19
Cargo preference.....4	Lands.....17	Taxation.....2,23
Cooperatives.....20	Legislative program.....11	Timber.....5
Dairy industry.....21	Loans.....18	Tobacco.....22
Electrification.....20	Mining.....5,14	Transportation.....4
Farm housing.....18	Monopolies.....16	Wheat.....7

HIGHLIGHTS; Senate continued debate on farm bill. Senate committee reported bill to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline. President signed measures to increase allotments on burley, Maryland, and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos. Sen. Sparkman introduced and discussed bill to extend farm-housing program. House committee reported Labor-HEW and independent offices appropriations bill for 1957.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. p. 3363
Sens. Capehart, Welker, Anderson, Barrett (for himself and Sen. O'Mahoney), Clements (for himself and Sens. Barkley and Gore), and McCarthy submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 3331
Sen. Green inserted a resolution from the Rhode Island Agricultural Conference dealing with a variety of agricultural problems. p. 3327
2. FARM TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8780, to relieve farmers from excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm (S. Rept. 1609). p. 3328
3. RECLAMATION. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 500, authorizing the construction and maintenance of the Colorado River storage project. p. 3354 (House conferees have not yet been appointed.)
4. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler inserted a newspaper editorial critical of recent efforts to revise the Cargo Preference Act. p. 3331

5. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Murray inserted a number of articles relating to the "giveaway" of our natural resources. p. 3334

Sen. Neuberger criticized the Interior Department for its part in the Al Sarena timber case. p. 3361

6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Murray inserted a survey report indicating that a majority of the farmers voting in Hardin Co., Iowa, favor 90 percent price supports. p. 3343

7. WHEAT. Sen. Barkley inserted a Ky. Farm Bureau Federation telegram urging that Kentucky be designated in the pending farm bill as a commercial-wheat area. p. 3344

8. ADJOURNED until Mon., March 5. p. 3367

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2720, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 1845), and H. R. 2739, ~~the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 1847).~~ pp. 3368, 3390

10. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Received from the Cheese Producers' Marketing Association a resolution supporting H. R. 8320, providing additional funds for the school-milk and brucellosis eradication programs. p. 3391

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Acting Majority Leader, Rep. Albert, stated that on Mon., Mar. 5, the Consent Calendar would be called and the Labor-HEW appropriation bill would be considered; on Tues., Mar. 6, the Private Calendar would be called and the independent offices appropriation would be considered; and on Wed., Mar. 7, H. R. 2128, a patents extension bill, would be considered. p. 3370

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. King inserted a Fortune magazine article, "Farm Problem: 1956 Edition," and stated that "it seems to me to be an excellent analysis of the present farm problem." p. A1983

Rep. Hoffman inserted letters from two constituents describing how they have managed to keep and operate their farms. p. A1998

13. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Avery opposing the continued construction of Tuttle Creek Dam and stating that "it will inundate 5 towns." p. A1989

Speech in the House of Rep. Hosmer stating that "...the repayment provisions of H. R. 3383 (the upper Colorado River storage project bill) as amended are unsound and unworkable and would not provide repayment as claimed." p. A2001

14. MINING. Rep. Hoffman inserted Raymond Moley's article stating that an examination of the record into the Al Sarena mining case convinces him that the course was fair and logical and that the decision to grant the patents was proper under the law. p. A1997

15. FISHERIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly urging consideration of his bill, H. R. 9700, to establish a national policy with respect to the management and rehabilitation of our fisheries resources. p. A1997

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1957

MARCH 2, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9720]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the United States Soldiers' Home.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1957 on the following pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	844 to 866, inclusive
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	652 to 723, “
National Labor Relations Board.....	156 to 157, “
National Mediation Board.....	158 to 159, “
Railroad Retirement Board.....	162 to 163, “
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	136 to 137, “
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	150
United States Soldiers' Home.....	628 to 629, “

The Committee also considered estimates contained in House Documents 323 and 326. While no direct action was taken, in connection with this bill, on the supplemental requests for increased pay costs in 1956 as authorized by the Acts passed during the last session of Congress, these increased costs were taken into consideration in arriving at the recommended appropriations for 1957.

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each amount included in the bill for 1957, the corresponding budget estimate, and the amounts available for the fiscal year 1956, with appropriate comparisons. The appropriations for 1956 shown in this tabulation and elsewhere in this report, reflect only actual appropriations made to date. There are now pending before the Committee supplemental requests for well over \$10,000,000 to cover increased pay costs in 1956 under the activities provided for in this bill. If approved, this will change the 1956 appropriation for practically every "Salaries and expenses" item in the bill.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1956, the requests for 1957 and the amounts carried in the bill:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Bill for 1957	Bill for 1957 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957
Department of Labor.....	\$420,703,650	\$421,084,000	\$380,348,500	—\$40,355,150	—\$40,735,500
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,979,946,850	1,925,988,400	1,903,184,781	—76,762,069	—22,803,619
National Labor Relations Board.....	8,000,000	10,215,000	8,951,500	951,500	—1,263,500
National Mediation Board.....	1,187,000	1,245,000	1,187,000		—58,000
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Salaries and expenses.....	[6,100,000]	[7,308,000]	[6,493,000]	[+393,000]	[—815,000]
Military service credits.....		1,711,000			—1,711,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,134,000	3,400,000	3,134,000		—266,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5,000	5,000	5,000		
U. S. Soldiers Home.....	[4,400,000]	[5,364,000]	[6,564,000]	[+2,164,000]	[+1,200,000]
Total.....	2,412,976,500	2,363,648,400	2,296,810,781	—116,165,719	—66,837,619

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEW PROGRAMS

In the budget submission for the fiscal year 1956 the Department of Labor requested funds for two new programs. The first was \$40,000 to "develop and coordinate a program on the skills of the work force," and the second was \$173,000 to conduct a program aimed at promoting employment of the older worker. The Secretary seemed enthusiastic about both of these programs and convinced the Committee that real problems existed in these fields and that, with proper financial support, the Department of Labor should be able to do much in helping to solve these problems. As a result, the Committee and subsequently the Congress, allowed practically the full amount of the budget requests for these proposed activities. The Committee was extremely

disappointed this year to find that the Department has accomplished practically nothing in either of these fields since they appeared before the Committee last year. So near as could be determined during the hearings the Department has used the funds which were appropriated last year simply to work out operating procedures for the programs, most of which should have been done, and the Committee had assumed was done, before these programs were presented to Congress for appropriations last year. The Committee has again allowed the full budget request for both of these programs for next fiscal year but will expect some real results by the time of the hearings on the 1958 budget if they are to be continued.

The only new program presented in the Department of Labor's budget for fiscal year 1957 was one entitled "Development of agriculture's human resources," which was estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$900,000. The 1957 cost was for a proposed pilot program with the eventual cost of the program being, of course, on a much vaster scale. Exhaustive hearings were held on this program. The Committee was not convinced that the value of the program would warrant the very sizeable expenditure of federal funds and certainly was not convinced that even if the program were worthwhile it should be financed through the Department of Labor. No funds have been allowed in the bill for this program and the Department is cautioned not to divert funds appropriated for other purposes to it, as was done on a small scale this year even though Congress was presented with a request during the last session of Congress which was refused.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,751,000, a reduction of \$16,000 from the request, and \$164,000 over the appropriation for 1956. The amount allowed will provide for an additional position of assistant to the Under Secretary and secretarial service for the assistant, and for some additional expenses in the Office of the Administrative Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,021,000, a reduction of \$59,000 from the request, and \$288,100 above the appropriation for 1956. The largest item requiring increased funds is the annualization of the supplemental appropriation of \$250,000 which was passed at the end of the last session of Congress to provide additional personnel needed as a result of the revision of the minimum wage law. It is estimated that this annualization will require approximately \$127,000 additional in 1957. The remaining portion of the increase is to cover increased pay costs, and approximately \$50,000 for wage determination work in connection with enforcement of labor standards provisions in statutes applicable to Federal construction.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$911,500, a reduction of \$88,500 from the request, and \$94,000 over the amount appropriated for 1956. In addition to increased pay costs the amount allowed will provide approximately \$20,000 additional for the President's Com-

mittee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and \$25,000 for increased activities in connection with safety standards for the maritime industry.

BUREAU OF VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$383,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$22,500 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase is solely for the purpose of covering additional pay costs.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,399,000, a reduction of \$46,000 from the request, and \$249,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase provides approximately \$204,000 for increased pay costs and \$45,000 for additional field employees.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,558,000, a reduction of \$207,000 from the request, and \$536,750 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase provides approximately \$330,000 for increased pay costs, \$34,000 for collection and interpretation of labor market information, \$40,000 for management appraisal of state agencies, and \$92,000 for the Veterans' Placement Service. The remaining \$41,000 of the increase allowed is to provide for a continuation of the claimant characteristics study which was financed in 1956 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This does not represent an increase in this phase of the program but is simply to place the financing under the proper appropriation.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$250,000,000, a reduction of \$15,000,000 from the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1956. The amount allowed includes \$238,000,000 as a base appropriation and \$12,000,000 as a contingency fund to be available only to meet increased workloads above those estimated in the preparation of the budget and increased salary costs resulting from changes in state salary compensation plans. This compares with the appropriation for 1956 of \$230,000,000 as a base appropriation and \$20,000,000 as a contingency fund. Thus the appropriation recommended for 1957 is, for practical purposes, an increase of \$8,000,000 over the appropriation available for 1956. This increase will allow in full for the increased state salary rates which are already known, and are estimated to cost \$4,673,400, and for changes in personal service costs due to workload increases that are already foreseeable, which are estimated to cost \$2,858,700. The remaining portion of the increase will cover miscellaneous increases in costs of administering these programs. The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security informed the Committee during the hearings that a substantial portion of the 1956 appropriation will not be obligated because of the fact that the workload in connection with these programs has been somewhat below that which was estimated at the time the 1956 budget was presented to Congress.

The Committee requested that investigators review the legislative activities of the Interstate Conference of State Employment Security Administrators. The Committee had previously received complaints to the effect that federal funds had been and were being used for lobbying purposes. It is not the desire of this Committee to prevent any Member of Congress from conferring with any State official of his State relative to matters pertaining to legislation but at the same time the Committee does not believe that federal funds should be used for developing propaganda or attending gatherings for the purpose of influencing Congress in the formulation of legislation. While the Bureau and the Department has set forth its policy on the use of grant funds for legislative and lobbying purposes it is believed that such notices to State officials have been altogether too infrequent. It is recommended that such type of notice be sent at least once annually to State administrators. Steps should be taken also to insure a more current post auditing of expenditures involved than was discovered to be the practice at the time of the investigation.

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The bill includes \$70,000,000, a reduction of \$20,000,000 from the request, and \$50,000,000 below the appropriation for 1956. The Department now estimates that at least \$30,000,000 of the \$120,000,000 available for 1956 will not be obligated because of the number of claims being much smaller than was estimated at the time the appropriation was made. During the first six months of fiscal year 1956 obligations under this program were \$34,316,011. The amount recommended by the Committee for 1957 is slightly more than twice the amount obligated during the six month period referred to.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.—The bill includes \$25,000,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the request, and \$5,000,000 above the appropriation for 1956. There is now pending before the Committee a supplemental request for 1956 in the amount of \$10,000,000. On the basis of statistics at hand the Committee is inclined to believe that this request is somewhat more than will be necessary. However, it is obvious that some additional funds are needed for 1956. Therefore, the comparison with the current 1956 appropriation is not entirely valid. The amount recommended for 1957 is approximately twice the obligations for the most recent six month period at the time the Committee held hearings on this item.

Mexican farm-labor program.—The bill includes \$1,888,000, the amount of the request, and \$103,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase allowed is slightly less than the amount necessary to cover increased pay costs.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,347,000, a reduction of \$6,000 from the request, and \$172,500 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase will provide for increased pay costs and for three additional positions to work with disabled claimants and state vocational rehabilitation agencies in an effort to increase the number of rehabilitated claimants. This program, if successful, will obviously save considerably more money than it will cost.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$6,687,000, a reduction of \$313,000 from the request, and \$622,000 above the appropriation for 1956. Approximately half of the increase allowed is accounted for by increased pay costs estimated at \$352,000 for 1956. The remainder of the increase is broken down as follows: publication of the revised Occupational Outlook Handbook, \$20,000; expansion of the joint state-federal labor turnover program, \$150,000; additional statistical work necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the Consumer Price Index, \$100,000; automation studies, \$30,000; and a deduction of \$30,000 for activities transferred to the Bureau of Employment Security in 1957. The Committee has disallowed an increase in funds to place the estimates of employment in manufacturing industries on a semimonthly rather than a monthly basis. In the opinion of the Committee, the justifications for this item were very weak and no such program change should be made even if it should prove to be possible within the overall amount allowed to the Bureau.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$403,000, the amount of the request, and \$55,000 above the amount appropriated for 1956. The amount allowed will provide additional funds for pay cost increases and for five new positions necessary for a study of nurses' earnings, hours and working conditions.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$10,000,000, the amount of the request, and \$2,338,000 above the amount appropriated for 1956. The increase is solely for the purposes of covering increased pay costs and annualizing the supplemental appropriation made for fiscal year 1956. The 1956 supplemental appropriation of \$1,500,000 was made with the understanding that many of the additional employees would not be hired until about the time that the minimum wage increase went into effect—March 1, 1956. Thus, by the end of the current fiscal year the Division's staff will be built up to the point where it will be necessary to have the full amount contained in the bill to sustain it on an annual basis in 1957.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Committee was, in general, very favorably impressed with the budget submitted by the Department for the numerous activities it is charged with carrying out. For the first time in many years, the budget which was submitted was one which basically followed the thinking of this Committee as reflected in the action which it has taken on past years' requests. This change in attitude is reflected all the way from small items such as the "chartroom" which the new Secretary has eliminated from the budget for his own immediate office, to the increases for medical research. After detailed hearings on each item in the budget, there were, of course, many areas where

the Committee made adjustments in the estimates. Those instances are explained in the following narrative portions of this report.

RETARDED CHILDREN

In the Committee's report on the appropriation bill for 1956, the Committee called attention to the great and growing problem in this country, concerning mentally retarded children. At that time, the Federal Government had no real program of any kind for studying this problem or for attempting to alleviate the problem. The Committee, at that time, took affirmative action to appropriate an additional \$750,000, over the amount requested, to the National Institutes of Health and, further, indicated to the Office of Education that it should be prepared to present a real program at the time of the hearings on the budget request for 1957.

While this program is still quite new, it is obvious from the material presented to the Committee and from the hearings held on the subject, that real progress is being made and that the future holds promise for considerably greater progress. The budget which was presented to Congress includes \$675,000 for a specific research program in the field of education of the mentally retarded; \$80,000 for the Children's Bureau in order that they can work with the states and communities in the field of mental retardation, particularly with respect to preschool children; and \$750,000 for continued research at the National Institutes of Health on the medical aspects of the problem. The Department is also proposing additional legislation, in this field, which, if enacted, will authorize appropriations for training of teachers for the mentally retarded. The Committee was advised that the Department would request an additional \$500,000 to carry out this legislation in 1957 if it becomes law.

The Committee was pleased with the progress which is indicated but felt that the program for 1957 falls short of that which is indicated to be necessary in view of the size of this problem. The Committee has specifically approved each of the budgeted amounts for this program as set forth in the preceding paragraph. In addition, while specific amounts are not dictated, the Committee will expect the Department to expand the proposed medical research program in this field, carried on by the National Institutes of Health, within the increased amount that is carried in the bill over the amount which was requested. The Committee also increased by approximately \$4,000,000, over the budget request, the amount for grants for maternal and child health activities. It is the Committee's intention that approximately half of this increase be applied to programs for mentally retarded children.

NURSE SHORTAGE

During the hearings for each of the last several years the Committee has been told about the shortage of nurses in the Nation. During the last few years the Committee has been asked to approve additional funds for activities in various phases of the problem. So far, the Congress has looked quite favorably on these requests. The Committee again this year asked about the progress being made. The progress report that has been received is disappointing to say the least. It is becoming more and more apparent that practically nothing

is being done except to study the problem and its significance, all of which was pretty well known in the first place. The Committee is of the opinion that some results in solving the problem should be in evidence by next year or other means should be employed in attempting a solution.

PROBLEMS OF THE AGING

The Committee was likewise again disappointed this year that the Department made such a poor showing so far as any accomplishments are concerned with respect to the problems of the aging. Since it is well recognized that this is a growing problem with the steady increase in the number of older people in our population, it has been a source of considerable concern on the part of the Committee that so little in the way of a program in this field could be presented by the Department or its many constituents whose activities naturally come in contact with this problem. It is certainly to be hoped that in another year something substantial, in the way of a program, will be developed.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind.—The bill includes \$230,000, the amount of the request, and \$6,000 over the appropriation for 1956.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$6,779,000, the amount of the request, and \$995,000 over the amount appropriated for 1956. The increase is the first step in carrying out a program of strengthening food and drug inspection along the general lines that were recommended unanimously by a citizens' advisory committee that was established for the specific purpose of reviewing this activity which is so important to the health of the American people. This committee was composed of leading people from business, education, labor, and the legal profession. Included on it were representatives of businesses regulated under the food and drug laws. This committee recommended, as the first year in a program of expansion, that appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration be increased from 10 percent to 20 percent over 1956. Taking into consideration nonrecurring items and other adjustments, the increase requested, and allowed by the Committee, is approximately a 15 percent increase.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,755,000, the amount of the request, and \$125,000 less than the amount appropriated in 1956. The decrease below the 1956 appropriation is accounted for entirely by an estimated reduction in the number of patients that will be cared for in the tuberculosis hospital.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$615,000, the amount of the request, and \$76,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase is to cover increased pay costs and to provide funds for five additional positions.

Construction.—The bill includes \$2,547,000, the amount of the request, and \$322,000 over the amount appropriated for 1956. Fiscal year 1957 will be the second year of a three-year program, which was formulated at the insistence of this Committee, to provide a physical plant at Gallaudet College that will meet minimum standards necessary for full accreditation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,300,000, a reduction of \$110,000 from the request, and \$424,600 above appropriation for 1956. The increase allowed will provide \$215,000 for salary increases under legislation already enacted, approximately \$50,000 for additional salary adjustments requested by the University, and over \$150,000 for additional personnel and related expenses. The amount carried in the bill will provide the largest number of employees that the University has ever had, even though the enrollment, as reflected in the table on page 115 of the hearings, will be very little above the low point for the last ten years, and will be over 30 percent under the peak reached in 1949. It is the sincere hope of the Committee that the additional stimulation of increased appropriations during recent years, both for salaries and expenses and for new construction at Howard University, will result in increased enrollment which will make full utilization of its educational potential.

Plans and specifications.—The bill includes no funds for this purpose. The request of \$150,000 was for exactly the same items and in the same amount as a similar request which was denied last year.

Construction of buildings.—The bill includes \$100,000, the full amount of the request, and \$22,000 less than the appropriation for 1956.

Liquidation of contract authority.—The bill includes \$286,200, the amount of the request, and \$1,722,400 under the amount appropriated last year.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education.—The bill includes \$29,267,081, an increase of \$2,767,081 above the request, and the same amount above the appropriation for 1956. The amount carried in the bill is the full amount authorized to be appropriated by the applicable basic legislation. The merits of this program are so well known to all Members of Congress that it is certainly unnecessary to repeat them in this report. In recommending an appropriation in excess of the amount requested for this program, the Committee took into consideration not only these merits, but also the fact that Federal funds are matched by State and local funds to the extent of over four dollars to one Federal dollar, even though the legal requirements are for only a fifty-fifty matching.

Further endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.—The bill includes \$2,501,500, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1956.

Payments to school districts.—The bill includes \$79,000,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$14,000,000 over the amount thus far appropriated for 1956. There is, however, currently pending

before the Committee a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1956. It should also be pointed out that the budget request for 1957 was based on the law as it currently stands, which provides that the so-called "3-percent absorption feature" shall be in effect for that fiscal year. If, as appears quite likely, the effective date of this provision is again postponed, the amount carried in this bill will be insufficient and it will also be necessary to make a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1957 in order to cover all entitlements.

Assistance for school construction.—Inasmuch as the basic legislation for this program expires, with regard to the taking of applications, on June 30, 1956, no appropriation was requested for fiscal year 1957. However, the budget contains a requested revision of the appropriation language to make available an additional \$350,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for technical services which they render in connection with the program. Since this workload will drop very considerably in 1957, the Committee recommends that the limitation be increased from \$750,000 to \$925,000 rather than to \$1,100,000 as recommended in the budget.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,500,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 from the request, and \$1,450,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The Committee still feels, to reiterate the language of last year's report, that we ought to have an Office of Education that is effective, and one that the educational authorities all over the country would have pride in and look to for leadership and assistance in their problems. The Committee is in substantial agreement with the general plan for increasing the effectiveness of the Office of Education as was revealed in their budget. However, it also feels that the program which was presented represents a greater expansion of the activities of this office than can be accomplished in an orderly manner in one year. The budget request represented an increase of almost 100 percent over the appropriation for 1956. The Committee's recommendation represents close to a 50 percent increase.

Taking into consideration increased pay costs, certain nonrecurring items, and the budgeted reductions for reduced workloads in certain activities, the base for 1957 is approximately \$3,125,000. The action of the Committee would allow an increase of \$675,000 budgeted for research on educational problems of the mentally retarded, and \$700,000 for the most pressing of the other new activities included in the budget. The Committee was not favorably impressed with the need to establish a new library in the Office of Education, but aside from this item, it is leaving to the discretion of the Commissioner of Education the activities to which the additional \$760,000 will be applied.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States and other agencies.—The bill includes \$35,000,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 from the request, and \$1,250,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The action of the Committee with regard to individual sections of the act is as follows: For the basic grants under section 2, the Committee has included \$32,500,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 from the request and \$2,500,000 above the appropriation

for 1956. The Committee has approved \$1,500,000 for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of the act, which is the amount requested and the same as the amount appropriated for 1956. The legislation authorizing appropriations for special expansion projects under section 4 (a) (2) expires at the end of the current fiscal year, and so no request was made nor is an appropriation included in the bill. The bill includes \$1,000,000 for unique special projects under section 4 of the act, a reduction of \$1,000,000 from the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1956.

The Committee has approved language which will make the amount of \$45,500,000 the basis for calculating allotments to the states under section 2 of the act. This language will make it possible for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to allot the maximum sum, which would be available under the basic legislation, to any state whose legislature has appropriated sufficient funds to match such amount. Thus, if the Committee has erred in its judgment that the request for basic grants under section 2 was more than could be matched by the states, no state's allotment would be affected, and it would be necessary to appropriate a supplemental sum at a later date. On the basis of statistics submitted to the Committee with regard to appropriations by the states, there appears to be very little likelihood that such a supplemental would be necessary, however.

For some years, the Committee has been concerned with the fact that the states have not given as much attention as they should to rehabilitation of the more difficult cases, such as cerebral palsy, the mentally retarded, etc. This fact has been noted through individual observations of Members, by way of comments and reports from interested individuals, and was one of the major criticisms of the program made by investigators employed by the Committee to make a thorough study of this program during the second session of the 83d Congress. The rather obvious reason why greater attention is given to the easy cases such as those who need eyeglasses or hearing aids, is that the states statistics on the number rehabilitated can be built up so much more easily with these, than with cases which may take many months of treatment and training to place in a position where they can be gainfully employed. This problem has been discussed with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation during hearings on this budget and other budgets for recent years, but there has still been no evidence submitted to the Committee to show any change in the average state's attitude in this regard. The Committee hopes that during the ensuing year, a concerted effort will be made to play down the emphasis on statistics and to increase the emphasis on making the greatest contribution to human welfare with the funds provided. The Committee feels sure that the latter objective would be served by increased emphasis on rehabilitation of the cerebral palsy sufferers and the mentally retarded, to mention two specific categories.

Training and traineeships.—The bill includes \$2,750,000, the amount of the request and \$675,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,160,000, a reduction of \$177,000 from the request, and \$160,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general.—The bill includes \$14,186,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$3,974,000 below the appropriation for 1956. The reduction in this item reflects the elimination of a special appropriation of \$4,500,000 made in the supplemental bill last year to start the program for distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

Venereal diseases.—The bill includes \$3,640,000, the amount of the request, and \$140,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase is solely to provide for increased pay costs.

Tuberculosis.—The bill includes \$6,375,000, the amount of the request, and \$375,000 above the appropriation for 1956. The increase provides approximately \$80,000 to cover increased pay costs and \$295,000 for expenses necessary for further research and testing of the drug isoniazid for use as a tuberculosis preventative.

Communicable diseases.—The bill includes \$5,210,000, the amount of the request, and \$40,000 below the appropriation for 1956.

Sanitary engineering activities.—The bill includes \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$260,000 from the request and an increase of \$1,310,000 above the appropriation for 1956. By far the greater portion of the increase is for intensified activities in the field of air pollution control as authorized by Public Law 159 passed in the last session of Congress. The request also contained an increase of \$25,000 to evaluate and demonstrate the effectiveness of tentative sanitary standards, which this division has developed, in improving the sanitary quality of poultry and poultry products. This would be a pilot program carried on in cooperation with selected state and local agencies which express a desire for such services. The Committee is very much impressed with the need for more work in this field and was a little surprised at the estimate that this particular program would only cost \$25,000. If the demands of states and municipalities for this assistance cannot be satisfied within the amount budgeted it is the desire of the Committee that additional funds be allocated for this activity from the total appropriations provided in the bill.

Disease and sanitation investigation and control, Territory of Alaska.—The bill provides \$1,145,000, the amount of the request, and \$20,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

Hospital construction grants.—The bill includes \$111,000,000, a reduction of \$19,000,000 from the request, and the same as the appropriation for 1956. The reduction recommended by the Committee is entirely in the four new categories of construction included under part G of the act. These are diagnostic or treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes.

The first appropriation for the four new categories of construction was made in fiscal year 1955. For that year a supplemental appropriation of \$21,000,000 was available to the Public Health Service early in the fiscal year. During the hearings on the current bill it was brought out that the Public Health Service was not able to obligate any of those funds during the fiscal year 1955. Under the law, funds appropriated for hospital construction remain available for obligation

for two fiscal years, thus the \$21,000,000, appropriated for 1955 but unobligated at the end of that year, carried forward to 1956. It was found that during the first seven months of 1956 the Public Health Service had still only obligated approximately \$3,000,000 of the 1955 appropriation and did not expect to obligate all of it by the end of the fiscal year. Since none of the additional \$21,000,000, appropriated in the 1956 appropriation act for these four new categories, will be obligated in the fiscal year 1956, the full \$21,000,000 so provided will carry forward and be available in fiscal year 1957. Even with the reduction made by the Committee the accompanying bill contains an additional \$21,000,000 for these categories, thus making available, for the fiscal year 1957, a total of \$42,000,000. The rate of obligation will have to increase by over 100 percent in 1957 over 1956 if the funds provided in the Committee's bill are to be fully utilized. Nothing has been presented to the Committee to indicate that interest in this part of the program is such that any greater increase in the rate of obligation can be expected.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.—The bill includes \$1,381,000, a reduction of \$38,000 from the request, and \$131,000 over the appropriation for 1956. The increase will provide for increased pay costs approximating \$81,000 and \$50,000 for increased personnel and related expenses.

Hospitals and medical care.—The bill includes \$35,661,000, a reduction of \$150,000 from the request, and \$1,335,000 above the appropriation for 1956. Most of the increase will be required to cover increased pay costs.

Foreign Quarantine Service.—The bill includes \$3,245,000, the amount of the request, and \$245,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

Indian health activities.—The bill includes \$38,125,000, the amount of the request, and \$4,285,000 above the appropriation for 1956. While the amount recommended will provide for some increase in staff, the major portion is simply to permit the continued employment on a full-year basis of those employees who will be on the rolls for only a portion of the fiscal year 1956 under the expansion program which was provided for in the 1956 appropriation. The U. S. Public Health Service has been charged with the responsibility for this activity for less than a year. It is too early now to be able to determine whether or not they will be able to correct the obviously deplorable conditions which now exist with regard to the health of the Indians. The Committee does have high hopes, and feels that the service deserves full support in their efforts to correct a shameful condition which has already existed for much too long a period of time. The Public Health Service has been placed on notice that a complete progress report will be expected at the time they present their 1958 budget.

Construction of Indian health facilities.—The bill includes \$8,762,000, the amount of the request, and \$3,762,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The following table sets forth, for each Institute as well as in total, the Committee's recommendations compared with the request and the appropriations for 1956:

Institute	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
Operating expenses.....	\$5,899,000	\$11,922,000	\$11,922,000	+\$6,023,000	-----
National Cancer Institute.....	24,828,000	32,437,000	34,437,000	+9,609,000	+\$2,000,000
Mental health activities.....	18,001,000	21,749,000	23,749,000	+5,748,000	+2,000,000
National Heart Institute.....	18,778,000	22,106,000	25,106,000	+6,328,000	+3,000,000
Dental health activities.....	2,136,000	2,971,000	3,471,000	+1,335,000	+500,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	10,740,000	13,345,000	13,845,000	+3,105,000	+500,000
Microbiology activities.....	7,580,000	9,799,000	8,799,000	+1,219,000	—1,000,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	9,861,000	12,196,000	14,196,000	+4,335,000	+2,000,000
Construction of animal facilities.....	600,000	-----	-----	—600,000	-----
Total, National Institutes of Health.....	98,423,000	126,525,000	135,525,000	+37,102,000	+9,000,000

The Committee held long and detailed hearings with the top men of the National Institutes of Health and also with the top men of each of the individual Institutes. After this was done many hours of additional hearings were held with some of the leading doctors of the Nation in the fields covered by the Institutes. The Committee was, in general, favorably impressed with the program and budget that was submitted. However, the information given the Committee during these hearings indicates that the funds requested fall short of the amount which can efficiently be used to attain the maximum benefits that can reasonably be expected of their medical research program, and the Committee is therefore recommending increases, over the requests, which total \$10,000,000.

The Committee calls particular attention to the urgency of taking steps at this time to ensure that an adequate supply of medical research scientists will be available in the years ahead. No aspect of the Federal program for support of medical research is more significant than manpower training. In the general appropriation "Operating Expenses, NIH," this was recognized in the estimates by sharp increases in funds for the training of manpower in fields basic to clinical medicine. The same was not true, with respect to the categorical appropriations; in fact, in the majority of cases there was no increase at all for training grants. For these reasons, the Committee would expect that approximately 40 percent of the total recommended \$10 million increase to be devoted to activities promoting the training of manpower. The remaining amount should be used primarily for research grants.

The precise form of the training programs in any one of the NIH appropriations should be a matter for professional determination by the responsible program leaders in cooperation with the various National Advisory Councils.

While the above remarks apply generally to all of the Institutes, there are additional comments concerning certain of the individual Institutes that are pertinent.

National Cancer Institute.—The Committee will expect the increase of \$2,000,000 to be used in approximately equal proportions to expand research grants and to extend training activities. Special emphasis should be given to research in the promising, and relatively new, fields of virology and chemotherapy.

National Institute of Mental Health.—The Committee was impressed with the fact that the outlook for findings that may halt the alarming rise in hospitalization of the mentally ill, which now costs more than \$1.1 billion per year in tax dollars, is better than at any time in the history of mankind.

The Committee recommends that the budget of this Institute be increased by \$2 million above the estimate, with about 50 percent of the increase devoted to additional research grants for evaluation and development of the new tranquillizing drugs.

National Heart Institute.—The Committee has heard testimony from eminent doctors in this field to the effect that while there is no immediate prospect of a major scientific break-through in heart research, there is good reason to believe that intensified research would bring solid advances in control of heart disease brought on by arteriosclerosis and in control of high blood pressure. The Committee recommends that the budget of this Institute be increased by \$3 million above the estimate to provide for an accelerated research program on arteriosclerosis, for some additional work on hypertension, and to train research manpower in considerably greater numbers.

National Institute of Dental Research.—The Committee recommends that research grants for this Institute be increased by \$500,000 above the estimate. On the basis of testimony on the long-range needs for dental research, the Committee feels these funds should be used primarily to establish stronger research centers in which a wide range of scientific specialities can be brought into an active participation on research relating to dental disorders.

National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.—Again, the primary deficiency in the estimates for this area of research was the general inadequacy of training funds.

The Committee recommends that training grants of this Institute be increased by \$500,000. The range of research has developed in such a diverse manner and has expanded at such a rate that a sharp increase in advanced research training is called for.

Microbiology activities.—The Committee is of the opinion that vital work in this field can be adequately advanced by an increase of \$1 million less than proposed in the estimate.

It should be pointed out in connection with this Institute's budget that activities estimated to cost \$1,272,700 in 1956 have been transferred to other appropriations. Thus the amount allowed by the Committee is actually an increase of approximately \$2,500,000, or almost 40 percent, over the amount available for the comparable activities in 1956.

The Committee has some doubts about this Institute's program for the production of germ-free animals although it has so recently been called to the Committee's attention that there has been insufficient time to study the matter thoroughly. The Committee received excellent testimony from Dr. Reyneirs, Director of the Lobund Institute at Notre Dame. Since this is the only place in the world today that has the technical know-how in this field, it is the present thought of the Committee that more consideration might well have been given to assisting in the development of that laboratory as a possibly more efficient means of increasing the production of these animals.

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.—The Committee was impressed by the soundness of research in this area, and by the potentialities for further productive growth of research

in the immediate future. As one area of particular promise, the Committee notes studies of prenatal influences, and injuries at and immediately following birth, in relation to mental retardation, cerebral palsy and epilepsy.

The Committee recommends that the estimate proposed by this Institute be increased by \$2 million, and that of this sum approximately half be used to increase research grants. These research grant funds should permit the initiation of field investigations involving wide geographical collaboration which the Committee is informed are required for many pressing problems in this field; and would permit some additional expansion of the, still too little, work being done in the field of multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's disease.

As is true in the case of most of the other Institutes, a substantial share of the increase should be used to strengthen training activities.

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.—The bill includes \$147,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1956.

Retired pay of commissioned officers.—The bill includes \$1,450,000, the amount of the request, and \$225,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,172,000, a reduction of \$38,000 from the request and an increase of \$410,000 over the appropriation for 1956. This appropriation has been consistently held down, and reductions have been applied against it, during the last several years, while, at the same time, appropriations have been made to very substantially increase the programs of the Public Health Service. This was very graphically presented to the Committee by way of material which appears on page 792 of the hearings. In recognition of this fact, the Committee has allowed some increase for staff as well as sufficient funds to cover increased pay costs.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,737,000, the amount of the request, and \$210,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.—The bill includes \$270,000, the amount of the request, and \$330,000 below the appropriation for 1956.

Construction, maximum security building.—The bill includes \$6,821,000, the amount of the request, which amount is estimated to be sufficient to complete the construction and equipping of the building.

An appropriation of \$269,000 was made for fiscal year 1956 to complete plans and specifications. It was testified that such plans and specifications will be finished, and invitations to bid on the actual construction will be sent out as soon as this appropriation is available.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill includes \$97,000,000, a reduction of \$711,000 from the request, and \$11,000,000 over the appropriation for 1956. The increase is almost entirely for additional workload resulting from the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act, and for increased pay costs.

Grants to States for public assistance.—The bill includes \$1,300,000,000, a reduction of \$15,000,000 from the request, and \$100,000,000 below the appropriation for 1956. The estimates for 1957 were prepared on the basis of the law as it now stands, that is, on the basis that the so-called McFarland Amendment will expire September 30, 1956. If the McFarland Amendment is extended as it has been in the past, by practically unanimous vote, the Department estimates that it will be necessary to submit a supplemental request for over \$160,000,000. Thus, it is almost inevitable that the Committee will have to review this program before the end of this session of Congress, at which time the Committee will undoubtedly be presented with more realistic estimates and more realistic data upon which it can, in turn, recommend a more realistic appropriation to the Congress.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.—The bill includes \$1,698,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the request, and \$156,750 above the amount appropriated for 1956.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The bill includes \$1,822,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request, and \$182,000 above the amount appropriated for 1956. The increase is slightly more than enough to cover estimated increased pay costs, and the budgeted increase of \$80,556 for activities in connection with mentally retarded children. Almost all of the decrease is accounted for by the disallowance of the budgeted increase for work in the field of juvenile delinquency. The Committee is not discounting the seriousness of the juvenile delinquency problem, and there is included in the bill the amount of approximately \$165,000 for work in this field, however, Congress has increased appropriations for this activity in the Children's Bureau for each of the last two fiscal years, and as yet, the Bureau has not been able to show any real accomplishments.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.—The bill includes \$39,361,000, an increase of \$4,072,300 over the request, and \$5,204,400 over the appropriation for 1956. The Committee has approved the budget request of \$15,000,000 for crippled children's services, which is the maximum authorized in the basic legislation; it has approved the budget request of \$8,361,000 for child welfare services, which is an increase of \$1,132,100 over the amount which is available in 1956; and has increased the budget request of \$11,927,700 for maternal and child health services, to \$16,000,000. There has been no substantial increase in the amount of funds for maternal and child health services for several years. The amount allowed by the Committee will still fall slightly short of the 1951 appropriation on the basis of the amount per child, due to the much more rapid increase in the child population in the United States than in this appropriation. It is the desire of the Committee that approximately half of the increase provided be spent on the very important and much neglected problem of mentally retarded children.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$212,000, and authorizes the transfer of \$160,000 from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Fund, the amount of the request in both instances, and an increase of \$39,000 and \$30,000, respectively, over the amounts provided for 1956.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$1,588,000, and authorizes the transfer \$225,000 from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the full amount of the budget request in both instances, and an increase of \$188,000 and \$25,000 respectively over the amounts provided for 1956.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$1,985,000 and authorizes the transfer of \$500,000 from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, a reduction of \$45,000 and \$26,200, respectively, from the amounts requested, and an increase of \$185,000 and \$100,000, respectively, above the amounts provided for 1956. The amount allowed will be sufficient to cover increased pay costs, the full budgeted increase of \$89,781 for additional auditors, and approximately \$50,000 of the additional \$110,000 requested for field administration.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$426,000 and an authorization to transfer \$419,100 from other appropriations for which this office does work, the full amounts of the budget request, and \$53,500 and \$26,600, respectively, above the appropriation for 1956.

Surplus property utilization.—The bill includes \$450,000, a reduction of \$25,000 from the request, and \$50,000 above the appropriation for 1956.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$8,951,500, a reduction of \$1,263,500 from the request, and \$951,500 above the appropriation for 1956. The justifications presented to the Committee for the very considerable increase in this appropriation were based on an anticipated future workload which is estimated to result from intensification of organizational activities by the AFL-CIO. There was no showing of any substantial increase in workload to date. It is the feeling of the Committee that any greater increase in this appropriation should be deferred until there is more concrete evidence that this additional workload will actually develop.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$435,000, a reduction of \$35,000 from the request, and the exact amount appropriated for 1956.

Arbitration and emergency boards.—The bill includes \$250,000, the amount of the request, and the amount appropriated for 1956.

National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$502,000, a reduction of \$23,000 from the request, and the exact amount that was appropriated for 1956.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes an authorization to expend \$6,493,000 from the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund, a reduction of \$815,000 from the request, and an increase of \$393,000 over the amount appropriated for 1956. The increase is equal to the amount necessary to cover increased pay costs. While it is recognized that some increase

in workload will accrue in 1957 due to recent amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and the Social Security Act, it is the belief of the Committee that certain nonrecurring expenses in 1956 coupled with increased productivity which can reasonably be expected, will enable the Board to efficiently carry out its responsibility within the amount allowed.

Last year in the report on the appropriation bill for 1956, the committee was very critical of certain actions of the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman received like criticism from the Senate Committee on Appropriations. These matters were fully discussed in the hearings on the 1957 request. The committee is pleased to note that no attempt has been made to repeat such actions as refusing to take applications for unemployment benefits from Navajo Indians, and attempting to place career employees into the so-called Schedule C classification. The fact that the Board has also reversed its previous ruling that Puerto Ricans who returned to Puerto Rico were not eligible for unemployment compensation, and has rescinded its previous, formal order refusing to accept certain Navajo claims, indicates that the committee had valid grounds for being critical of these actions.

Military service credits.—The Committee has not allowed the appropriation of \$1,711,000 requested to reimburse the railroad retirement account, for military service credits claimed to have accrued under the Railroad Retirement Act. At about the same time that the Committee received this budget, it also received a report from the General Accounting Office, in which they recommend the recovery of a substantial portion of the \$334,429,100 already appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board out of the general funds of the United States Treasury for the purpose of crediting military service as railroad employment. The Committee feels that a more detailed study of this situation should certainly be made before any additional appropriations for this purpose are approved.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,124,000, a reduction of \$266,000 from the request, and the amount of the appropriation for 1956.

Boards of inquiry.—The bill includes \$10,000, the amount of the request, and the amount appropriated for 1956.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.—The bill includes \$5,000, the amount of the request, and the amount of the appropriation for 1956.

TITLE VIII—SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation.—The bill includes an authorization to expend \$6,564,000 from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the request and \$2,164,000 over the appropriation for 1956. The increase of \$1,200,000 is to increase the amount of the appropriation requested for construction from

\$1,000,000 to \$2,200,000. The latter amount is the latest estimate of the funds that would be required to complete construction of the "service center." It is the feeling of the Committee that this construction could be more economically and expeditiously completed if the full amount were made available in 1957, so that it would be unnecessary to split contracts for this construction between two fiscal years.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 16, in connection with "Howard University, Construction of buildings", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

and such amount shall be in addition to the limitation of cost established by Public Law 452, 82d Congress.

On page 20, in connection with "Public Health Service", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

for expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$300 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation;

On page 20, in connection with "Public Health Service", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed by the National Institutes of Health for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (e) or section 207 (f) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum;

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 138, 331	7, 138, 331	-----
Total-----	9, 688, 331	9, 688, 331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended.....	\$40,000	\$40,000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia.....	11,500	11,500	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	49,461	-----	-----
Total, Department of Labor.....	100,961	51,500	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund.....	13,000	13,000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	350	350	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	43,350	43,350	-----
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	730,000,000	770,011,000	+40,011,000

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund-----	10, 000, 000	10, 560, 000	+ 560, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	740, 000, 000	780, 571, 000	+ 40, 571, 000
SOLDIERS' HOME			
Soldiers' Home permanent fund-----	21, 000	21, 000	
Total trust funds, all agencies-----	740, 165, 311	780, 686, 850	+ 40, 521, 539

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956, ESTIMATES FOR 1957, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1957

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 587, 000	\$1, 767, 000	\$1, 751, 000	+\$164, 000	--\$16, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 732, 900	2, 080, 000	2, 021, 000	+288, 100	--59, 000
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	817, 500	1, 000, 000	911, 500	+94, 000	--88, 500
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	360, 500	383, 000	383, 000	+22, 500	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 150, 000	3, 445, 000	3, 399, 000	+249, 000	--46, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 021, 250	5, 765, 000	5, 558, 000	+536, 750	--207, 000
Grants to States-----	250, 000, 000	265, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	-----	--15, 000, 000
Unemployment compensation for veterans--	120, 000, 000	190, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	--50, 000, 000	--20, 000, 000

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	20,000,000	130,000,000	25,000,000	+5,000,000	-5,000,000
Mexican farm labor program-----	1,785,000	1,888,000	1,888,000	+103,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employment Security-----	396,806,250	392,653,000	352,446,000	-44,360,250	-40,207,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,174,500	2,353,000	2,347,000	+172,500	-6,000
Employees compensation fund (indefinite)---	[48,000,000]	[48,000,000]	[48,000,000]	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	2,174,500	2,353,000	2,347,000	+172,500	-6,000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	6,065,000	7,000,000	6,687,000	+622,000	-313,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	348,000	403,000	403,000	+55,000	-----
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	7,662,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+2,338,000	-----
Total, Department of Labor-----	420,703,650	421,084,000	380,348,500	-40,355,150	-40,735,500

¹ As revised in House Doc. 323.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind-----	\$224, 000	\$230, 000	\$230, 000	+\$6, 000	-----
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (general)-----	5, 784, 000	6, 779, 000	6, 779, 000	+995, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (certification and inspection services)-----	[1, 160, 050]	[1, 156, 550]	[1, 156, 550]	[-3, 500]	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	5, 784, 000	6, 779, 000	6, 779, 000	+995, 000	-----
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 880, 000	2, 755, 000	2, 755, 000	-125, 000	-----
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses-----	539, 000	615, 000	615, 000	+76, 000	-----
Construction-----	2, 225, 000	2, 547, 000	2, 547, 000	+322, 000	-----
Total, Gallaudet College-----	2, 764, 000	3, 162, 000	3, 162, 000	+398, 000	-----
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 875, 400	3, 410, 000	3, 300, 000	+424, 600	-----
					-\$110, 000

Plans and specifications-----		150, 000				— 150, 000
Construction of buildings-----	122, 000	100, 000			— 22, 000	
Liquidation of contract authority-----	2, 008, 600	286, 200			— 1, 722, 400	
Total, Howard University-----	5, 006, 000	3, 946, 200	3, 686, 200		— 1, 319, 800	— 260, 000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
Promotion and further development of vocational education-----	26, 500, 000	26, 500, 000	29, 267, 081		+ 2, 767, 081	+ 2, 767, 081
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500			
Payments to school districts-----	65, 000, 000	79, 000, 000	79, 000, 000		+ 14, 000, 000	
Assistance for school construction-----	24, 000, 000				— 24, 000, 000	
White House Conference on Education-----	420, 000				— 420, 000	
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 050, 000	6, 000, 000	4, 500, 000		+ 1, 450, 000	— 1, 500, 000
Total, Office of Education-----	121, 471, 500	114, 001, 500	115, 268, 581		— 6, 202, 919	+ 1, 267, 081
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
Grants to States and other agencies-----	33, 750, 000	37, 000, 000	35, 000, 000		+ 1, 250, 000	— 2, 000, 000
Training and traineeships-----	2, 075, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000		+ 675, 000	
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 000, 000	1, 337, 000	1, 160, 000		+ 160, 000	— 177, 000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	36, 825, 000	41, 087, 000	38, 910, 000		+ 2, 085, 000	— 2, 177, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Assistance to States, general-----	\$18, 160, 000	\$14, 186, 000	\$14, 186, 000	—\$3, 974, 000	-----
Grants to States for polio vaccination-----	30, 000, 000			—30, 000, 000	-----
Venereal diseases-----	3, 500, 000	3, 640, 000	3, 640, 000	+ 140, 000	-----
Tuberculosis-----	6, 000, 000	6, 375, 000	6, 375, 000	+ 375, 000	-----
Communicable diseases-----	5, 250, 000	5, 210, 000	5, 210, 000	—40, 000	-----
Sanitary engineering activities-----	4, 690, 000	6, 260, 000	6, 000, 000	+ 1, 310, 000	—\$260, 000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio-----	415, 000			—415, 000	-----
Disease and sanitation investigation and control, Territory of Alaska-----	1, 125, 000	1, 145, 000	1, 145, 000	+ 20, 000	-----
Hospital construction grants-----	111, 000, 000	130, 000, 000	111, 000, 000		—19, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	1, 250, 000	1, 419, 000	1, 381, 000	+ 131, 000	—38, 000
Hospitals and medical care-----	34, 326, 000	35, 811, 000	35, 661, 000	+ 1, 335, 000	—150, 000
Foreign Quarantine Service-----	3, 000, 000	3, 245, 000	3, 245, 000	+ 245, 000	-----
Indian health activities-----	33, 840, 000	38, 125, 000	38, 125, 000	+ 4, 285, 000	-----

Construction of Indian health facilities-----	5, 000, 000	8, 762, 000	8, 762, 000	+3, 762, 000	-----
National Institutes of Health:					
Operating expenses-----	5, 899, 000	11, 922, 000	11, 922, 000	+6, 023, 000	-----
National Cancer Institute-----	24, 828, 000	32, 437, 000	34, 437, 000	+9, 609, 000	+2, 000, 000
Mental health activities-----	18, 001, 000	21, 749, 000	23, 749, 000	+5, 748, 000	+2, 000, 000
National Heart Institute-----	18, 778, 000	22, 106, 000	25, 106, 000	+6, 328, 000	+3, 000, 000
Dental health activities-----	2, 136, 000	2, 971, 000	3, 471, 000	+1, 335, 000	+500, 000
Arthritis and metabolic disease ac- tivities-----	10, 740, 000	13, 345, 000	13, 845, 000	+3, 105, 000	+500, 000
Microbiology activities-----	7, 580, 000	9, 799, 000	8, 799, 000	+1, 219, 000	-1, 000, 000
Neurology and blindness activities-----	9, 861, 000	12, 196, 000	14, 196, 000	+4, 335, 000	+2, 000, 000
Construction of animal facilities-----	600, 000	-----	-----	-600, 000	-----
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health-----	98, 423, 000	126, 525, 000	135, 525, 000	+37, 102, 000	+9, 000, 000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory-----	147, 000	147, 000	147, 000	-----	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers-----	1, 225, 000	1, 450, 000	1, 450, 000	+225, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (Office of the Surgeon General)-----	2, 762, 000	3, 210, 000	3, 172, 000	+410, 000	-38, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	360, 113, 000	385, 510, 000	375, 024, 000	+14, 911, 000	-10, 486, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 527, 000	\$2, 737, 000	\$2, 737, 000	+\$210, 000	-----
Major repairs and preservation of build- ings and grounds-----	600, 000	270, 000	270, 000	—330, 000	-----
Construction, Maximum Security Building-	269, 000	6, 821, 000	6, 821, 000	+ 6, 552, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	3, 396, 000	9, 828, 000	9, 828, 000	+ 6, 432, 000	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	[86, 000, 000]	[97, 711, 000]	[97, 000, 000]	[+11, 000, 000]	[- \$711, 000]
Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	[3, 870, 000]	-----	-----	[-3, 870, 000]	-----
Grants to States for public assistance-----	1, 400, 000, 000	1, 315, 000, 000	1, 300, 000, 000	—100, 000, 000	—15, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	1, 541, 250	1, 748, 000	1, 698, 000	+156, 750	—50, 000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau---	1, 640, 000	1, 922, 000	1, 822, 000	+182, 000	—100, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare-----	34, 156, 600	35, 288, 700	39, 361, 000	+5, 204, 400	+ 4, 072, 300

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:					
Appropriation-----	173, 000	212, 000	212, 000	+39, 000	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[130, 000]	[160, 000]	[160, 000]	[+30, 000]	-----
Total, Social Security Administration-----	1, 437, 510, 850	1, 354, 170, 700	1, 343, 093, 000	--94, 417, 850	--11, 077, 700
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses (immediate Office of the Secretary):					
Appropriation-----	1, 400, 000	1, 588, 000	1, 588, 000	+188, 000	-----
OASI transfer-----	[200, 000]	[225, 000]	[225, 000]	[+25, 000]	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:					
Appropriation-----	1, 800, 000	2, 030, 000	1, 985, 000	+185, 000	--45, 000
OASI transfer-----	[400, 000]	[526, 200]	[500, 000]	. [+100, 000]	[-26, 200]
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation-----	372, 500	426, 000	426, 000	+53, 500	-----
Transfers-----	[392, 500]	[419, 100]	[419, 100]	+ [26, 600]	-----

¹ As revised in House Doc. 326.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—continued					
Surplus property utilization-----	\$400, 000	\$475, 000	\$450, 000	+ \$50, 000	--\$25, 000
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	3, 972, 500	4, 519, 000	4, 449, 000	+ 476, 500	--70, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	1, 979, 946, 850	1, 925, 988, 400	1, 903, 184, 781	--76, 762, 069	--22, 803, 619

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$8, 000, 000	\$10, 215, 000	\$8, 951, 500	+ \$951, 500	—\$1, 263, 500
----------------------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$435, 000	\$470, 000	\$435, 000	-----	—\$35, 000
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	250, 000	250, 000	250, 000	-----	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses-----	502, 000	525, 000	502, 000	-----	—23, 000
Total, National Mediation Board-----	1, 187, 000	1, 245, 000	1, 187, 000	-----	—58, 000

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limita- tion)-----	[\$6, 100, 000]	[\$7, 308, 000]	[\$6, 493, 000]	[+ \$393, 000]	[—\$815, 000]
Military service credits-----	-----	1, 711, 000	-----	-----	—1, 711, 000

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 124, 000	\$3, 390, 000	\$3, 124, 000	-----	—\$266, 000
Boards of inquiry-----	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	-----	-----
Total, Federal Mediation and Con- ciliation Service-----	3, 134, 000	3, 400, 000	3, 134, 000	-----	—266, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	-----	-----

TITLE VIII—SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation-----	[\$4, 400, 000]	[\$5, 364, 000]	[\$6, 564, 000]	[+ \$2, 164, 000]	[+ \$1, 200, 000]
Grand total, all titles of bill-----	2, 412, 976, 500	2, 363, 648, 400	2, 296, 810, 781	- 116, 165, 719	- 66, 837, 619

○

Union Calendar No. 649

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9720

[Report No. 1845]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1956

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
- 6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,
- 7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a pro-
6 gram of promoting employment of the older worker, and
7 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news service;
9 payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary
10 for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
11 whose publications are available to members only or to
12 members at a price lower than to the general public;
13 and not to exceed \$4,000 for the purchase of one passenger
14 motor vehicle for replacement only; \$1,751,000, of which
15 not more than \$154,490 shall be for international labor
16 affairs.

17 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 Office of the Solicitor, \$2,021,000.

20 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and
23 amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
24 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the
25 Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5

1 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested
2 in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Rela-
3 tions Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to
4 exceed \$53,400 for improving the conditions of migratory
5 labor; and not less than \$155,900 for the work of
6 the President's Committee on National Employ the
7 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the
8 Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), and provided
9 further that no part of the appropriation for the
10 President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or
11 transfer to any other department or agency under the pro-
12 visions of any existing law; including purchase of reports
13 and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of
14 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
15 ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
16 Standards; \$911,500.

17 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
19 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
20 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
21 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
22 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Serv-
24 ice Law of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401),
25 and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service

1 Act (50 U. S. C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act
2 of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$383,000.

3 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
5 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
6 tice training as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
7 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,399,000.

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 general administration of the employment service and un-
11 employment compensation programs, including temporary
12 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
13 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
14 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
16 \$5,558,000, of which \$1,052,000 shall be for carrying
17 into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602)
18 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

19 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
20 employment service administration: For grants in accordance
21 with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended
22 (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602
23 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants
24 to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security
25 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon

1 the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
2 the payment of rental for space made available to such State
3 in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses
4 in connection with the operation of employment office facil-
5 ities and services in the District of Columbia, and for ex-
6 penses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying
7 out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act
8 of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social
9 Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$250,000,000,
10 of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
11 that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of
12 administration resulting from changes in a State law or
13 increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
14 or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State
15 salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
16 State generally over those upon which the State's basic
17 grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia)
18 was based, which increased costs of administration cannot
19 be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary
21 in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
22 the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time cer-
23 tify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
24 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of
25 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto

1 Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
2 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
3 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
4 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
5 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such
6 amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor
7 and the Post Office Department shall be used for the pay-
8 ment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine,
9 of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
10 nection with the administration of unemployment compensation
11 systems and employment services by States receiving grants
12 herefrom.

13 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
14 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
16 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
17 apply.

18 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
19 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
20 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
21 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
22 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
23 said agencies of any States which have established by legisla-
24 tive enactment and have in operation a merit system and
25 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,

1 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
2 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
3 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
4 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

5 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
6 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
7 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
8 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
9 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
10 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
11 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
12 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
13 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

14 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
15 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
16 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
17 \$70,000,000.

18 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
19 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
20 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
21 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
22 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
23 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
24 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation
25 therefor for that fiscal year.

1 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
2 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
3 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
4 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
5 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
7 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
8 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized
9 by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
10 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
11 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
12 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
13 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
14 that fiscal year.

15 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: For
16 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out
17 the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of
18 July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
19 temporary employment of persons without regard to the
20 civil service laws, \$1,888,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses and not to exceed \$120,000 for the Employees'

1 Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,347,000, together with
2 not to exceed \$78,500 to be derived from the War Claims
3 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of
4 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing
8 during the current or any prior fiscal year, including pay-
9 ments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital
10 services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of
11 Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of bene-
12 fits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits"
13 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
14 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
15 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
16 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial ex-
17 penses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
18 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
19 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certi-
20 fied by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital
21 services and treatment at Government expense on June
22 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as

1 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
2 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
3 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
4 treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amount as
5 may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
6 That this appropriation shall be available for payments pur-
7 suant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act
8 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with
9 advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims
10 Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act
11 of 1948.

12 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
14 work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
15 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
16 their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed
17 \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,687,000.

19 WOMEN'S BUREAU

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
21 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
22 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
2 U. S. C. 55a), and purchase of reports and material for
3 informational exhibits, \$403,000.

4 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
6 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
7 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
8 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by
9 the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
10 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,
11 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
12 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
13 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
14 ferences concerned with the work of the Division,
15 \$10,000,000.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
19 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
21 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
22 for which any such appropriation is made.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
2 Appropriation Act, 1957".

3 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
4 TION, AND WELFARE

5 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

6 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
7 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101),
8 \$230,000.

9 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for
11 carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
12 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
13 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
14 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
15 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
16 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not
17 to exceed eighty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which
18 forty-seven are for replacement only; reporting and illustrat-
19 ing the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals,
20 apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for
21 special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees,
22 travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new de-
23 velopments pertinent to food and drug enforcement opera-
24 tions; \$6,779,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other

1 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
2 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
3 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
4 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
5 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
6 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
7 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
8 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
9 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
10 to remain available until expended. The total amount
11 herein appropriated shall be available for personal services;
12 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment;
13 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
14 replacement only; expenses of advisory committees; and the
15 refund of advance deposits for which no service has been
16 rendered.

17 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
19 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing;
20 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by em-
21 ployees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
22 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, How-
23 ard University" for salaries of technical and professional
24 personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appro-
25 priation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light,

1 and power furnished by such university; \$2,755,000:
2 *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiv-
3 ing compensation from this appropriation on a full-
4 time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages
5 or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by
7 check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's
8 request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such
9 amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on
10 the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for
11 the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia.
12 Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such
13 calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
14 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
15 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
16 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
17 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
18 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

19 **GALLAUDET COLLEGE**

20 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Gal-
21 laudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous
22 expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by
23 the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), includ-
24 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-

1 ment only, \$615,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College
2 shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at
3 the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per
4 school year for each student attending and receiving instruc-
5 tion in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the
6 Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

7 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
8 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
9 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
10 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
11 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering
12 services, \$2,547,000, to remain available until expended,
13 as follows: For a classroom and laboratory building, to-
14 gether with alterations, installations, and equipment in con-
15 nection with such construction. For a speech and hear-
16 ing clinic, together with alterations, installations, and equip-
17 ment in connection with such construction. For boiler and
18 laundry equipment, and roads, walks, and grading in con-
19 nection with such construction.

20 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

21 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
22 Howard University, including personal services and miscel-
23 laneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
24 \$3,300,000.

25 Construction of buildings: For equipping the dental

1 school building under the supervision of General Services Ad-
2 ministration, \$100,000, to remain available until expended,
3 and such amount shall be in addition to the limitation of cost
4 established by Public Law 452, Eighty-second Congress.

5 Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of contract
6 authorization): For payment of obligations incurred under
7 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
8 the construction of the men's dormitory, \$286,200.

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
11 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
12 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), sec-
13 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section
14 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the
15 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), \$29,267,081:
16 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the
17 Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the
18 basis of not to exceed \$29,092,081 for the current fiscal
19 year.

20 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
21 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section
22 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 329), \$2,501,500.

24 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
25 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of

1 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
2 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-245), \$79,000,000:
3 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available
4 for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

5 Assistance for school construction: The amount made
6 available under this head in the Department of Health,
7 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, for
8 necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
9 agencies is increased from "\$750,000" to "\$925,000."

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
12 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
13 public and school library service; coordination of library
14 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-
15 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;
16 fostering nationwide coordination of research materials
17 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the de-
18 velopment of library service throughout the country; pur-
19 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
20 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
21 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
22 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
23 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods
24 of education, and repairing the same; and cooperative
25 research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as author-

1 ized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332) ;
2 \$4,500,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be avail-
3 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized:
4 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies
5 representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of
6 employees of the Office of Education performing advisory
7 functions to the said agencies shall be deposited in the
8 Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appro-
9 priation.

10 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

11 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to
12 States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational
13 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$35,000,000, of which
14 \$32,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
15 section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and im-
16 provement projects under section 3 of said Act; and
17 \$1,000,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said
18 Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act
19 to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the
20 basis of \$45,500,000, and this amount shall be considered
21 the sum available for allotments under such section for such
22 fiscal year.

23 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
24 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
25 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-

tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, \$2,750,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films; \$1,160,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30,

1 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary
2 and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health
3 Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts
4 not to exceed an average of \$300 per student, when it is
5 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, avail-
6 able in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the
7 education of such dependents, and for the transportation of
8 such dependents between such schools and their places of
9 residence when the schools are not accessible to such depend-
10 ents by regular means of transportation; and for the pay-
11 ment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists
12 appointed by the National Institutes of Health for limited
13 periods of time pursuant to section 207 (e) or section 207
14 (f) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General
15 not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

16 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
17 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
18 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
19 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
20 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
21 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
22 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
23 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
24 ized by the Surgeon General; \$14,186,000.

1 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
2 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
3 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
4 the diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
5 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
6 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act,
7 and with the approval of the respective State health authori-
8 ties, to counties, health districts, and other political sub-
9 divisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such
10 amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon
11 General may determine; \$3,640,000.

12 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
13 (b) of the Act, \$6,375,000, of which not less than \$4,500,-
14 000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
15 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds
16 expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of
17 prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees,
18 and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and
19 case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used
20 directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but exclud-
21 ing the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

22 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
23 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
24 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-

1 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
2 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
3 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
4 purchase of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles
5 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
6 of aircraft; \$5,210,000.

7 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not other-
8 wise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of
9 sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
10 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, in-
11 cluding enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and inter-
12 state quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the pur-
13 poses of the Act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159),
14 including the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
15 and the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
16 vehicles for replacement only; \$6,000,000, to remain avail-
17 able only until June 30, 1957.

18 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
19 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
20 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Terri-
21 tory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the
22 investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
23 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
24 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in
25 sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions

1 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
2 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
3 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
4 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
5 portable buildings, \$1,145,000.

6 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
7 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
8 available until expended, \$111,000,000, of which \$88,-
9 800,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related
10 facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the
11 purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and
12 \$21,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant
13 to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treat-
14 ment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically
15 ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and
16 \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments
17 under such parts C and G to the several States for the
18 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
19 equal to the limitations specified herein.

20 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
21 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
22 of the Act, as amended, \$1,381,000.

23 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
24 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
25 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,

1 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
2 the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the
3 Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order
4 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and ex-
5 change of farm products and livestock; conducting research
6 on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative
7 nursing services; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger
8 motor vehicles, for replacement only; and purchase of fire-
9 arms and ammunition; \$35,661,000, of which \$1,000,000
10 shall be exclusively available for payments to the Territory
11 of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with
12 leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service
13 establishes or operates a health service program for any de-
14 partment or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be
15 made in advance for deposit to the credit of this
16 appropriation.

17 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
18 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
19 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
20 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
21 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
22 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
23 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
24 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
25 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when

1 required by law of such countries; purchase of not to exceed
2 twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
3 \$3,245,000.

4 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
5 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
6 the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U. S. C. 2001),
7 including services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including
9 not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to
10 exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by
11 the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed
12 seventy-five passenger motor vehicles, of which fifty
13 shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
14 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment
15 for telephone service in private residences in the field, when
16 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary;
17 and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the
18 Public Health Service Act; \$38,125,000: *Provided,*
19 That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
20 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the
21 Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine
22 are required in such appropriations for Indian health
23 activities.

24 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
25 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and

1 related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
2 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisi-
3 tion of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and
4 purchase of trailers; \$8,762,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made
6 through the Department of the Interior.

7 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
8 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
9 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
10 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
11 regulation and preparation of biologic products, and con-
12 duct of research related thereto; purchase of not to exceed
13 eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
14 to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when
15 specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection of
16 temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
17 substances for demonstrations and research; \$11,922,000:
18 *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to
19 advance to this appropriation from other appropri-
20 ations to the Public Health Service such amounts as are
21 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
22 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided fur-*
23 *ther*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate facil-
24 ities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of meals
25 to employees and others at rates determined by him to be

1 sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and the pro-
2 ceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation.

3 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
4 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
5 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
6 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
7 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit in-
8 stitutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of
9 cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations,
10 and grants-in-aid; and to contract for supplies and services
11 by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and
13 to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A,
14 of the Act; \$34,437,000.

15 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
16 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 304,
17 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental
18 diseases, and including erection of temporary structures,
19 \$23,749,000.

20 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
21 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, includ-
22 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
23 ment only, \$25,106,000.

24 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
25 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to

1 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
2 diseases and conditions, \$3,471,000.

3 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
4 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
5 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$13,845,000.

6 Microbiology activities: For expenses, not otherwise
7 provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act relating to microbiology, \$8,799,000.

9 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses nec-
10 essary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
11 neurology and blindness, \$14,196,000.

12 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the
13 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of
14 the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

15 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
16 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments
17 under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of
18 1953, \$1,450,000.

19 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
20 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
21 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for else-
22 where, including preparing information, articles, and publi-
23 cations related to public health; and conducting studies and
24 demonstrations in public health methods; \$3,172,000.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including pur-
4 chase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients,
5 and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the
6 scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and
7 treatment of mental illness, \$2,737,000.

8 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and

9 grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs,
10 and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including
11 preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and
12 supervision of construction, \$270,000, to remain available
13 until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That any part of this amount
14 may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

15 Construction and equipment, maximum security build-
16 ing: For construction and equipment of a maximum security
17 building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,821,000, to remain
18 available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this
19 amount may be transferred to the General Services Adminis-
20 tration.

21 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
23 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including the purchase
24 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; not

1 more than \$97,000,000 may be expended from the Federal
2 old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That
3 such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the
4 cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations
5 for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications
6 for disability determinations under title II of the Social
7 Security Act, as amended.

8 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
9 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
10 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
11 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
12 fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above
13 authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age
14 and survivors insurance trust fund.

15 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
16 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
17 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
18 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
20 X, and XIV), \$1,300,000,000, of which such amount as
21 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
22 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

23 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For
24 expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
25 \$1,698,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
2 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
3 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
4 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
5 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
6 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-
7 tion, \$1,822,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropria-
8 tion contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or
9 carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to
10 the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
11 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics:
12 *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
13 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having
14 the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid
15 for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with:
16 *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides stand-
17 ards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with
18 the laws of the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
20 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
21 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
22 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
24 \$39,361,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for
25 services for crippled children, \$16,000,000 for maternal

1 and child health services, and \$8,361,000 for child welfare
2 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
3 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
4 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
5 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
6 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
8 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
9 Social Security, \$212,000, together with not to exceed
10 \$160,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
11 survivors insurance trust fund.

12 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
13 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
14 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
15 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
16 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
17 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
18 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
19 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

20 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
21 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
22 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
23 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
24 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect

1 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
2 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
3 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
4 which such plan was submitted for approval.

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For ex-
7 penses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,588,000,
8 together with not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from
9 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

10 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:
11 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-
12 tion, \$1,985,000, together with not to exceed \$500,000
13 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
14 insurance trust fund.

15 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:
16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel,
17 \$426,000, together with not to exceed \$24,000 to be
18 transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
19 certification and inspection services", and not to exceed
20 \$395,100 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
21 survivors insurance trust fund.

22 Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for
23 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k),
24 (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative

1 Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of
2 real and personal excess property for educational purposes
3 and protection of public health, \$450,000.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
6 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
7 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
8 tions whose publications are available to members only or
9 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

10 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
12 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
13 U. S. C. 55a).

14 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
15 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
16 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
17 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
18 made.

19 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
21 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
22 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

23 SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated by this
24 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-
25 in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the

1 cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
2 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
3 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
4 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
5 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
6 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
7 their employees, because of any disapproval of their person-
8 nel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
9 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
10 employees.

11 SEC. 207. The Secretary is authorized to make such
12 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
13 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
14 the operations of the Department.

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
16 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957".

17 TITLE III--NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

18 BOARD

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
21 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
22 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
23 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
24 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
25 General Counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms, or
2 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
3 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; \$8,951,500:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
5 able to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers
6 or used in connection with investigations, hearings, direc-
7 tives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of
8 agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the
9 Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152), and as amended by
10 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined
11 in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C.
12 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in
13 the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs,
14 and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual,
15 nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
16 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

17 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

22 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
23 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
24 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
25 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to

1 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
2 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
3 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

4 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
7 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which not
9 less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation (at
10 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
11 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
12 as amended.

13 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board
15 (trust fund): For expenses necessary for the Railroad Re-
16 tirement Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses
17 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
18 Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; steno-
19 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and uniforms or
21 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
22 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); \$6,493,000, to be derived from
23 the railroad retirement account: *Provided*, That whenever
24 there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any
25 claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Rail-

1 road Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be
2 accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate
3 administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of
4 such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest
5 practicable time.

6 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
7 CONCILIATION SERVICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
9 the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the
10 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–
11 180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management
12 Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary
13 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
14 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; ex-
15 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor
16 and industrial relations; and services as authorized by
17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
18 \$3,124,000.

19 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
20 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
21 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
22 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176–180, 182), includ-
23 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
24 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
25 of Columbia, \$10,000.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
4 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay
5 in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
6 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
7 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
8 administration of its business in the conservancy district
9 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
10 748), \$5,000.

11 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

12 For maintenance and operation of the United States
13 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
14 nent fund, \$6,564,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall remain
15 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
16 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
17 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
18 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
19 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
20 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of
21 the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

22 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
25 not authorized by the Congress.

1 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained
2 in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any
3 employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the num-
4 ber that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
5 to one hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
6 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
7 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees
8 shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they
9 spend half time or more in personnel administration consist-
10 ing of direction and administration of the personnel pro-
11 gram; employment, placement, and separation; job evalua-
12 tion and classification; employee relations and services;
13 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of
14 civil-service examiners; wage administration; and process-
15 ing, recording, and reporting.

16 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
17 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
18 1957."

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9720

[Report No. 1845]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

MARCH 2, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 6, 1956
March 5, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 38

CONTENTS

Accounting.....23	Highways.....13	Reclamation.....12,21
Acreage allotments.....8,9	Information.....3,16	Soil bank.....1,15
Agriculture colleges.....7	International agreements.....4	Space management.....7
Appropriations.....7	Lands.....10,24	Surplus commodities.....19
Cotton.....9	public.....5	Supergrades.....7
Disaster relief.....18	Leather.....14	Treaties.....4
Education.....7,16	Livestock.....14	Unemployment compensation.....7
Electrification.....2,20	Loans, farm.....22	Water.....22
Exhibits.....16	Natural resources.....6	research.....27
Farm-City Week.....11	Personnel.....7	Wheat.....8,17
Farm labor.....7	Price supports.....1,15	Wildlife.....25
Farm program.....1,15,17	Quarantine notices.....26	
Foreign affairs.....4	REA.....2	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate continued debate on farm bill. House passed bill increasing quotas and allotments on 1956 durum wheat crop. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957. House subcommittee ordered reported bills increasing 1956 cotton acreage allotments and authorizing Secretary to make payments to cotton producers who have complied with acreage allotments in 1954-6. Sens. Potter and Thye defended REA Administrator against recent criticism. Sen. Kennedy introduced and discussed bill to simplify accounting and facilitate payment of obligations. Reps. Vursell and Hoffman discussed administration's farm program.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. pp. 3408, 3441
Sens. Williams, Anderson, Murray (for himself and Sen. Kefauver), Murray (for Sen. Kefauver), and Capehart submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. pp. 3399, 3416
2. ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Potter and Thye defended the Administrator of REA against recent charges of his alleged attempt to influence members of the resolutions committee of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. pp. 3400, 3440
3. INFORMATION. Sen. Bridges defended the record of Braum & Co., a public-relations firm, and inserted a statement from the company concerning its past associations with the Government in publicizing matters relating to agriculture. p. 3400
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the International Cooperation Administration reports on "Soviet Bloc Economic Activities in the Free World," for the second half of 1954, and "Soviet Deterrents to Increased Foreign Trade," for the first half of 1955; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 3393
The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, S. J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution

relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. p. D194

5. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Malone discussed the trend of withdrawals of public lands for public purposes in the Western States, and inserted numerous letters and articles on the subject. p. 3441
6. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Goldwater defended the Secretary of the Interior against "giveaway" charges, and inserted a letter from the Secretary and a statement on the matter. p. 3405

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 9720, the Labor-HWI appropriation bill for 1957. p. 3462 The bill includes funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Mexican farm-labor program, Employees' Compensation Act, further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Food and Drug Administration, etc.

As reported, H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill, includes funds for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration; General Accounting Office, General Services Administration; National Science Foundation; Selective Service System, etc. The bill also contains a new provision prohibiting the use of any appropriations for establishing an age requirement for employment in the competitive civil service, or for making effective any requirement for mandatory retirement solely because of age, or for making permanent appointments to persons who have reached 70 years of age. In addition, the bill includes authority for 10 additional supergrades in GSA.

Regarding space management, the committee report on the independent offices bill states as follows: "It has come to the Committee's attention that space is not being utilized to the best advantage not only in Government-owned buildings but in leased space in buildings in various cities. The Committee realizes that the General Services Administration is responsible for the efficient use of rented space as well as space the Government owns, and at the same time is at a disadvantage because it has no authority to enforce its judgment against that of any other agency, regardless of how flagrant the waste may be. It is proposed that the General Services Administration pursue a more active program in 1957 in the space utilization program. To strengthen the General Services Administration hand in the better utilization of space the Committee will consider the use of limitations on the use of funds to be spent on Government-owned or rented space."

8. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 2884, to increase the 1956 durum wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas in certain States. p. 3460. This bill is now ready for the President.
9. COTTON. The Cotton Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 8262, to provide for an increase in cotton acreage allotments for 1956 crop; and H. R. 9703, to authorize the Secretary to make payments to producers of cotton who have complied with acreage allotment programs for 1954, 1955, and 1956. p. D195
10. LANDS. At the request of Rep. Aspinall, passed over H. R. 6815, to provide for the orderly disposition of certain Title III lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. p. 3458
Passed as reported S. 1529, to provide for a revision of the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak. p. 3459
11. FARM-CITY WEEK. At the request of Rep. Aspinall, passed over H. J. Res. 317, to designate the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. p. 3458

shall be filed with the clerk of the said court and a copy of the petition shall be served upon the Attorney General by registered mail. Such a petition may be filed at any time after enactment of this subsection and must be filed within 90 days after the date of a notice by the Attorney General served on the claimant by registered mail that no further consideration will be given to the compromise of the claim. Upon the timely filing and serving of such petition, the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine said claim in the same manner and under the same rules as any other cause properly before it and applying rules of equity and justice. Upon being served with a copy of such petition, the Attorney General shall forthwith certify and transmit to the clerk of the Court of Claims the original statement of the claim and any requested amendments thereto for filing with the said clerk as a preliminary record in the case. Such petition shall, to the fullest practicable extent, be treated for docketing, hearing, and determination as if the petition had been filed with the Court of Claims on the date the original claim was received by the Attorney General: *Provided, however*, That no such petition shall have precedence by reason hereof over petitions involving interest-bearing obligations of the United States."

That section 4 (c) of the act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) On the first day of each regular session of Congress the Attorney General shall transmit to Congress a full and complete statement of all compromise settlements effected by the Attorney General under this act, as amended, during the previous year, stating the name and address of each claimant, the amount claimed, and the amount awarded. All awards shall be paid in like manner as are final judgments of the Court of Claims."

That section 4 (d) of the act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Except as herein provided, the payment of an award shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, and shall be a full discharge of the United States and all of its officers, agents, servants, and employees with respect to all claims arising out of the same subject matter."

That section 7 of the act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. In lieu of the determination and award of preevacuation and postevacuation expenses, including costs of transportation, actually incurred by or on behalf of evacuees or excludées, there is hereby awarded to each person of Japanese ancestry evacuated or excluded from any such military area or territory who files a claim therefor with the Attorney General within 6 months after the enactment of this section the sum of \$150 in the case of persons who were 12 years of age on or before February 19, 1942, and the sum of \$50 in the case of persons who were less than 12 years of age on February 19, 1942: *Provided, however*, That such excludées were heads of families who were evacuated."

"SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, after "that is", insert "(except as is otherwise provided by subsections 1 (b) (2) and 1 (b) (3))."

Page 2, line 7, strike out "any person of Japanese ancestry" and substitute "such person."

Page 2, line 20, strike out the paragraph numbered "(2)" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(2) 'Claims by a person of Japanese ancestry' shall include claims that were filed by any profit or nonprofit organization, corporate or otherwise, the majority of whose stock was owned by, or the majority of whose stockholders or members were, on December 7, 1941, and on the date of the filing of the claim, persons of Japanese ancestry actually residing within the continental limits of the United States or its Territories: *Provided, however*, that the losses sustained by the particular organization were the result (1) of the evacuation and exclusion of its stockholders or members, or (2) of the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry upon whom the organization depended for its business or support. Such claims shall not be barred by awards or disallowances heretofore made.'"

Page 3, lines 10 and 11, insert a comma after "paroled" and after "released."

Page 3, line 12, after "(relating to alien enemies)" insert the following sentence:

"Such claims shall also include losses due to the exclusion of the families and relatives of such persons during their detention or internment."

Page 3, line 17, strike out "made prior to this amendment" and substitute "heretofore made."

Page 3, line 18, strike out all of paragraph numbered "(4)."

Page 3, line 25, strike out all of paragraph numbered "(5)."

Page 4, line 4, strike out all of paragraph numbered "(6)."

Page 6, line 1, strike out "and" and insert in lieu thereof "except that it."

Pages 7 and 8, strike out all of the language after line 14 on page 7 and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

That section 7 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary."

Subsection 3 (a) of the act is amended by striking out "to be heard and."

Subsection 3 (b) of the act is amended by striking out "hearing or."

Subsection 3 (c) of the act is amended by striking out "written" and "hearings and."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REIMBURSE OWNERS OF LANDS FOR MOVING EXPENSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5975) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses, and for other purposes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AMEND SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 4, 1915

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8226) to amend section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915, as amended (48 U. S. C., sec. 353).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915, as amended (48 U. S. C., sec. 353), is further amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first paragraph thereof a colon and the following language: "*Provided*, That the existence of a mineral lease or permit, or application therefor, shall not prevent the reservation of land under this section, and such leases, permits, and applications shall be administered as hereinafter provided. The rights of the Territory to any lands under this act shall not be denied on the sole grounds that such lands were at the time of the acceptance of the survey subject to a reservation, application, claim, or right and that that reservation, application, claim, or right was extinguished, relinquished, or canceled prior to March 5, 1952."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MUTUAL MILITARY AID IN AN EMERGENCY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6623) to amend the act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain the consent of Congress to interstate compacts relating to mutual military aid in an emergency.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 318), is amended by adding the following subsection:

"(b) Without submission thereof, the Congress consents to the entering into a compact identical in terms with the compact set forth in section 1 of this act, between the State of New York or the State of New Jersey, and any State, or contiguous States, sharing a common boundary with either New York or New Jersey."

SEC. 2. Insert "(a)" before the words "Without further" at the beginning of the paragraph in section 2.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8535) to amend the act of July 4, 1955, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 443) to increase the appropriation authorization for the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 5 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 964), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$100,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out lines 9 and 10 and insert in the place thereof the following: "in addition to sums previously appropriated to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution a sum not to exceed \$48,500'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 444) to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of Woodrow Wilson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 964), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation, as soon as practicable in the year 1956, inviting the people of the United States to observe the centennial anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson with appropriate ceremonies and activities during that year."

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9257) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to provide for the punishment of persons who assist in the attempted escape of persons in Federal custody.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 752 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the word "escape" in line 2 thereof the phrase ", or attempt to escape."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That completes the bills on the Consent Calendar.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9720, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to have the privilege once again to bring to you for your consideration the annual appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. This is the sixth year I have had the honor and the privilege of being chairman of this committee in the past 10 years that I have been a member of it.

I think it is one of the most interesting committees in the Congress on which to serve. It has to deal with the health and welfare of the people of this Nation. It is one of the most difficult bills in the Congress to cut and it is one of the most difficult, but one of the most interesting bills to work on.

As I said a year ago, I have enjoyed working with the other members of my subcommittee. The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] have given me every bit of support and cooperation that I could expect from a group of Members of Congress and I appreciate the cooperation and support they have given me this year. The minority side of the committee is headed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who, with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], have given me, too, all the support and cooperation that any chairman could expect, and more, I believe.

This job has been made easier for me because of the services of the clerk to

our subcommittee, Robert Moyer. He has made the job much easier for the chairman and I believe for the rest of the committee because of his continuing contact with these departments during the year, so that he has been able to keep all of us informed on what changes are made from day to day. He has been a real asset not only to me as chairman but to all members of the committee.

As was the case last year, we bring to you a unanimous report of this subcommittee.

A year ago we appropriated \$2,412,000,000 to run these departments. This year the budget request was for \$2,363,000,000. The committee brings in a recommendation of \$2,296,000,000, which is \$116 million less than was made available in the 1956 appropriation and \$66,800,000 less than was asked for in 1957.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How much will this bill increase the employment in the Federal Government?

Mr. FOGARTY. The number of positions?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, by the number of positions, numerically speaking.

Mr. FOGARTY. It will increase the number of positions in the Department of Labor by 74. They asked for 175; we disallowed 101, and gave them 74. In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we added about 1,500 positions.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman for what purpose?

Mr. FOGARTY. The largest group of these would be in the National Institutes of Health, which is a growing organization at the present time. It has taken about 3 years for us to get this agency to full operation. It will not be until this next fiscal year that they will even be staffed sufficiently to make full utilization of the clinical-center facility. Six hundred and eleven of those new positions are for the National Institutes of Health.

In the Food and Drug Administration because of the recommendations that agency made, and the recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee to increase this part of our Government by about 20 percent, we added 134.

In the Indian health activities, which is a new section in this bill that we have taken over from the Department of the Interior, and which is now under the Public Health Service, we have added 186.

In the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance we added 330 positions.

That amounts to about 83 percent of the amount allowed.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will permit, and I do not want to transgress upon his time, we on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service were of the understanding that in bringing the Indian Health Services over to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare there would be a reduction since we were bringing these people over from the De-

partment of the Interior into an organization which has already established medical and health facilities for the Indians. I do not understand why there is an increase of more than 100 in the number of persons. In my opinion, there should have been a decrease in the employment.

Mr. FOGARTY. The principal reason is that we found the health conditions of the Indians in such a bad state of affairs that we think we may have to add even more next year if we are ever going to give to the Indians the health services we think they should have at the present time. We have appropriated more than I think was anticipated because of the conditions we found to exist on the reservations.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman knows that we now have 1 Federal employee having to do with Indian affairs for every 28 Indians. This simply means by indirection a further increase in that number.

May I ask the gentleman one other question: Are there any supergrades in this bill?

Mr. FOGARTY. There are no supergrades provided in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. We cut the Department of Labor by over \$40 million. There are three principal reductions in the grants to States area. We cut the appropriation for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment services administration by \$15 million; unemployment compensation for veterans by \$20 million and unemployment compensation for Federal employees by \$5 million. That accounts for the large reductions in the Department of Labor, which amounted to \$40,700,000.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have a few increases and a few decreases. The major part of the decreases occurs in just 2 or 3 items. We have decreased the hospital construction appropriation by \$19 million on the basis that they will not be able to use that amount of money in the coming fiscal year. As you know, the Hospital Construction Act, as it was passed by both Houses, allows appropriations to be available for a 2-year period. Certain amendments were made to this act 2 or 3 years ago, bringing in four other categories, nursing centers, diagnostic centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, and rehabilitation centers. We allowed \$21 million for these new features in 1955, \$21 million in 1956, and we are allowing \$21 million for 1957. They still have not spent all of the funds appropriated for 1955 and don't expect to be able to by the end of this fiscal year. Therefore, all of the \$21 million appropriated for 1956 will carry forward to 1957. This means they will have \$42 million available for expenditure in these particular categories during 1957. That is the reason for the \$19 million cut at the present time.

The next cut of any amount was in the Office of Education where they asked for an increase of \$2,950,000 for salaries and expenses. We allowed them about half of that increase or \$1,450,000 and cut them \$1,500,000. For vocational re-

habilitation, we reduced that amount by \$2 million, which would give them \$35 million or \$1,250,000 more than they have available this year.

In the grants to States for public assistance, we cut that amount by \$15 million. So, these are the large reductions we made in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

As to the increases we made, the first one was in vocational education. We have had a great demand by Members of the Congress to increase the appropriation for vocational education up to the authorized amount of \$29 million plus. So, the committee this year raised the budget request by \$2,760,000 to bring it up to the authorized amount of \$29 million plus, for vocational education grants. We find that this Government operation is working out to the advantage of the young people of this country and has been universally accepted. That is why we raised that item.

We raised, by \$4 million, the Children's Bureau grants for child and maternal health, \$2 million of which will be put into the field of mental retardation and cerebral palsy, and the rest will be put into the school systems of this country to see to it that the children going to school will get better health examinations.

In the Institutes of Health, we have raised the various categorical grants by \$10 million. In heart research, we raised the Budget recommendations this year by \$3 million. We have raised the budget recommendations for the Cancer Institute by \$2 million. We have raised the amount requested for the Neurological Institute by \$2 million. We increased the Mental Health Institute by \$2 million, the Institute on Arthritis and Rheumatism by \$500,000, and we raised the Institute for Dental Research \$500,000, making a total increase of \$10 million in Institutes of Health. We cut \$1 million out of the request for Microbiology Institute because we thought the increase they requested was more than could be wisely utilized in this field. I would like to point out that, considering transfers of work from this appropriation to other appropriations, the allowance made by the committee is still an increase of almost 40 percent over the current year's appropriation.

These recommendations have the unanimous support of our committee. We think that these Institutes of Health are doing a fine job. We believe we are making headway in the fight on heart disease and cancer, mental health and other diseases the Institutes are working on. Many discoveries have been made in recent years, which lead us to believe that human misery and suffering will be greatly alleviated by the constant progress that is being made possible by the Federal Government appropriating funds for research into these health needs of our country. That is the reason we have increased these appropriations by \$10 million.

After we hear Government witnesses on these appropriations—the top people from the United States Public Health

Service and the doctors that we have working in the Institutes of Health—it is then generally customary at the conclusion of the hearings to invite some of the outstanding doctors in the medical field in our country to come in and tell us how they think these funds are being expended and what the program for the future should be.

We have had men come before our committee, private physicians, some of the outstanding men in these fields in the country and in the world. We have had the benefit of the advice of men in the heart field, like Dr. Paul Dudley White, of Boston; in cancer, men like Dr. Sidney Farber, of Boston, and Dr. Cornelius Rhoads, of the Memorial Hospital in New York. We have had outstanding neurologists, like Dr. Treager, from New York. In the past we have had outstanding psychiatrists like Dr. Menninger, who conducts the Menninger Institute in Topeka, Kans. So we have had the benefit of the advice of some of the leaders of the medical profession, not only in our country but men who are recognized as leaders in their particular fields in the entire world.

We have the recommendations made by our people at the National Institutes of Health, and these outstanding doctors, and it is on the basis of their testimony that we have increased these appropriations.

We have at Bethesda a building which I think every Member of Congress should take the time to see. It is a 500-bed research hospital. We expect it to be completed and in full operation by the end of next fiscal year when the 500 beds will be occupied. In addition to the 500-bed area we have double that amount of space in this building for research activities and laboratory space. It is now considered to be the outstanding medical research operation, not only in this country but in the world. There is nothing like it anywhere. We have been fortunate in getting some outstanding doctors and medical scientists and other personnel to work at this institute and they are accomplishing results out there at the present time.

This building was started 10 years ago by this committee and by the Congress of the United States. It has cost us \$60 million to buy the land, to draw the plans and to construct the buildings and to equip them. How much it is going to cost on an annual basis to operate we do not know because we have not yet had a full year's operation. But if one of the discoveries that have already been made at the Institutes of Health is responsible for saving human lives, I for one, think that the \$60 million we have spent is a cheap investment and we know that some of their discoveries have saved lives. We feel sure that the work conducted there will pay dividends a hundred times the cost of the particular building—the clinical center—that I am speaking of now.

Another reason we have made increases in the medical research program this year is because this committee over the past 10 years, to my knowledge, whenever it has been brought to our attention that we should appropriate funds

for a specific thing, we have gone ahead and done so, whether there happened to be a budget request or not. I remember 10 years ago, my first year on the committee. It was brought to our attention that a new drug had just been discovered, called streptomycin, which was very effective in arresting tuberculosis. At that time, because of the newness of the drug, it was impossible for the average person to buy it because of the prohibitive cost of manufacturing streptomycin. Our committee appropriated \$2 million over the request of the Bureau of the Budget to find some synthetic means of producing streptomycin, and within 2 years we had the price down so that the average person afflicted with tuberculosis could take advantage of it. You will notice X-ray machines all around the country today, taking pictures of the chests of people attacked by tuberculosis. When we found out about this new technique 9 years ago this committee made a recommendation to the Congress at that time that you appropriate about \$3 million over the Bureau of the Budget request to make available to all the States the demonstration teams that are still active in every community of the country.

You were told of the discovery of the effect of the addition of sodium fluoride to water 7 years ago. At that time it was being topically applied to the teeth of children. This committee recommended to you, and you agreed to, an increase of \$3 million to send demonstration teams into every State of the Union to show how sodium fluoride could be applied properly to children's teeth. We were told at that time it would decrease caries in the teeth of children up to 12 years of age by 40 percent. Since that time, as you know, it has become standard practice in the various cities of the country to add sodium fluoride to the water supply, and we are told that as a result we can expect that dental caries in children will be reduced 60 percent.

What we have already accomplished through this one program in just one of the Institutes will mean a saving to the American people, not of millions of dollars, but of billions.

A couple of years ago because of a new discovery that was made at the National Institutes of Health in operating on a young man who suffered epilepsy, a great step forward was made in the treatment of this malady. The young man was sent here from Virginia to the Institute of Neurology. This young man was 29 years of age. From the time he was 5 he had averaged 5 epileptic seizures a day.

Following the operation they were able to keep alive some of the damaged brain tissue and from working with it they found that the damage was caused by a lack of glutamic acid. When they found what caused it they were able to develop a remedy, that is, they could supply the glutamic acid, but at a prohibitive price. It cost \$330 a day for this treatment. So 2 years ago we asked you through the committee to appropriate \$750,000 to find a cheaper way to create this substance they call glutamine. We were told this year that the cost has come down from \$330 a day to \$14 a day.

Those are some of the results that we have been achieving as a result of the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health.

It was testified this year that we have made great strides in the fight on cancer through new surgical techniques and new detection methods that have been developed with the result that there are at least 15,000 people walking around alive toward who would be dead except for the progress that has been made in the past 10 years.

We were informed 2 years ago, when we were asked to supply funds for a demonstration clinic in Memphis, Tenn., that the second leading cause of death from cancer in women is cancer of the cervix. This demonstration in Memphis has since shown that in the first 100,000 women who were examined by a simple smear technique which was developed only 4 or 5 years ago, that 750 in round numbers were in the first stages of this type of cancer. Five hundred of the 750 could be operated on and could be cured because of that early detection of cancer of the cervix.

On the basis of the demonstration at Memphis, we gave the National Institutes of Health, last year, additional funds to set up in 7 or 8 other States throughout the country these demonstration clinics similar to the one we had in Memphis; and this year we allocated more money to set up additional demonstration clinics, and to solve some of the questions that still remain to be answered before this can be recommended for general application by the States as has been done in the case of the mass X-ray technique for detection of tuberculosis.

As a result of the discovery by this doctor of a simple smear technique that he developed, we are able now to detect cancer of the cervix in women soon enough to cure it. Some of the doctors tell us that we can look forward to the day, in the not too distant future when cancer of the cervix in women can be controlled because of the smear technique that has been developed only in the last 2 years.

For mental health this year we allowed additional money largely because of the discovery of two new drugs, reserpine and thorazine. Because of the discovery of these drugs and the use of them in the State of Kansas the intake of mental patients has started to decrease. Maybe that is in part because of the Menninger Institute at Topeka and because of the advanced knowledge and better facilities they have. However, for the first time the upsurge is not only being held down because of the use of these new drugs but the trend is actually being reversed. We have given the National Institute of Mental Health \$2 million, of which about half is specifically earmarked to develop and evaluate these new drugs that have come on the market in the past 2 years. We think, on the basis of the information that has been given to us, an additional expenditure of funds in this particular institute will mean a great savings in human life and human misery for millions of people.

We hope, also that it will reduce the tax burden of our communities and States so far as mental institutions are concerned.

On the matter of the Dental Health Institute, many Members have received letters from all over the country asking for an increase of \$3 million in dental research this year. I asked the specific question this year, of some of our doctors of dentistry, and they inform us that they have today on hand about \$500,000 worth of approved applications for research in dentistry that they do not have funds to cover. The committee has recommended an increase of \$500,000 to be appropriated for dental research this year, which will take care of all of the approved applications for dental research at the present time.

Last year I asked the committee and the Congress to consider a new program for the mentally retarded children of this country. As you know, the Congress unanimously adopted that recommendation and we appropriated \$750,000 last year to start a new program of medical research on retarded children. In addition we told the Office of Education to present a program for education of the mentally retarded when they came before the committee this year.

We have 4½ to 5 million mentally retarded at the present time. A million and a half to 2 million of those are children. About 300 are born every day who will become mentally retarded.

Because of the start that we made last year we have in this bill an increase over the \$750,000 to continue the medical research program on the mentally retarded. The Office of Education came up with a program, as we requested last year, and we have allowed the full amount of \$675,000 for a program in the education of these mentally retarded children. The Department also has pending before the Congress legislation that will authorize an additional \$500,000 for training teachers in the field of mental retardation. We have allowed \$80,000 this year more than last year in the budget of the Children's Bureau for a program in mental retardation. Again in the Children's Bureau on the item of maternal and child health we have allowed an additional \$2 million for a program covering epilepsy and mental retardation.

This program is presently in operation and it is one of the most followed programs in the country at the present time. We think it will increase. These are some of the positive results of our efforts to stimulate action in this vital and neglected field.

There were 1 or 2 things we did find fault with in our report. The first was that in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have been attempting to get a good program covering the problem of the aging. For 4 or 5 years now we have been insisting that the Department come up with a good program to take care of the problems of the aging in this country. I was a little bit disappointed this year to find they had not gone ahead much further than last year. It seems to me that a lot of conferences and a lot of meetings are taking place but no defi-

nite action is coming out of the meetings. In our report we did find some fault with that operation.

Also we have been told for 4 or 5 years now that we have a tremendous shortage of nurses in this country. I criticized the Department for not doing more about alleviating the shortage of nurses within the framework of this appropriation bill than they have done up to the present time.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. With respect to the gentleman's comments on the lack of any good done by the Department with respect to the problems of the aged and aging, I want to commend the gentleman for what he has done over the last 5 or 6 years in seeking to push the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its predecessor agency into taking some action dealing with the problem of the aged. The gentleman will recall that when Mrs. Hobby appeared before the committee last year she said:

I think in some way we have to establish the role of leadership in the Federal Government in this whole program. It is really upon us now. We have delayed too long. We are 10 years behind where we should have been in this thing.

With what the Department has not done last year, would not the gentleman say it is now 11 years of do nothing in connection with this problem?

Mr. FOGARTY. I said in the report that I find fault with the progress they have made, and the committee expects that next year they will come up with a positive program in this particular field.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I wish to commend the gentleman for his very able presentation of this very important matter. I think the committee has done an excellent job. On examination of the report, the Budget Bureau recommended \$23,749,000 for the National Institutes of Health, and the committee has approved \$2 million more than the budget has recommended. I want to ask the gentleman specifically about the item of \$1.4 million for the development of tranquilizing drugs. The gentleman knows I spoke to him earlier about it, but since the committee report was printed I received a letter from the governor of my State, Honorable Frank G. Clement, of Tennessee, in which he speaks of the work of Dr. Kline and Dr. Brill of New York. I would like to have the gentleman's comment, if he will, further, about the use of tranquilizing drugs for which funds are made available.

Mr. FOGARTY. We were very much impressed by the testimony of Dr. Kline and Dr. Brill, and their testimony was a contributing factor in the committee deciding to increase the appropriation by \$2 million. In the report we spell out that about \$1 million of it shall be applied to the development and evaluation of these tranquilizing drugs. They are

the two most universally used at the present time, reserpine and thorazine.

Mr. EVINS. I want to again commend the gentleman.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HESELTON. I want to preface my question by saying that I do not think there is anybody in all the Congress, in either body, who deserves the gratitude of the American people to the extent that the gentleman does for his deep interest and constructive action over the years in terms of this very vital problem of health. He certainly has made contributions that will last for many, many years, and I know he is laying the foundation for still further contributions.

One of the problems I have been interested in particularly is this problem of the aged to which the gentleman has referred. Certainly, there are many, many thousands of people who recognize that problem and who are attempting to do something about it. Many of our States have undertaken worthwhile programs. However, I must say that in reading the report and in attempting to analyze the appropriation items I cannot see where there is anything more than an admonition to the Department to try to do something about it. Is there any particular person in the Department or, rather, people in the Department who, during the course of your hearings, appeared to have taken it upon themselves as their own responsibility to develop a Federal program that will compare at all with the State programs and that will actually bring about something in the next year that this Congress can be proud of?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is charged with this responsibility. I think he is trying to do something about it. He has been in contact with individual agencies in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, such as Education and Vocational Rehabilitation and Public Health, in order to come up with some kind of a program. But as I told him during the hearings, we were not satisfied with what is being done. We recognize that something is being done, but not enough is being done. We said in the report that we are disappointed in the advances that are being made, that we expect them to come up with some definite program when they come up for next year's appropriation, so that we may be able to get some results.

Mr. HESELTON. As the gentleman phrased it, something substantial.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. HESELTON. But what I am interested in is this. When something is as big as this, making due allowance for the good intentions of the people concerned, what someone is trying to do gets lost; they have so many other things to do. Is there any way to pinpoint the responsibility?

Mr. FOGARTY. We are not going to permit it to get lost. Once we make a

statement in our report, such as this recommendation to the Department, we expect them to live up to it because these reports are reports of the Congress. To my knowledge, I must say, that they have responded to these recommendations in the past and I have no doubt that they will in the future.

Mr. HESELTON. I hope that that is true.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman on the very fine work he has done. In fact, I have been listening to the gentleman for 10 years and every time he has had something to say, I found that I agreed with him and tried to go along and help him. The gentleman was kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to the doctor who is administering this institution. He was kind enough to take me through the entire institution. As the gentleman mentioned a while ago, I wish every Member of Congress could go up there and take a look at the National Institutes of Health and see what a remarkable institution it is.

Also, I have a sort of personal interest in that institution now, because a young man, Dr. Francis Abinanti, and his wife and children were sent over to Cambridge, in England, to do work on behalf of the Institutes of Health and bring back a report. They have now been recalled, and this young doctor is working there now, doing very important research work and has his family with him.

Again I want to say that I do not know anybody who has done more for the health and welfare of the American people than our friend from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. Every time he has discussed the Institutes of Health he has given us something constructive and helpful for our unfortunate citizens who are in need of help to solve their health problems so they may enjoy living like those of us who are fortunate enough to be healthy.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I listened with interest to the explanation of the increases for the various activities. With other Members, I have received letters from dentists about increasing their appropriation. I think it should be pointed out that the committee, as I interpret their report, has recommended an increase of more than 60 percent over what they had last year and, incidentally, that is the largest increase given to any of the activities. So I feel that the dentists should feel that they have been adequately taken care of.

Mr. FOGARTY. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$800,000-plus more than they had a year ago. The committee recommended an additional \$500,000, making \$1,300,000-plus more than they had last year.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Percentage-wise it is more than was allowed any other activity, as I interpret the figures in the report.

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot say as to that. However, that is certainly true so far as the other categorical Institutes of Health are concerned.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman and his committee for the magnificent work they have done in the field of public health. Specifically I direct my remarks to that section of the report dealing with retarded children and note that for the first time, I believe, in the history of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare last year it came up with a real program on this very important subject. It represents a problem, of course, that affects every section and almost every segment of the population of this Nation. I recognize the fact that this committee has handled this problem in a very excellent way and I commend them for the work they have done.

Last year the Appropriations Committee allotted \$750,000 for the beginning of a program to effectively deal with mental retardation. As a member of that committee, I take some measure of pride in the committee's efforts to direct a start in this most important program. An excellent beginning was made last year. This year, the Congress is asked to implement the department's program by approving \$650,000 for a specific research program in the field of education of the mentally retarded; \$80,000 for the Children's Bureau to work with the States and communities with respect to preschool children; \$750,000 for continued research at the National Institute of Health on the medical aspects of the problem. Additional funds will be made available by the committee for teacher training provided proposed legislation is enacted.

Mr. Chairman, the magnitude of the problem of the mentally retarded is dawning upon the people of the country. And with this dawning is the growing desire of our people to help solve or at least, to alleviate the burden that courageous families and dedicated persons are carrying. The problem is too big and too severe for individuals or groups to master. Clearly there is a responsibility upon the Government to shoulder the bulk of the program. Harken to the words of Dr. Grover F. Powers, one of America's outstanding leaders in the field of pediatricians wherein he said:

Assuming 2 parents and 2 siblings for the family unit of each retarded child, there are thus between 5 and 10 million persons blighted to a great or small degree by the direct impact on their lives of these unfortunate children. And then one must add

to family sorrow, vast contingent sociological, economic, educational, and legal disturbances, responsibilities, and dislocations. Only the problems of mental illness are commensurate in size with those of mental retardation in respect to total population. It seems to me, therefore, that the major importance to biologic and social science, to medicine, to economics, to public policy of retarded children is all too obvious.

Congressman FOGARTY and his committee have recognized the problem and have effectively taken steps to meet it with some dynamic steps. I urge the Congress to accept the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee with respect to this matter.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL HEALTH

Mr. Chairman, when H. R. 9720 was considered by the full Appropriations Committee last Friday, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] gave an excellent explanation of his subcommittee's action relative to dental research. It appears to me that the committee was on sound ground in requesting that training grants of this institute be increased by \$500,000. This amount plus that of \$800,000 recommended in the President's budget as submitted to the Congress makes a total of \$1,300,000 allocated to dental research grants. These grants go to non-Federal institutions and are administered by the National Institute of Dental Research. The \$500,000 increase will enable the Institute to honor all of the approved applications for research in dentistry. These grants are necessary when one considers the testimony offered in the hearings indicating that the 43 dental schools and 7 dental research centers are practically without endowment and are already heavily burdened with their effort to increase and support facilities urgently needed to train an adequate supply of dentists and dental hygienists. The dentists themselves have joined in contributing some quarter of a million dollars a year to help meet the need for research. The amount asked is small indeed when compared with the benefits that are bound to be realized. The people of this country spend a billion and a half dollars yearly in the care of teeth and yet, less than one-half of the population receives adequate dental care. To meet the growing cost and assist in a more effective campaign of dental hygiene and care, dental research is an absolute necessity. The oral diseases that result from failure to properly care for the teeth have been, can be, and will be better arrested through dental research. There is no doubt about it, Mr. Chairman, but that the willingness to appropriate money in this field now will return huge dividends in the not too distant future.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. I, too, wish to commend the gentleman for the work he has done. I would like to inquire whether the appropriation recom-

mended for the Food and Drug Administration will put additional inspectors in the field?

Mr. FOGARTY. We are adding 130 to 140 employees to the Food and Drug Administration this year—I believe the exact figure is 134, which is an increase of almost 20 percent. This was recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee which made a survey last year of the Food and Drug Administration.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. I thank the gentleman very much. I found that in Detroit they inspected food processing plants once every 10 years and the drug concerns once every 5 years.

Mr. FOGARTY. We have allowed the full amount that was recommended. That was the amount suggested by the National Citizens Advisory Committee, which made their recommendations last year.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I wish to join in commending the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island for the outstanding job he has done and to assure him that among my constituents including distinguished physicians and scientists of the University of Chicago, there is entertained a deep feeling of admiration for the gentleman and appreciation for his work. The increased appropriation for cancer research, for which we are beholden to the great statesman from Rhode Island and the members of his subcommittee, will be most heartening to the University of Chicago Research Foundation, so liberally supported by generous Chicagoans, and to its chairman, Maurice Goldblatt, who for so long has given unstintingly of his time and money to the war on cancer. We are eternally grateful to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman must be extremely happy to have accomplished what he has accomplished during these years. I only hope he does not work too hard himself.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I ask the gentleman about the grants for construction of hospitals? How is that done?

Mr. FOGARTY. The grants are made to the States. Every State has a State agency that is responsible for approval of the individual application for funds available under this act. It is really a States rights program all the way through. The State agency, and it may be the State health department, for instance, approve the applications of the local communities for the type of hospital and the amount that is to be expended in each area.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Do you give them as much as they have asked for in this bill?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have given them under the old Hill-Burton Act every dime they ask for. Under the new act, because they have not been able to expend the money—they are going to turn back \$3 or \$4 millions this year—we have cut that \$19 million, but they will still have available \$42 million for that section of the Hospital Construction Act for 1957.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Do you have any difficulty in securing your doctors? Can you secure all the doctors you wish for the Public Health Service?

Mr. FOGARTY. We are experiencing some difficulty in recruiting doctors and nurses at the institutes at the present time. Much of it is because of the salary scale. As the activities of the institutes get better known we are getting better people there, because some of these people, knowing that we have, at the clinical center, the best facilities in the world to work with, want to work there if they are research scientists.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I would like to compliment the gentleman on the work he has done on this subject. It is bringing to many people a life that is longer, more creative, and less wasteful. I think the gentleman is doing in the health, education, and welfare field what we did in the Manhattan project when we were in war. I wish the gentleman the best. Does he believe there are enough funds here for the Conciliation and Mediation Service?

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] I think is going to speak to that point. He is the chairman for related agencies, and I think he has something to offer when he takes the floor later.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. All in all, it is a wonderful bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I also join the other Members of the House in their commendation on the fine work done by this committee and the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. May I say, too, that I think the thoroughness of the work done by the committee is shown by the fact that you have gone further than the Bureau has recommended to show that these funds can be used. Does the gentleman feel that we are allocating sufficient funds to do as much research on the heart, cancer, and mental health problems as possibly could be done with the personnel on hand?

Mr. FOGARTY. We believe that with the personnel we have at the present time, the research scientists and doctors, and the facilities we have, this budget will give us a sound medical research program. That is why we have agreed on those specific amounts that we have before the House at the present time. They are based on the knowledge that we

have of the available personnel and the available facilities we have for research now. On the personnel side, the committee recognized the fact that more medical research personnel must be trained, and recommended that the budget for training medical scientists be increased by about \$4 million over the request for the next fiscal year.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. In other words, a crash program would not necessarily bring about the results because of the limited personnel and facilities?

Mr. FOGARTY. In some areas that is correct; yes.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. TUMULTY. I compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island for his remarkable address. I want to state I thoroughly appreciate it. If I were the president of a university, I would confer upon the gentleman an L. L. D. degree.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. DONOVAN. May I extend my congratulations to the gentleman from Rhode Island for the magnificent work he has done on this committee as exemplified in the end results as they appear in this appropriation bill.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I congratulate the committee and its chairman on the fine work they have done, particularly with reference to the appropriation for vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. However, I would like to ask one question which concerns the appropriation for the Office of Education in reference to a law which was passed in the 83d Congress concerning the cooperative research between the Office of Education and educational institutions throughout the country. It is my understanding that the Department asked for \$1,500,000 to institute this program which had not been instituted as yet. I wonder if the chairman could give me some reason why this is not included or when it might be included?

Mr. FOGARTY. The Office of Education asked for an increase this year in salary expenses of almost 100 percent. They went from about \$3 million to \$6 million. The committee has agreed to give them about a 50-percent increase, an increase of \$1,500,000. Out of that \$1,500,000 there is \$675,000 for the program for mentally retarded children, and then there is about \$700,000 in addition which can be used for cooperative research and these other programs that they asked for. There were two specific things which we said in our committee report we did not think they should spend any money for. One was to establish a library in the Office of Education and the other was the National Advisory Committee on Education. But they have \$700,000 available for the work the gentleman is talking about, and other increases not specifically mentioned in the report.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. McVEY. The gentleman mentioned during the course of his very fine address that there was an increase in funds allocated to the vocational education program. May I inquire whether the gentleman meant vocational rehabilitation or vocational education?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have allowed in this bill \$2,767,000 over the budget for vocational education, which will bring it up to the maximum authorized under the law for vocational education.

Mr. McVEY. Will the gentleman give me that figure again, please.

Mr. FOGARTY. We raised that \$2,767,000 which brings it up to \$29 million plus, which is the total authorization under the law for vocational education.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island and to compliment him on a job well done.

Mr. FOGARTY. Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I want to express my appreciation, together with my colleagues, not only for the excellent work the gentleman from Rhode Island has performed for us in leading the Nation toward providing adequate funds for medical research, but also for his excellent elucidation in the committee report of the medical problems of the country, which I think will be of real service to the people.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman mentioned a while ago in his remarks regarding the insufficient salaries for doctors and medical attendants. Last week, the Committee on Armed Services presented a bill which was before the Committee on Rules and passed the House, which substantially increased the salaries for medical personnel in the armed services. Have any steps been made regarding a similar bill with regard to these hospitals for medical research?

Mr. FOGARTY. At the time our hearings were being held that bill had not passed the Congress. I presumed from the answers that we received from Dr. Scheele that some consideration was being given at the time to include the public health commissioned officers also. There has been some improvement because we raised this question a year ago, and a year ago we established 30 additional supergrade positions, which allowed them to raise the salaries of some of their better trained personnel. That has helped to some extent.

Mr. MADDEN. I believe it is highly important that the salaries of the doctors, medical attendants, and people working in hospitals doing medical research should be increased, as well as

the armed services. I commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for the outstanding job he has done and in his past in connection with this matter.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. PRICE. I may be mistaken but it was my impression that the bill we passed the other day did include doctors in the Public Health Service.

Mr. FOGARTY. At the time of the hearings we were told it would include them, although we were told that would not fully meet the problem because scientists as well as physicians are involved.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I want to join the other Members in the words of commendation to our chairman. I want to commend him for the excellent presentation he has made as chairman of the subcommittee, as he always does, and also for his very fair and excellent conduct of the hearings covering many weeks. It has been a joy and a privilege to serve with him as a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. DENTON. I too want to congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island both with regard to the way he has presented this bill before the House today and for the way he conducted the hearings. The gentleman has detailed knowledge of every item in this bill and he has a heart for human welfare. I predict that the work he has done in advancing the cause of medical research will be remembered long after we have left this Hall and this world behind. He has made and is continuing to make an outstanding contribution in that respect.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. MORGAN. I, too, want to commend the gentleman and his subcommittee on the fine job he has done in presenting this bill to the House. I was particularly interested in the gentleman's report on the shortage of nurses now facing the Nation. Just what did the committee find is being done toward correcting this problem?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have not found that much is being done. It seems that we have been talking about this shortage of nurses for 3 or 4 years and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has not come up with a program to stimulate the training of nurses or develop a program that would give us more nurses. So I wrote into the report—and I take the responsibility for it—we expect that they will come up with some definite program next year that will result in training additional nurses to fill the shortage that exists. I am told there is not a city in this country where the hospitals are fully manned at the present time with all the nurses they need.

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I refer to that portion of the bill making appropriations for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I want to take this opportunity to compliment the chairman on the proposed financial plan for support of the expanding Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program. As I understand it the committee desires to have Federal appropriations for grants to States which will be adequate to match all of the funds made available by the States as well as support for the training of professional personnel.

The restoration of disabled persons to self-support is in my opinion a sound investment in the conservation of our human resources. There are both humanitarian as well as economic values to this program. It is an expanding program which we all must support.

I do wish to express my concern for the amount recommended for grants for rehabilitation research and demonstration under section 4. As I understand it \$2 million was requested but only \$1 million has been recommended. According to page 275 of the hearings before the subcommittee, it was stated that a minimum of \$1.2 million will be required during 1957 to continue support of projects which were initiated in 1955 and 1956.

As I see it, therefore, some of these research activities will have to be dropped during 1957 before they have been completed. Equally important, no funds will be available for any new research projects during the year regardless of how meritorious they may be.

This curtailment comes at a crucial time in this new research effort. The nonprofit groups who have recently agreed to conduct research in rehabilitation problems now face the prospect of canceling projects which are just getting underway. There will be little encouragement for research groups to undertake new projects in the future.

Research is important to the advancement of rehabilitation as it is in medical science, health, and other fields. This year the committee has given unprecedented support of research in many different fields. I wish the committee might have found it possible to also support in greater measure this request for research in rehabilitation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I have been reading on yonder wall the statement made by Daniel Webster some years ago, closing with these words:

Let us see whether we in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

That is just what the chairman of this subcommittee and the members of his committee are doing today. I do not know when we have had a finer piece of humanitarian legislation before us.

I was so happy to read in the daily press last Friday Dr. Paul Dudley White's

statement about the heart of JOHN FOGARTY. All of us know something about his heart. It is a big heart. It is a stout heart. We know of his dedication to promoting the welfare of mankind, not only in the United States of America but for people everywhere. I cannot think of better publicity flowing from this Chamber than from the enactment of this bill. I salute JOHN FOGARTY and his colleagues on the committee reporting this bill to make new and reinforced attacks on the worst of human killers—battles to be waged in hospitals and laboratories for people everywhere, not in the United States alone.

I do not know how many of my colleagues have been out to visit the National Institutes of Health in nearby Maryland. I have been out there, and within recent days. It is a wonderful picture; it is an amazing picture to see so many doctors and nurses, young and old, all intensely dedicated persons, working for stipends that most of you and I would not work for. I hope all of you will take occasion to go out there and see that great human enterprise in action. It is America at its best.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman begins will he allow me to say a word of appreciation of his work and of those on this side on this very fine bill? Because I know he is supposed to be a watchdog of the Treasury, yet it was his firm conviction and help that made the National Institute possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield for that purpose?

Mr. TABER. I have yielded.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this bill is brought before you with the unanimous approval of the members of the committee. The gentleman from Rhode Island has explained the bill probably better than I could. I do wish, however, to call attention to one item which I believe the committee has not paid quite as much attention to as perhaps it should relative to the actual situation and the things the Department has done. This relates to the problems of the aged.

In the time that has gone by since the last bill an increase in the number of people taking educational rehabilitation and training has gone up so that the percentage of those over 45 years of age is over 25 percent of the total. In addition to that all sorts of health and rehabilitation services have been extended to them; their income from governmental allowances and pensions has been improved, and research into the causes of illness has been promoted. On top of that social security has been extended to 10 million additional people and benefits have been increased.

The thing that bothers me with reference to the situation is something that I do not believe the Federal Government can itself overcome, and that is the refusal of industry to employ people over 45 years of age, very largely because of the proneness of people of that age to become injured or diseased. I am afraid

that problem cannot be reached by the Federal Government but must be taken care of by the legislatures of the various States.

I am glad to say that we have made progress in our report and in the bill that has been reported toward the finding of a cure for some of the diseases that have resulted in the loss of human life. For instance, the spread of tuberculosis has been reduced, therefore there is not the trouble from that disease today that there used to be. A treatment has been found so that the disease can be completely arrested.

The ravages of cancer are not on the decline but much progress has been made in connection with this medical problem. Most of the treatment today is operational rather than medical until something is found that will help it from the medical standpoint. Until that time there is not going to be a final solution to that problem.

With reference to the heart situation, because of the fact more people are living to an older age heart diseases have increased in percentage of causes of death. There are improved conditions in connection with many of the other items.

There seems to have been a little progress made in the mental-health situation. On the other hand, more and more institutions are being created and filled with people who are disturbed mentally.

Mr. Chairman, for my own part, the bill presented today is about as good as we can do. Although it is, overall, \$66 million below the budget last year and below last year's appropriation, in my opinion, we have taken care as well as can be done of almost everything that it was our responsibility to cover.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND].

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me from what I have heard on the floor today that most of the Members of the House are well satisfied with the work that has been done by the subcommittee and by the full Committee on Appropriations in connection with this bill. Of course, members of the Appropriations Committee always have a rather peculiar feeling when we hear applause and words of congratulation from other Members, because we are not used to that. We are not too certain, when everybody congratulates us, that the bill is not overly generous. But I think what happened in this bill is that we have deliberately planned, Mr. Chairman, if we were going to err at all in a bill of this kind, a bill which carries the subjects this bill covers, we should err on the side of generosity.

Mr. Chairman, our distinguished chairman has gone into detail on the appropriations made for various National Institutes of Health, for example, but I do not suppose it would hurt to re-emphasize what we have done there. In the operating expense field of the whole Institute we have increased last year's appropriation by over \$6 million. I hate

to boast about increasing appropriations, but this is something that we have got to take proper care of. In the National Cancer Institute our figures are more than \$9 million over the 1956 appropriation and more than \$2 million over the President's budget. Mental health activities is almost \$6 million over 1956 and some \$2 million over the President's budget. In the National Heart Institute we have increased the fund by \$6,328,000 as against 1956 and increased the President's budget, which was a generous one, by some \$3 million. So, it goes down the line, including neurology and blindness activities, where a very substantial increase was allowed, some \$4 million or more, and \$2 million over the President's budget.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who just preceded me, has properly achieved a national reputation for trying to guard the dollars in the Federal Treasury, and in my very small way I have tried to follow somewhat in his path, and I am not too proud to increase appropriations for 1957, but in this health field—of course, this is only a small part of this bill; I think we have some 50 to 60 separate divisions in it—but in this particular field, research for health, a study of the great killers of mankind, heart disease, cancer, and all the other ailments which are distressing and fatal to so much of our population, the committee unanimously felt that if we were going to make any mistakes at all, we were going to make them on the side of generosity. The progress in these fields and the progress in our research has been, I should say, slow and in some respects disappointing, but on the other hand there is always presented to us a very substantial amount of hope that we are on the verge of something really big. In the meantime we are making encouraging and steady progress. I think the committee as a whole has done all that it properly could to encourage the dedicated men in these institutes to continue the work in their field.

Mr. Chairman, there are many items in the bill which might be referred to, but I think as a whole the bill has been received by the House with approval, and I see no point in laboring the details.

In other sections of the bill, we found opportunities for saving, and the whole bill is actually down by \$116 million.

I urge the House to support this bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I am intensely interested in the subject matter of the appropriations bill now under consideration. It deals with the different health programs that have been inaugurated by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House. During my long service on this committee I have been identified with the different research activities that have been adopted. I confess that not-

withstanding the wide and varied jurisdiction of the committee, there has been no part of it that has appealed to me so much as that which relates to the establishment of facilities and studies to improve the health of our people, provide the necessary care of them in time of illness and promote research programs to find ways and means of alleviating the pain and suffering of those who are ill, as well as to discover preventive means to curtail the cause of illness, with particular reference to that class of illnesses that produce the greatest number of patients.

The several research activities to which we have given special consideration are as follows: National Cancer Institute, mental health activities, National Heart Institute, dental health activities, arthritis and metabolic disease activities, microbiology activities, neurology and blindness activities. It will be recognized that these programs, which are all included in the National Institutes of Health, cover those diseases and illnesses that are commonly recognized as our greatest killers, or causing the greatest degree of individual pain and suffering.

In addition to the appropriations to carry on the research activities to which I have referred, amounting to \$135,525,000, there is also being appropriated by this bill approximately \$35 million by way of general assistance to States for venereal diseases, tuberculosis, communicable diseases, sanitary engineering and hospital construction grants of \$111 million. And, this is only a partial statement of what is being done. There is much more than could be enumerated, but that which I have mentioned is sufficient to give an idea of the worthwhile work that is being done to promote the health of our people. It is gratifying to me to realize that over a period of years I have had the opportunity of participating in this fine work, and particularly gratifying to me that much of it was done when I had the honor of being chairman of the committee, when there was a Republican majority in the House.

It is my hope, as I look into the future, that there will be a continual expanding of the health program so that even greater good can be achieved in promoting the health of our people. We take pride in the fact that our Nation stands first, among the nations of the world, in many worthwhile activities, now, notwithstanding the interest we have taken as a Nation in matters affecting the health of our people, yet, there is much more than can and should be done.

That which the present administration recommends to be done was set forth in a comprehensive message of President Eisenhower addressed to the Congress on Thursday, January 26, 1956.

In presenting his recommendations to the Congress, the President very appropriately called attention to the fact that in the decade since World War II, the average life span has increased about 5½ years, mainly as a result of the control of childhood infections and the major communicable diseases. Meanwhile the chronic diseases, afflicting pre-

dominantly older people, have become a critical problem. The two leading killers combined, heart disease and cancer, caused about 60 percent of United States deaths in 1945 and nearly 70 percent in 1955.

The increased life span has brought new and additional problems, specifically affecting our aged. This is in addition to the need for increased facilities created by a continually increasing population. The difficulties in properly caring for the sick in our midst has reached proportions that call for serious consideration and relief. The increasing expense incident to such has not only become a burden upon government—Federal, State, and local—but also a heavy burden upon individuals and families.

It is to meet this situation that Congress has provided an expanded program for Federal assistance in providing facilities for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, extended care, and rehabilitation. Today it also includes aid for the construction of hospitals for general use, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, nursing homes, diagnostic centers or diagnostic and treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities. As a result of Federal assistance there have been 2,650 projects benefited. This aid, together with that which has come from State, local, and private sources, has given an increase of 123,000 beds and 580 health centers. All of this has been an addition to the Nation's health plan.

There is much more to be said in support of the present program and that which comes within the President's recommendation. It is my purpose to deal with it in more detail as the session progresses and additional legislation comes before us for consideration with respect to a further expansion of our health program.

The bill now before us is entitled to have the support of the entire Congress.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with other Members of the House who have spoken on the excellent work done by this subcommittee. It is one of the very hard working subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee and one from which many blessings flow. Under the vital leadership of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] this subcommittee has done much to foster the magnificent advances and contributions which medical science has made to the health and welfare of mankind. Mr. FOGARTY has a firm grasp, not only of the cold figures which make up appropriations budgets, but as well of the human problems which can only be solved through expenditures of proper amounts of money.

Like the gentleman from Rhode Island, I am very much interested in the problems of the aging. The aging find themselves victims, not so much of infectious diseases as of chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease; and if there is any discovery of the causes or

cures for cancer or heart disease, thus eliminating the killers and cripples of so many of our people, much credit can go to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

When the committee brings in such a fine bill, it is difficult to say that it erred in any respect. Yet I cannot escape the conclusion that it failed to grant a sufficient appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to deal with the problems of the aging. Perhaps the fault is that of the Department itself, for the subcommittee granted all the funds it requested for this purpose. Regardless of that fact, however, the amount allowed, approximately \$65,000, is woefully inadequate. In requesting this amount, the Department bids fair to continue to neglect the health, education, and welfare of the older persons of our country for the next year, as it has done in the years gone by. Our older people have special problems which require special attention. If the amount is not increased, it means that the Federal Government will continue along the road of negligence and postponement until it can no longer evade its responsibility.

According to the Council of State Governments, our older people are particularly subject to unequal opportunity for employment, inferior housing, separation from family and friends, widowhood for more than one-half of the older women, inadequate medical care, lack of insurance against hospitalization, tremendous increase in placement in mental hospitals, loneliness, underrepresentation in programs of rehabilitation and education, lack of personnel especially trained for helping older persons with their problems.

What has the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare done about these problems? Practically nothing. The Social Security Administration deals with certain aspects, the Public Health Service deals with others, the National Institutes of Health deal with others, but there is no firm hand or group coordinating their activities or correlating the work which they turn out.

Last year the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] asked Secretary Hobby why additional progress was not being made. Mrs. Hobby, in reply, confessed that the Federal Government was 10 years behind the position it should have been in for dealing with the problem. And yet this year, the Department asked the committee for an appropriation of only \$65,000, a totally inadequate sum.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the other gentlemen on the committee have sought to press the Department into taking a greater interest in the problems of the aging, to no avail.

Mr. Chairman, I propose to offer an amendment when the time comes for reading the bill, which will increase the amount appropriated to that portion of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which is concerned with the problems of our people aged 65 and over. My amendment is directed to carrying out the recommendations of the Coun-

cil of State Governments and proposes to achieve the objectives that they have in mind.

I think it is about time we strengthened our old-age and survivors insurance, which is not a part of this bill, except in the appropriations made. We need better housing. We need more sufficient medical care for our older people. We need greater opportunities for their employment. We need a more intensive rehabilitation and recreation service. But these objectives will never be achieved if the indifference which seems to be exhibited by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare continues.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois (at the request of Mr. YATES) asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, in considering H. R. 9720, the bill which appropriates money for the operation of the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, I hope my colleagues will recognize the wisdom of the appropriation for research included in the bill.

A segment of our population has too long been neglected, and I commend our colleague the gentleman from Rhode Island, Hon. JOHN E. FOGARTY, for his untiring efforts to make money available for research projects which will improve the health of our citizens.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON].

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, in coming to the floor this afternoon, I do so with a very real sense of pleasure and sincere gratitude to the members of this committee for the unusually fine work they have done on this appropriation bill.

It is not easy, when one's efforts must be always under the shadow of the need for economy in Government, to bring to this Chamber a bill which increases rather than reduces the amounts requested. But our committee has gone into the requests of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with vision and a real understanding of the vital matters it contains and has brought to us a well-considered liberal program we can all happily support.

May I thank the chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and the distinguished ranking minority Member from New York [Mr. TABER], as well as every member of the committee for the care with which their study of our needs has been made and the courage with which they have brought their conclusions to us. In doing so I am but expressing the gratitude of millions of our own people who anticipate most especially the continuing and additional research to which we all look for release from the devastation of diseases for which currently we have no cure.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not just for our own people alone that we continue and

increase the research work in the broad health field. This work is for all mankind, for just as illness in one country or in one area eventually affects the health of all the world so improved health conditions and cures for the terrible scourges flesh is heir to are for all men everywhere.

Nothing this Congress could do could be more far reaching than these more liberal provisions for research and for the general program in health. It will slip past the Iron Curtain as few things could. It will demonstrate to men and women everywhere that the United States, the greatest constitutional Republic the world has ever seen, cares about the individual and brings its wisdom and its financial capacity to bear to relieve his suffering and increase his well-being.

So, Mr. Chairman, I want to express appreciation once again for the selfless bipartisanship with which this subcommittee of our great Appropriations Committee performs its duties. We in our turn can do no less than to pass the bill.

(Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, the accomplishments of medical science since the days of Drs. Harvey and Pasteur are among the brightest pages of history, but there remains much to be done. The two dreaded killers, cancer and heart disease, remain among the mysteries of medical problems with neither a preventive nor a cure being known. Our own ranks, our friends, and our families, are no strangers to either the stark tragedy of a torturing death from cancer or the sudden shocking stroke of the grim reaper through heart diseases. Medical science can do little in either case and there is little if any warning in the approach of the latter.

The success of medical research in other fields gives us every reason to believe that it will eventually conquer these two great plagues which between them account for 2 of every 3 deaths in this country. Such research requires both dedicated scientists and money. Our schools, given time and opportunity, will develop the scientists, but the financial requirements are so great that there is no hope of obtaining adequate funds for the job unless this body takes the lead and becomes the major contributor. The National Institutes of Health are doing yeoman work in this field but it is necessary that they be given additional support if we expect them to both intensify and expand their activities. Progress in their efforts must not be halted or developments lost in the name of economy. There is another major field, mental health, in which much research remains to be done. Many, altogether too many, able-bodied individuals are slipping into that category now known as the mentally ill each year. Once considered victims of evil spirits, these individuals are now recognized as suffering from diseases of the mind but

neither the cause nor a cure is known. They are our living "dead" and no effort to discover the cause or a cure for such illness should be spared.

I do not know how much can be economically invested in these and allied causes each year, but I am ready and willing to be guided by the advice of the specialists who best know the scope of these problems. The National Advisory Councils of each of these Institutes make annual reports advising us as to the minimum amount required to maintain progress in these all important research fields. They are my guide, and I can think of no better one. Each year we have failed to reach, or remotely approach these minimum requirements. In 1952 President Truman recommended

a total of \$54 million for these three research programs, but his successor in the name of economy reduced these recommendations in a document usually known as the revised budget for 1954 by more than 30 percent to \$36.6 million. Some \$4 million of this cut was restored by the Members of this body, and I take pride in believing that my efforts had some effect in this action. By 1955 the appropriations for these three programs had been increased to \$43 million. The 1957 recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget is a respectable \$53 million, but the Advisory Councils recommended \$78 million as the minimum necessary to continue these programs. Nothing less should suffice. The three separate items in millions are as follows:

Institutes	Truman budget, 1954	Revised budget, 1954	1956 appropriation	Budget Bureau, 1957	National Advisory Council's 1957 recommendation
Cancer Institute.....	\$22.0	\$15.8	\$16.2	\$20.3	\$30.8
Heart Institute.....	16.5	11.0	13.7	16.4	22.6
Mental Institute.....	15.5	9.8	13.1	16.2	24.5
Total.....	54.0	35.6	43.0	52.9	77.9

In a year during which we are increasing appropriations for interest payments by \$200 million following a \$500 million increase this year, with no increase in the national debt limit, must we admit that this Congress is more concerned with the financial health of our bondholders than we are in the mental and physical health of our individual citizens?

The interest cost for the fiscal year of 1955 was \$6.5 billion. The 1957 estimate is \$7.1 billion without a change in the national debt limit. Only \$3 of each \$100 of this 2-year increase would be required to meet the recommendations of the advisory councils.

The Appropriations Committee has increased the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget by \$10 million. This will increase the research funds for each of these Institutes by \$1 million. This is real progress in the right direction which I heartily endorse, but I hope the recommendations of the national advisory councils headed by outstanding authorities such as Dr. Paul White will be given more consideration in the future.

The funds for vocational education authorized by the George-Barden Act in the present budget recommendation total \$26,500,000, the same as was appropriated last year. These funds are matched by local and State funds at a variable ratio which in the fiscal year ending 1955 was \$4.43 of State and local funds for each dollar of Federal appropriations. The Appropriations Committee has increased this recommendation to \$29,267,000 which approximates the full authorization of \$29,300,000 under the George-Barden Act. Each dollar of this two and three-quarter million dollar increase means more than \$5 for vocational education when matched by State and local funds. The approval of this increase will mean much to the future of this country. The Budget Bureau recommended that grants to States and other agencies for vocational rehabilita-

tion be increased by three and one-quarter million dollars to a total of \$37 million.

The Appropriations Committee has seen fit to decrease this amount to \$35 million. I feel that the committee was in error in this action. This is a 50-percent reduction in the funds for research. Mr. E. B. Whitten, of the National Vocational Rehabilitation Association, says that this reduction means two things:

First, that research now underway on disabling conditions and rehabilitation methods will have to be cut back or some projects discontinued entirely.

Second, it means a complete halt to any new research during the coming fiscal year.

I think we should recognize him as an authority on the subject and give his statement full consideration.

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address a few remarks concerning the report of the Committee on Appropriations for the Office of Education. I note with approval that increased funds are recommended, but it is with regret that I notice the amount is not up to the full amount requested by the President.

The need for improving education in this Nation is so great and the problems of providing more education are so pressing that I need not elaborate on that point before this body. I would call attention to the fact that more than half a million citizens in every State and Territory of this Nation took active part in educational conferences this past

year which led up to the White House Conference in this city. Here, representatives from all parts of the Nation, after careful study and discussion, came to important conclusions. I should like to quote from their statements concerning the United States Office of Education:

The United States Office of Education should be adequately staffed to perform the functions it is now performing in making reports on the progress of education throughout the Nation, in carrying on essential research activities, and for providing promptly needed statistical information.

Consideration should be given to the strengthening of the position of the Office of Education in keeping with the importance of education to the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I read that passage, and then I see that the Appropriations Committee has reduced the modest request of \$6 million for the Office of Education by \$1½ million. That request included less than \$2 million for educational research and for gathering and processing of educational statistics. I feel compelled to express extreme regret that the full amount was not recommended. It is gratifying to see the approval of the full requested amount for research on problems of educating the mentally retarded. But, Mr. Chairman, I would call to your attention that with the reduced total proposed for the Office of Education, when allowance is made for the full amount for research on the education of the mentally retarded, there is very, very little for research in these problem areas for which a total of about \$1¼ million had been proposed. Here are the problems on which research is proposed besides the problems of educating the mentally retarded:

(a) Development of special abilities of students, that is, research to discover ways of getting the most efficient education for the ablest youth.

(b) School problems of preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency.

(c) Factors in student retention and withdrawal in schools and colleges, so that we may reduce the loss of able students who fail to prepare themselves for some of our shortage fields.

(d) Securing and retaining adequate staff for the Nation's schools.

(e) Planning and costs of school construction.

(f) Educational problems due to our expanding educational program.

It is high time, I suggest, that we supported fully and significantly research on these problems that are essential to the advancement of efficiency of the education of the Nation's greatest asset, its youth.

I say, Mr. Chairman, that if we were to question the wisdom of the Office of Education in its proposed budget request for research on these problems it should be because it has not moved boldly enough. The committee has proposed that funds for medical research in the National Institutes of Health be increased by \$10 million over the \$126,525,000 that was requested. I think that is fine. But when I look at this action I find it difficult to see the justification for not approving at least in full the small amount requested for research in

education. Here the Federal Government would be providing an educational service to all the Nation through making available the findings of research to improve education without in anyway providing Federal control.

I should like to clarify one point in the committee report which implies that the Office of Education proposes to establish a new library. I quote from the appropriation justification:

Advice from educational experts brought in to counsel on office research, and experience of the office professional staff, indicated that the present library is inadequate and should be supplemented by additional facilities and services essential to our research program. The lack of research reference services was also considered a deterrent to present studies, a barrier to the larger-scale research plan for fiscal year 1957, and a handicap to research planning by educators who need such service and are unable to secure it in their institutions.

It is essential to provide funds to enable the Office to supplement existing service of the Central Departmental Library, to develop a source for research information and also a clearinghouse for research in the field of education.

Just to keep the record straight I would note that the proposed amount is to supplement the existing library and to reinstitute a research clearinghouse service which was given up by the Office of Education several years ago when its budget was reduced and which persons engaged in educational research have recommended be reinstituted and expanded.

Once more may I express my gratification that the committee has seen fit to recommend increased funds for the Office of Education, and to suggest that I hope our colleagues in the Senate, upon further study of the request of the President will see fit to ask us to concur in appropriating the full amount of \$6 million.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, earlier in my praise of the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], I mentioned the funds to be appropriated for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. It is, of course, inadequate to grant this outstanding and distinguished Service, a boon to management, labor, government, and consumer, the slash contemplated. The cut contemplated must be restored; \$266,000 must be put back in the bill. Here is why:

Though some in the land have cried peace, progress, and prosperity, strikes on the American scene appear to indicate a mounting tide of ill-will toward men and management. Else, how does one explain the long, drawn-out Westinghouse strike, the Capital Transit strike of last summer here in Washington, and the strike of Southern Bell Telephone Co.? Clearly, there is need in these, as there has been, fullest funds for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This Service faces a 7½-percent increase in operating costs in salaries and wages. Its costs for travel and hotel and per diem factors have risen exceedingly sharp. To cut the bill now before us from \$3,390,000 to \$3,124,000 or \$266,000 in this Service is, in effect, to cut its heart out, with layoffs amidst

skilled personnel, just when they are needed.

I trust that the cut will be restored and that the \$266,000 is put back into the bill to accommodate the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, a cracker-jack if ever there is one.

ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, the item of \$6,779,000 in this appropriation bill for the Food and Drug Administration, while a substantial increase over last year's budget request—is not nearly enough to cover the needs of the Food and Drug Administration in protecting the health of our people.

It does not begin to go far enough in carrying out the recommendations of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, which called for a threefold to fourfold increase in the funds and facilities of the Food and Drug Administration. The Citizens' Advisory Committee suggested that such an expansion take place over a period of 5 to 10 years. But a whole year has gone by without having added a single cent to the budget for this agency in carrying out the Citizens' Advisory Committee's recommendations. We are a full year late in getting started on that.

When the subcommittee was conducting hearings on this bill, I urged a figure of \$8 million for the Food and Drug Administration, rather than the \$6,779,000 in the budget. I believe \$8 million would be more realistic. I do not intend to try to amend the bill here on the House floor, because I am advised such an amendment would not be agreed to by the committee, and would be defeated. If the Senate increases the amount for the Food and Drug Administration, I would not want to have an adverse House vote on record to be used against the higher figure in the conference committee. So I shall not submit an amendment.

But I do want the RECORD to show my feelings on this, and, under permission of the House, I submit for printing in the RECORD at this point the statement which I made to the subcommittee, as follows:

ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Statement by Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, of Missouri, before House Appropriations Subcommittee on Funds for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare)

I very much appreciate the courtesy of Chairman FOGARTY in permitting me to bring to the attention of the subcommittee the urgent necessity for increased funds for the Food and Drug Administration for the administration of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act, and thus for the protection of the health of every American—every man, woman, and child in our country.

As the members of the subcommittee know, I have been seeking ever since coming to Congress to obtain more adequate funds for the Food and Drug Administration, an agency of Government which I think in the last few years has been treated rather shabbily. Over a period of years from 1939 to 1951, there was a steady growth in the appropriations for this agency, and in fiscal 1952 and 1953, the appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration reached their

highest level. Then an almost incredible thing happened.

Instead of maintaining this essential growth and expansion in the funds of the Food and Drug Administration to take into account the constantly expanding responsibilities of this agency in coping with the expanded use of frozen and processed foods and so many new drugs and cosmetics, we saw the funds of the Food and Drug Administration actually cut for 2 years in a row—first by \$400,000 and then by \$500,000 respectively below the levels of 1952 and 1953.

RECENT BUDGET CUTS WERE BAD MISTAKES

I was among those who opposed those cuts. I think they were mistakes. Those cuts meant a 15-percent reduction in personnel, and also the curtailment of field travel by inspectors and also a slowing down in the processing of complaints and prosecutions.

When I complained of these reductions in funds and urged an increase in appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration rather than the series of reductions in funds which took place in both the 1st and 2d sessions of the 83d Congress, I was informed that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare thought there should be a comprehensive restudy of the work of the agency to see whether it was doing a good job or whether it was just interfering with and persecuting and annoying legitimate business. So we had the funds appropriated for a study by an advisory committee.

That advisory committee reported last year. It reported that the Food and Drug Administration did one of the most important jobs of any Government agency. It reported that in contrast to the action of the new administration in 1953 and 1954 in reducing funds by \$400,000 and \$500,000 respectively below the levels of President Truman's budget recommendations for the Food and Drug Administration, we should begin immediately on a tremendous expansion of the work of this agency and of the funds for its work so that over a 5- to 10-year period there should be a threefold to fourfold increase. This would mean a budget of from \$16,800,000 to \$22,400,000, rather than the \$5 million or so we had been appropriating for this agency under Mrs. Hobby.

VAST EXPANSION RECOMMENDED

The committee recommended an increase of from 10 to 20 percent in the first year of such an expansion program. Consequently, I introduced last July H. R. 7287 to do the following:

"That in order to make possible on an efficient organizational basis an immediate start on a fourfold expansion of the personnel and facilities of the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare within a period of 5 to 10 years, as recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration, appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in a report to the Secretary dated June 30, 1955, an additional sum of \$1,096,800 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, to be used by that agency in employing additional inspectors, chemists, and other scientific experts, for a substantially enlarged educational and informational program, and otherwise to begin to put into effect the recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration thus assisting the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to initiate steps necessary to overcome the present serious deficiency because of lack of funds in its ability to meet its essential responsibility of protecting the public health."

NO ACTION IN 1956 FISCAL YEAR

Unfortunately, even though the then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, had before her this report from her own advisory committee on the urgent necessity of an immediate 10- to 20-percent increase in funds for the Food and Drug Administration to begin a 5 to 10-year program leading to a three- to four-fold increase in funds of the agency, I could not get any support for my bill last year to carry through an immediate increase as recommended by the advisory committee. The Food and Drug Administration could have been engaged during this entire fiscal year in the expanded program recommended by the advisory committee. Instead it had to get along on less money than was provided under the Truman administration.

Now for the coming fiscal year, the administration is recommending an increase in funds of about \$1 million for the Food and Drug Administration beginning next July 1. A whole year will have gone by following the report of the Advisory Committee before a single additional dollar will have been provided. I think this is tragic.

REALISTIC FIGURE NOW WOULD BE \$8 MILLION

Of course I support the increase recommended in the President's budget for the Food and Drug Administration—it is almost the identical figure contained in the bill I introduced last year for an increase which could have been in effect now since last July. I would urge this subcommittee not only to accept the amount suggested by the President and his advisers which works out to about \$1 million more for regular continuing operations; I would urge that you add much more to that amount. I cannot tell you exactly how much the Food and Drug Administration could use advantageously in this coming fiscal year; but I am sure that an \$8 million figure would not be out of line. In other words, over and above the additional \$1 million for regular continuing work of the agency as recommended by the President, I would suggest an additional \$1,220,000 for a round figure of \$8 million.

And I would urge that the committee provide that this additional money be used for a substantial strengthening of the inspection staff, as well as for a strengthening of the headquarters staff.

According to one of the top officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the additional \$1 million recommended in the Budget for the Food and Drug Administration will hardly do any more than bring the personnel up to the level of the agency's staff in 1952 under President Truman, before the new administration came in and began slashing the agency. And if this budget item is finally approved by Congress as recommended by the President we would still have only about 300 inspectors on the rolls 16 months from now—by June 30, 1957—in contrast to the 250 on the rolls at the present time and in contrast to the goal of 1,000 inspectors recommended by the advisory committee.

BUDGET BREAKDOWN RAISES QUESTIONS

In analyzing, or in trying to analyze the breakdown submitted by the President on the Detail of Personal Services accompanying the Budget, it struck me that most of the additional money for personal services for the Food and Drug Administration provided for in the President's budget seems to be for the very low-paying jobs with just a very few additional persons provided for in the upper salary ranges. Thus, it would mean adding only 2 or 3 people above \$10,000 a year, and only a handful in the grade 13 range which goes from \$8,990 to \$10,065. It seems to me also that a good number of the grade 12 jobs from \$7,570 to \$8,645 which are added under the new budget seem to

be mostly upgrading of existing jobs rather than addition of new jobs in this vital field of inspector and food and drug officer in the field. I would like to see far more people added in the upper grades applying to food and drug inspectors and officers than in the GS-3, GS-4, GS-5, and GS-7 grades where so much of the additional personnel apparently will be added under this increased amount recommended by the President. I am sure the Food and Drug Administration can train these experts and get them into the field where they are needed if you will just provide the funds.

THE NEED IS URGENT

In conclusion I would like to say that I appreciate the interest of this subcommittee in the very important area of food and drug inspection. I know that if the administration were to ask for more adequate funds, you would give such a request your sympathetic consideration. I know that you are reluctant to recommend more money for any Government agency than the amount the President asks for. I nevertheless feel I must in this case ask you to do just that—that is, provide not only the additional \$1 million or so recommended by the President in the funds of the Food and Drug Administration but an additional \$1,220,000 beyond that to make the total for salaries and expenses of the Food and Drug Administration \$8 million rather than \$6,779,000.

We already know that the inspectors can only get around to about 11,000 establishments a year out of the 96,000 or so which should be covered. Even under the proposed budget of \$6,779,000 they could inspect only about 13,800 establishments. I don't think that is good enough.

I am pleased that even if it took it a year to do so, the administration has finally come around to asking for an increase of Food and Drug Administration funds of \$1 million over the amount appropriated last year. But a whole year has gone by. The needs are greater. The Food and Drug Administration has had this entire year to work out a plan for expanding its facilities and its work as recommended by the advisory committee. Let us give it the funds to do the job, to do it right.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, no Member of the House could wish for a better committee assignment than that of serving on the subcommittee which makes appropriations for labor, health, education, and welfare and which has reported the bill now being considered.

In the first place, our chairman, JOHN FOGARTY, is always courteous, cooperative and thoughtful of the members of the subcommittee. Moreover, there is a spirit of harmony and good will among the members of the committee both Democratic and Republican.

Hearings are always interesting and highly informative, dealing as they do with the very human problems of health, education, and welfare. Before us come the Nation's outstanding physicians, scientists, and experts in medical matters to tell us of progress in the arts of healing and the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases that afflict mankind. This year has proven no exception but has rather increased our admiration for our chairman, our respect for each other and our interest in the human problems and their solutions.

I am especially happy to know that there is an ever increasing interest in the problem of our aged and an ever growing determination on the part of the sub-

committee to see that something is done to solve these problems. Then too the increased interest in maternal and child welfare with a special emphasis on the problem of the retarded or exceptional child is noteworthy and encouraging.

In the field of education, we have been successful in agreeing upon ever increasing appropriations for vocational education so vital in this day of technical and engineering advances when the need for skilled workers grows apace.

In the field of medical research, we have been as generous as we thought proper consistent with the programs of research and training which the National Institutes of Health have ready for launching. We have actually appropriated more than they requested knowing that they were, no doubt, acting under wraps imposed by the Bureau of the Budget. There was ample authority for the increases we have made as a result of the testimony of experts in the field of heart disease, cancer, arthritis and metabolic diseases, neurological diseases and mental disorders as well as other vital health fields.

I am sure we have come up with a well balanced bill and one that all of you can afford to support.

Again I want to express my appreciation to the chairman for his never-failing kindness and courtesy, for the way he has expedited the hearings without denying anyone a chance to be heard and to the other members of the committee for the good feeling and fellowship that has existed and the cooperative spirit with which every member has taken part in our investigations and the marking up of the bill.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, in February we celebrated the birthdates of two immortal Americans—Abraham Lincoln and George Washington. We keep the memory of their births as beginning lives full of service to their country which made each a hero in the crisis of his time.

One left his Virginia farm to rally and lead the forces of the American Revolution against all odds at Valley Forge, Trenton, Monmouth, and Yorktown to make our country free. The other emerged from a Hoosier boyhood to become the Great Emancipator, the humble prophet of American destiny, preserving our Union in the dread upheaval of a century ago and committing to the ages his eloquence at Gettysburg.

One never thinks of Lincoln without remembering also that his life was snuffed out by violence; he was cut down by the bullet of an assassin.

But probably no more than a handful of people can recount how Washington died—how his death chamber was the scene of violence done to him at the hands of men. These circumstances which hastened Washington's death are so amazing to hear in our own times that I think the contrast points a challenge to us for action today.

In December 1799, General Washington returned from a horseback ride in the rain and suffered an attack of laryngitis. First 1 physician, and then 2 more were called in to treat him. We can assume the physicians were competent

ones for their time, as Washington was one of the wealthiest and most famous men in the country.

The records tell us, at any rate, that Washington received the kind of treatment that was characteristic of medicine at the time: he was bled heavily four times; he received a gargle of molasses, butter, and vinegar; and a blister of crushed beetles was placed at his throat and on his feet. Apparently no one looked inside his throat.

It is no surprise to us, 150 years later, that, with this, Washington soon weakened, lapsed, and died. Such treatment given a national figure in our day and age would, in fact, be regarded as assassination. In those times it was the accepted practice, and we may be most astonished, perhaps, that so many patients lived in spite of their medical care.

But we must not belittle those doctors of earlier times, nor should we feel too complacent or self-satisfied because of the progress we have made over their methods. Anyone who studies American history, or examines the Constitution which was written by contemporaries of Washington's doctors, will realize that the men of Washington's generation had wisdom and intelligence. The brains of the doctors in Washington's time were as good as the brains of our doctors are today.

Washington died from a minor ailment, but not because men had lesser minds than men have today. Washington died because his doctors could only draw on a reservoir of knowledge and medical understanding which was extremely limited. Conditions were such in those days that it had not been possible to do any extensive medical research, and a doctor had to work on a hit-or-miss basis, with little to depend upon but his own best judgment.

Today, if we are ill, our doctor can use materials and knowledge and carefully recorded experience which others before him have placed at his disposal. We need a doctor with a good mind and a good education, but unless research and study have created a sufficient reservoir of knowledge and materials from which he may draw, then even the most brilliant physician is powerless.

Yes, we have come a long way since Washington's time. In some primitive parts of the world, the sick are still leached, administered concoctions of herbs, and wrapped in wet sheets and girdles; but not here—not in this country. At our disposal is the modern physician, armed with all the skills, techniques, instruments and drugs of modern medicine.

We may well be grateful to him, for because of his art, our average span of life is more than 68 years—about twice that in Washington's time, and 21 more years of life than could be expected by people who were born at the beginning of this century.

We take our long life span for granted; indeed, children born in the next decade can expect to live much longer than the Biblical 3-score years and 10. We are more likely to forget what we owe to science; and if we remember, on occasion, we think of scientific progress as a

series of spontaneous discoveries made by great men. We think of names which have been made popular through newspapers, books, and films: Pasteur, Ehrlich, Koch, and—only recently—Dr. Jonas Salk. We do not take time to remember that the conquest of disease has come about as the slow, sometimes tedious march of many men, steadily proceeding at their tasks over a period of many years.

The great discoverers themselves know this, however. This year the Congress paid tribute to Dr. Jonas Salk on behalf of the American people by awarding him a gold medal. In his acceptance of that medal, Dr. Salk said that the Congress was really paying homage to the thousands of other scientists whose contributions over a period of 40 years had made the development of the polio-myelitis vaccine possible.

We have seen many diseases conquered without truly realizing it. Years ago, smallpox was a terrible scourge; today, it is almost impossible to find a case of smallpox to demonstrate to medical students. Today, most of our children are receiving preventive drugs for typhus, diphtheria and many other infectious diseases, and these have also become a rarity. New methods of sanitation have virtually abolished typhoid as a killer in the United States, and the scourge of yellow fever is but a memory in the history books of our country. Indeed, for both of these disorders, we also have vaccines for those persons, civilian or military, who may have to enter epidemic areas.

If we can prevent many diseases, we can treat even more of them. During the past decade, medical science has brought to wide application the sulfa drugs, the antibiotics, and finally the steroid hormones such as cortisone and related agents.

The record of successful treatment with these materials has been extraordinary: the death rate from pneumonia cut 50 percent; influenza, 77 percent; acute rheumatic fever, 66 percent; syphilis, 56 percent, and tuberculosis deaths reduced 50 percent. And while there are no complete records yet, on the beneficial effects of the steroid hormones, we know that arthritis is no longer thecrippler it once was, and that many eye disorders no longer blind their victims because of the great healing power of these agents.

The new drugs especially dramatize the new science, but we should not forget other products of medical research—X-rays and cobalt rays, blood transfusions and blood substitutes, the artificial heart and the artificial kidney, anesthetics and the pain-killing drugs. Let us remember gratefully that the surgical patient once faced the knife in full consciousness, a wooden block between his lips. Let us remember that a hundred years ago the hospitals were called "pest houses" and that to enter them was virtually a death sentence.

While we are grateful we are also immediately concerned with the many diseases which still plague us. We have paid a price for longer life for it is in later life that the chronic diseases be-

gin to take their toll. No average family in this Nation, rich or poor, has not lost one member because of premature death by cancer or heart disease, or suffered crippling by a mental, rheumatic or neurological disease. On the whole country still lies a vast burden of physical suffering and poverty brought on by chronic disease.

In this year, 1956, we have come far since Washington's time, but we still have far to go.

Let us look at some of the facts:

More than 2,100 persons die each day from heart diseases, causing 53 percent of all deaths in the United States. Almost 10 million persons presently have heart disease, causing the loss of 176 million man-days of work each year.

More than 200,000 persons will die of cancer this year, and one out of every 7 Americans will die of this disease unless new methods of treatment are found. Because of cancer, 113,000 man-years are lost each year.

More than half of the country's hospital beds are occupied by mental patients—700,000 of them—the majority in tax-supported hospitals. More than 2½ million men were rejected by the Army or discharged from it for reasons of mental illness during World War II, a larger number than our total forces in the Pacific theater of operations.

There are more than 10 million sufferers from arthritis and other rheumatic diseases, 1 million of whom are gravely disabled. Another 10 million are affected by the neurological diseases—cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy and muscular dystrophy—and half of these are gravely disabled.

And these are only some of the facts.

The facts are discouraging, but the lessons of the past are hopeful. In Washington's day, no one could have envisioned the conquest of disease as we have known it. But we are fortunate in knowing that by looking at progress in the past, we can foresee what the future holds—a time when medical science will have found the means for controlling most of the chronic diseases. We cannot know when that time will come, but we can have faith that it will happen.

Faith alone, of course, is not an adequate stimulus to medical progress; medical progress comes through the efforts of men. We have realized that in this country during the past decade, industry, labor, and government have increasingly lent their support to medical research. Through the efforts of the public alone, the great voluntary health associations have arisen and grown—such organizations as the National Cancer Society, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the American Heart Association, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, United Cerebral Palsy, and the National Foundation for Crippled Children and Adults. Through such agencies as these the ill have been rendered assistance and human illness challenged by scientific investigation.

The Government, too, through the Congress, has long recognized its responsibility for support of medical research and research training. One of the major expressions of this responsibility

was the creation and support of the National Institutes of Health, the main research arm of the United States Public Health Service. Through these Institutes, the Government maintains and operates its own research laboratories and hospital in Bethesda, Md., just outside Washington. And through these Institutes, grants of funds are made to universities and scientists to conduct worthwhile medical research in laboratories throughout the country.

During the past 10 years, the Congress has constantly raised the Institutes' appropriations for support of research into cancer, heart disease, mental and neurological diseases, arthritis and diabetes, and many other disorders. In 1946, the Federal appropriation for medical research totaled \$3,414,700. This figure has been increased many times over, until last year \$97,573,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The sum which the Appropriations Committee recommends be appropriated this year totals approximately \$136 million.

As a member of the subcommittee which deals with this appropriation, I think the Congress may well be proud of this. We may well be proud that this program has always had the support and approval of both political parties. It has also had the approval of the Nation's physicians, the deans of medical schools, and the executives of the voluntary health organizations. Each year, representing the public, these men and women come to Washington and appear before our subcommittee to testify for significant increases in the Health Institutes' appropriations.

In spite of this unanimous support of medical research, however—in spite of its meaning to the Nation's health and welfare—the total national research effort last year, from both public and private sources, was only about \$250 million, and this figure was at its alltime high.

Last year, \$1,407,933,000 was appropriated for research activities of the Department of Defense. But our appropriation last year for medical research was a mere \$97.6 million.

That medical research appropriation does not loom very large when compared with our total national defense budget of some \$35 billion. And let me make some more detailed comparisons: Recently, we spent more than \$260 million in a year to develop and test atomic weapons. But we appropriated less than \$19 million last year for heart-disease research. We spend \$216 million to build 1 aircraft carrier. We appropriated last year less than \$25 million for cancer research.

In the fiscal year 1955, the Navy Department, alone, spent more than \$61 million for research and development of guided missiles and related equipment, while the 1956 appropriation for mental-health research was less than \$18 million. One Air Force bomber costs \$9 million, and last year we appropriated barely more than that for research in neurology and blindness. One atomic submarine cost \$40 million to build, but the appropriation last year for research in arthritis and metabolic diseases was less than \$11 million.

These sums spent for military equipment and research are all worthwhile expenditures, and they are necessary. But I mention them to bring out some idea of how very little, in comparison, we spend on programs to save human lives.

In hearing the testimony presented this year, I felt more encouraged by the reports of Government witnesses and people of the medical profession than at any other time while I have been a member of this subcommittee. I feel that great progress has been made since 1951, when I first became closely concerned with this appropriation and had occasion to study the research programs. However, there is still much to be done.

Research progress, of course, is not bought by money itself. Money, however, supports the investigator: it buys time for research. Money provides the researcher with the facilities, the equipment, instruments, and animals for research. Money will provide for the training of other investigators, and it is well to point out that under present research training programs the investigators of today will be barely replaced by the investigator of tomorrow. Money, therefore, while no guaranty of research progress, is a guaranty of the research effort from which we have benefited so much in the past.

There is no choice, it seems to me, but to assemble a research attack on the chronic diseases to fit our need. I believe that the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health proposed by the Committee on Appropriations meet that need within the present limits of available research manpower and facilities. We cannot sensibly withhold our support of this proposal. We will measure its benefits for years to come.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have no more requests for time.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the bill be read for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grants for hospital construction: For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the act, as amended, to remain available until expended, \$111 million, of which \$88,800,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the act, and \$21 million shall be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4 million for rehabilitation facilities, and \$4 million for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

(Mr. DEROUNIAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Chairman, there is one item in the report of the Appropriations Committee with respect to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to which I would like to call special attention.

If you will look on page 28 of the report, you will notice that the committee

has recommended a reduction of \$19 million in the amount contained in the President's budget for hospital construction grants. This reduction, as is explained in the committee report on page 12, is in the four new categories of construction created under the amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act enacted in 1954. These four categories of much-needed health facility construction are: First, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired; second, nursing homes; third, diagnostic and treatment centres; and, fourth, rehabilitation facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which reported favorably in 1954 a bill embodying the administration's recommendations creating these categories of construction. I recall very well the testimony on the bill and the thinking of our committee. The philosophy of the 1954 amendments was to give greater emphasis to the kinds of health facility construction we need for the present and particularly for the future. It is well known that, in the past, the emphasis under the Federal-State hospital construction program has been on the building of general hospitals, designed primarily to take care of the acutely ill patient. But, as is also well known, the character of our health facility needs is changing rapidly. Our successes in combating infectious and other diseases have resulted in a greatly lengthened life span. Our population of aged persons has quadrupled in the last half century and is increasing tremendously. The incidence of chronic disease is rising. We therefore need many more facilities designed for patients who may need care over a long period of time, although they may not be acutely ill. We need facilities in which care can be given at a lower cost per patient-day than in the general hospital. In brief, we need a special emphasis at this time on hospitals for the chronically ill and on nursing homes.

Similarly, for patients who can remain at home, it is imperative that we provide outpatient wings to hospitals or separate diagnostic and treatment centers, where they can go for comprehensive diagnostic services and such treatment as can be properly and beneficially provided without hospitalization. This type of service for ambulatory patients is taking on increasing importance, and will be a significant factor in combating the increasing costs of health care.

Finally, we need more facilities designed especially for the restorative services of rehabilitation, as distinct from purely ameliorative treatment. Hand in hand with the expansion of the vocational rehabilitation program, we need more comprehensive rehabilitation centers, in which trained personnel will work to help individuals with physical impairments to achieve self-sufficiency and independence.

I am giving this background in order that we may understand the purpose of the 1954 amendments to the hospital construction program. Specifically, these amendments authorized an additional \$60 million of Federal grants to

States for construction in the four categories I have referred to. These amendments gave a new focus and a new emphasis to the hospital construction program; they looked ahead rather than back; they encouraged the States to plan their health facility construction in the light of the new needs emerging—as the trends in the composition of our population and in the incidence of various types of diseases became apparent.

The States have moved somewhat slowly in meeting the needs in the areas delineated by the 1954 amendments, and this is the rationale set forth in the committee report for cutting by nearly 50 percent the administration's request for \$40 million in grants to States for building in the four categories created by the 1954 amendments. Time was required to develop the regulations under the 1954 amendments and then the States had to conduct the comprehensive inventory of their needs required by the law. In spite of this, there will be substantially no lapse, if any at all, in the funds voted by the Congress in the first year of the program.

The program is now beginning to pick up greater momentum. Applications have increased greatly in recent months. It seems to me essential that this program be given the fullest support at the Federal level during the coming fiscal year. Unless the Federal Government demonstrates its willingness to hold out more funds to the States for the support of this program than the \$21 million which the committee has recommended, I sincerely believe that we will fall far short of our objectives in meeting our needs for health facility construction—particularly facilities for our aged and chronically ill.

If you take the \$21 million which the committee has recommended and divide it up among 48 States and the Territories, it comes out to a small sum indeed for each State. Take a typical State such as Colorado—it would get only \$50,000 for nursing home construction—roughly the cost of only 5 or 6 nursing home beds, and \$100,000 for chronic-disease hospitals—or roughly the cost of 6 chronic-disease hospital beds. Obviously the amount recommended by the committee will provide Colorado with little incentive to move forward vigorously.

I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that the committee report indicates that \$21 million of fiscal 1956 funds will carry over to fiscal 1957, making a total of \$42 million available in fiscal 1957. However, this is still only two-thirds of the annual authorization of \$60 million voted by the Congress in 1954. The \$21 million for fiscal 1956, if it carries over, should be added to the \$40 million requested by the administration. This would then give the States assurance of a sum in fiscal 1957 approximating the full annual authorization under the law, would clearly demonstrate the Federal Government's desire to move ahead vigorously, and would result in a major new impetus to much-needed construction.

I also feel constrained to point out, Mr. Chairman, a glaring inconsistency in the committee report. In one place it

charges the Department with not presenting a big enough program in the field of aging. But in another place it recommends we cut in half the funds for health facilities designed largely for the aged and chronically ill person. The reduction by \$19 million of the Department's request for the chronically ill, for nursing homes, and for other types of facilities which would help our aged population, is undercutting rather than supporting the Department's program in aging.

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to offer an amendment to the committee bill. However, I wished to state my views on the floor of this House and to express my strong hope that the Senate will see fit to restore the \$19 million of the administration request under the hospital-construction program.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,588,000, together with not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows :

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 33 line 7, strike the figure "\$1,588,000" and insert in lieu thereof, the figure "\$1,728,000"; and on line 9, after the word "fund", strike the period and insert a colon, and the following: "Provided, That of said appropriation, the sum of \$200,000, shall be used to establish a Bureau of Older Persons to deal with matters affecting the health, education and welfare of persons age 65 and over, which bureau shall cooperate with and aid the States so far as possible, in helping them solve the problems of such older persons through projects which will help:

"(1) to assure to older persons an equal opportunity with others to engage in gainful employment which they are physically and mentally able to perform;

"(2) to enable older persons to achieve a retirement income sufficient for health and for participation in community life as self-respecting citizens;

"(3) to provide older persons, so far as possible, with the opportunity of living in their own homes or, when this is not feasible, in suitable substitute private homes; and in the case of such persons who need care that cannot be given them in their own or other private homes, to provide them with the opportunity to live in institutions that are as homelike as possible and have high standards of care;

"(4) older persons to receive adequate nutrition, preventive medicine, and medical care adapted to the conditions of their years;

"(5) to rehabilitate and to restore to independent, useful lives in their homes, to the fullest extent possible, older persons who are chronically ill, physically disabled, mentally disturbed, or incapacitated for other reasons;

"(6) to assist older persons to have access to social groups and to participate with those of other ages in recreational, educational, cultural, religious, and civil activities;

"(7) to assure that older persons, in planning for retirement and in meeting the crises of their later years, will have the benefits of such services as counseling, information, vocational retraining, and social casework; and

"(8) to relieve the problems of older persons through an increase of research on the

various aspects of aging and the development of special courses in schools and departments of medicine, nursing, clinical psychology, and social work to train professional workers in the field of aging;

"Provided further, That in the projects referred to in this section, there shall be emphasis upon the right and obligation of such older persons for free choice, self-help, and planning their own futures."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I have checked the amendment with the Parliamentarian and I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 33, line 7, strike out the figure "1,588,000" and insert the figure "1,728,000."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, during the debate on the bill I called attention to the fact that the sum allocated to the Office of the Secretary to deal with the problems of people 65 and over is totally inadequate. Only \$65,515 has been allowed for the purpose. That is why I have offered an amendment to increase this amount by approximately \$140,000—to \$200,000—a sum which may still be inadequate to deal with this immense problem.

While it is true that primary responsibility for dealing with the problems of our older people lies with the States, the Federal Government has an important role to play in the matter, one which will coordinate State activities in the field and give leadership and recognition to efforts made to alleviate their difficulties. Sixty-five thousand dollars to deal with this huge matter. The fastest growing segment of our population today is the group of people 65 years of age and over. We have approximately 13½ million today, and it is anticipated we will have about 20 million in 1975. The hearings show that 1,000 people per day join the ranks of those who are 65 or over.

A study recently completed by the Twentieth Century Fund reveals that nearly three-quarters of Americans over age 65 have no income of their own or get less than \$1,000 per year.

Over one-third—or 36 percent—have no income of their own whatsoever.

About 4 out of every 10—or 38 percent—have a yearly income of under \$1,000.

About 1 in every 10, or 11 percent, have annual incomes of between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Fifteen percent have incomes amounting to \$2,000 or more for an entire year.

We have heard much about the problems of discrimination in new employment and compulsory retirement at age 65. Thousands of healthy citizens are consigned by these unfair practices to the scrap heap and to early physical and mental breakdowns. Compounding the problem is the fact that with compulsory retirement, so many of our older people lose the health insurance and

medical benefits they enjoyed while they were employed. This is the time when chronic diseases are most apt to hit them. When they need income to deal with the menace of illness, they run out of money.

This is the time, too, when they need care, attention and rehabilitation rather than being shunted to mental hospital beds, as so many are, just to get rid of them. Yes, Mr. Chairman, there is only \$65,000 in this budget to deal with the entire problem. I do not think it is the fault of the committee, because the committee gave the Department all the money it requested. Mr. Fogarty has been trying to push the Secretary into asking for more funds, but the Department has refused to do so.

On page 24 of the hearings the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] stated to Mr. Perkins, an Assistant Secretary:

One thing I know, Mr. Perkins, is that people are demanding that something be done for the aging. In my opinion, it is not a problem that has been with us for years and years, but it is coming upon us because of the increase in life span and because of the progress in medical research. People are living longer. It is a problem that has been coming upon us in just the last 15 or 20 years.

Now, you may have worked on this for 2 years and you have your opinions, but I think you can do a lot more than you are doing.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] was exactly right because Mr. Perkins had requested no increases of personnel over his present inadequate staff. He has 9 people—only 9 people of which 4 are clerk typists, one is a research assistant, and the remainder are in higher grades.

I say that it is time for the Federal Government to take an interest in the problems of the older people by creating an organization capable of handling the problem. Nine people cannot handle this problem. We need an agency in the nature of a Children's Bureau with comparable responsibilities for this segment of our population.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] states that he has given the Department a mandate in the report of the committee, one which will require observance by the Department. In my judgment, it is unrealistic to tell the Department that we expect reasonable inroads to be made toward a solution of the problems of our older people and then not give them any more money with which to do it.

A nine person organization will accomplish little or nothing this next year.

I do not share Mr. FOGARTY's optimism that because the report contains a paragraph directing certain things to be done, that they will be done. You cannot cope with this problem without additional appropriations.

The amount of money in this bill is \$65,000, of which a goodly share is going for the payment of four secretaries. How can it possibly be said that there is enough money in this bill to deal with the problems of the aging? I think the only way to do it is to provide enough money to the department so that it can

carry out the recommendation of Mr. FOGARTY and his committee, that they can render tangible and effective assistance to the States in solving the problems of the older people. We must begin now to give the older people equal opportunity for employment, to provide them with some means of obtaining sufficient retirement income in order that they may participate in community life as dignified and self-respecting citizens; which will provide them with decent housing and with proper medical care; which will permit them to be rehabilitated and restored to health.

This bill says \$65,000 is enough money for that purpose. I say it is not. It is totally inadequate. Even the amount of my amendment will do little to take care of the problem, but at least it will furnish the first step for laying a reasonable base. \$200,000 is a minimal amount for establishing an organization to cope with the problems of our older people.

I urge that my amendment be accepted.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes, the last 3 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] is recognized.

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the debate I attempted to express what I believe to be the universal respect this Congress has for the work done by this subcommittee and particularly by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. Certainly no one is more keenly aware than he is of the problems confronting people of this country in terms of age.

But it occurs to me that more progress might be made if an amendment of this kind could be adopted which might be taken to conference with a view to having more consideration given to this problem of the aged.

I am sure all of us are aware of the very great and increasing importance of this problem in our communities and our congressional districts. I am not going to argue that a Federal department or bureau necessarily holds the answers, but I know and you know that there are many proposals being presented to us, being urged upon us by well-meaning people which cannot possibly be accepted, which cannot possibly become law; and yet, day by day we seem to be ignoring the very real problems that confront people not 90 years of age, not 80, not 70, not 60, but even 50 and 45, people who should be considered in the prime of life. These people, however, through no fault of their own are perhaps not able to carry on the work they used to carry on success-

fully and have either lost their positions or are forced to retire; yet day by day in the newspapers or in the employment agencies they find themselves disqualified for one reason alone and that is that they happen to be reaching the age of 35, 40, 45, or 50.

I do not know whether 6 people, or 9 people, or 11 people working constructively in the Federal Government can contribute adequately toward the solution of this problem; yet the Department itself says it is trying to do something. But it has not done anything, as far as I can determine over the years. Many of our States have done far more. Is it not high time for us to exercise some real leadership? This is the real challenge. The committee has very properly criticized the Department because it has not done anything worthwhile. I think this is an opportunity for those of us who feel that something should be done to give them some money and next year we can see whether they do the job or not. But why delay and delay. The people concerned are growing older. Scores of thousands are reaching these ages every month. Surely some sound and sensible solutions can be found of the perplexing and heartbreaking problems they have to face.

I know that if the committee feels compelled to oppose this amendment it will not be accepted. But I feel certain the committee will continue its interest in the problem and will not be willing to permit a situation continue in the next 12 months which it regards as such a poor showing. Certainly we can all share the committee's hope that in another year something substantial in the way of a program will be developed. I wish that the committee had chosen stronger language to express its hope. But the sheer fact that it had the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] to offer this amendment is to his everlasting credit. I hope the lesson will not be lost by the Department but I predict that if the Department misinterprets the defect of this amendment this afternoon as any indication of a general indifference in this body to these problems it will be very ill advised indeed. If it lacked the funds or personnel, it should have made that clear to the committee. It must operate now for the next year within the limits of the funds and personnel it requested. And I rather suspect it can look for more than a mild reproof next year if its unhappy record of lack of accomplishment is as lacking as it is today.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is recognized.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to be standing here opposing amendments like this, because for 4 or 5 years I have been trying to do something about this problem. We have a very sympathetic committee. I think our report points up the problem. I read from the report:

The committee was likewise again disappointed this year that the Department made such a poor showing so far as any accomplishments are concerned with respect to the problems of the aging. Since it is well recognized that this is a growing problem with the steady increase in the number of

older people in our population, it has been a source of considerable concern on the part of the committee that so little in the way of a program in this field could be presented by the Department or its many constituents whose activities naturally come in contact with this problem. It is certainly to be hoped that in another year something substantial, in the way of a program, will be developed.

I do not think I should allow the impression to remain that nothing is being done. We do have only these few people in the Office of the Secretary, but they are coordinating a program being carried out by the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, in the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and, in the Social Security Administration. They are trying to get those constituents of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department active, and are trying to get these constituents to really get started as far as the program for the aging are concerned. I believe that the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Folsom, is sympathetic to this problem. And when we mention in the report that we expect the Department to come up with a real program next year, I believe we will get it. Then we can hold adequate hearings and get a real substantial program started in this field in an orderly manner. That is the way to approach the problem, in my opinion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Rhode Island has properly stated the situation that we are confronted with. I believe that the method of procedure he recommends is the right way to approach this problem.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman talks about a paragraph in this report. This may be an impetus to a change on the part of the Department. But has not the gentleman, as is shown by the hearings before the committee, for years been trying to press the Department into taking some action, and each year has not the gentleman found disappointing results comparatively to what he observed this year?

Mr. FOGARTY. To some extent, we have, but I must be fair about this. This is the first time we have written anything like this in the report regarding this program. I am pretty sure that they will come up with a program, as they have in connection with recommendations of this committee on other programs.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] for his farsighted leadership in pointing out that the needs of America's older people are not being adequately met today. The gentleman's amendment to increase the funds available to the Committee on Aging is an important step in developing a realization of the increasing national responsibility toward our senior citizens. Despite our social-security system, too many men

and women, as they move into their sixties, find life dreary and unhappy. Many are still willing and able to work but cannot find jobs—despite the fact that their years of experience make them better, more dependable employees. Their incomes are frequently so low that it is impossible to live decently. Housing to suit their special requirements is rare, recreational opportunities are still too meager, and medical care for the illnesses of old age is limited.

For these reasons, I urge adoption of the amendment presented by our distinguished colleague from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 9, noes 54.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957."

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned and the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization, on which I have the honor to serve as chairman, is also concerned over the demands of the department and agencies for increased personnel.

I want the Members of the House to know that our subcommittee has started and is continuing an aggressive program to assure that Federal employees are effectively utilized. Needless to say, congressional approval of funds for increased employment makes our job doubly difficult.

In its preliminary report dated February 2, 1956, the subcommittee was pleased to report a decrease of over 38,000 in the Federal payroll during the last 4 months of 1955. This was a real accomplishment of our subcommittee which initiated its manpower utilization program last September. This reduction was achieved in cooperation with the departments and agencies.

The civil-service report for January shows an increase of over 3,900. This is very disturbing as it may well be the signal for a reversal of the downward trend.

In that connection, my attention was recently directed to evidence that there is currently a drive on by some departments and agencies to fill existing vacancies. This is a condition that those of us who have been here in the Congress for a few terms have observed. When appropriations are available to the departments and agencies along toward the end of a fiscal year, they put on a drive to hire more employees.

Why these additional people are needed is not easy to uncover. The availability of funds certainly does not necessarily create a need for additional employees.

I can think of no better time to direct the attention of the Members of the House to this very serious problem than right now, when we are discussing the appropriation bill for the Labor Department.

Last session when the House approved an increase of 25 cents in the minimum hourly wage, I am sure the Members did not contemplate that this would mean a 10-percent increase in the payroll in the Department of Labor; nor did they contemplate that this would mean a 50-percent increase in the enforcement staff. I am not speaking of the force that goes around to follow complaints. I am talking about the army of snoopers that has been collected by the Department of Labor for what is really a "make-work" program. This program is not one of educating employers as to what their responsibilities are under the law. Instead, these investigators are going around to find out how they can generate complaints and discover minor infractions of the law.

The Federal Government is already conducting some very important programs by means of informing our citizens of what is expected of them and how they can do it. I would like to point out that the Labor Department was not willing to conduct their educational and enforcement program on a basis of questionnaires. They prefer to enforce it by means of an army of 1,500 enforcement agents.

I am sure the Members of this House had no idea, when they were voting for an hourly increase of 25 cents to the employees, that this was going to create an additional work force costing \$2½ million annually.

Let me give you a few of the details how this was worked out. The Labor Department, following the approval of the increase in the minimum wages in the House, requested and received a supplemental appropriation to hire 550 additional employees. The Department is presently in the process of recruiting and training these employees.

I was pleased to note that some members of the Appropriations Committee in recent hearings were aware of this situation and questioned the Department with respect to the validity of this program. However, I was very unhappy over the response and the unwillingness on the part of the Department to seek other methods of carrying out their enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Chairman, I think that an amendment striking \$2½ million from the Department of Labor's appropriation would be completely justified. However, I do not propose to offer such an amendment, despite the Department's unwillingness to enforce the Fair Labor Act in a less expensive manner.

Instead, I want to state at this point that our subcommittee intends to make a very careful study of the utilization of this increased number of personnel. I believe that we can come up with something which will be helpful both to the Department and to those Members of Congress who are concerned over the increasing size of the Federal payroll. Any help in the form of suggestions or

support of our objectives will be greatly appreciated.

In order to avoid a similar situation in the future, I have sponsored legislation requiring the departments and agencies to disclose the personnel implications of substantive legislation. This data would be available for consideration by the House when acting upon legislation such as the minimum wage laws. I, for one, want to know what I am voting for or against when I cast my vote. I do not consider this an unreasonable attitude.

My bill is scheduled for consideration by our Committee on Post Office and Civil Service this week. I hope that when it comes before the House, it will have the united support of the entire membership.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$3,124,000.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: page 38, line 18, strike out the figure "\$3,124,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$3,295,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I will say that the amendment is satisfactory to this side of the aisle.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I thank the gentleman.

I have also conferred with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and it is satisfactory with him. I want to say this, though, that this increase does not give a single, solitary additional employee to the Department. It is merely an increase to take care of the pay increase, which has been overlooked.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIGHWAY REVENUE ACT, 1956

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was granted permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 29, 1956, the Committee on Ways and Means ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 9075, the Highway Revenue Act of 1956.

The chairman of the committee, the Honorable JERE COOPER, of Tennessee, issued an analysis describing the committee's action in regard to this important legislation. For the information of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States and for the interested public, I would like, as author of the bill, to insert at this point in the RECORD a copy of the analysis of the bill issued by the committee chairman:

Chairman JERE COOPER, Democrat, of Tennessee, Committee on Ways and Means, previously announced that the committee had unanimously ordered favorably reported H. R. 9075, the Highway Revenue Act of 1956, introduced by Representative HALE BOGGS, Democrat, of Louisiana. This bill was amended by the committee by striking out all after the enacting clause and rewriting the provisions of the bill to reflect the decisions of the committee as described below.

The bill would raise additional revenues from taxes on motor fuels, tires, trucks, trailers, and buses to finance the Federal highway program envisioned in H. R. 8836, the Federal Highway Act of 1956, introduced by the Honorable GEORGE H. FALLON, Democrat, of Maryland. A table of present and proposed rates follows:

Tax rate schedule

[Rate changes are effective for the 16-year period, July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1972]

Item	Basis	Rate		
		Present	Increase	Total
Gasoline.....	Per gallon.....	2 cents.....	1 cent.....	3 cents.
Diesel fuel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Special motor fuels.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Tires.....	Per pound.....	5 cents.....	3 cents.....	8 cents.
Camelback (tread rubber).....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3 cents.
Trucks, buses, and trailers.....	Manufacturer's price.....	8 percent.....	2 percent.....	10 percent.
Special taxes on vehicles over 26,000 pounds.....	Per 1,000 pounds.....		\$1.50.....	\$1.50.

A general explanation of H. R. 9075, as amended by the committee, follows:

DIESEL AND SPECIAL MOTOR FUELS

The rate of the tax imposed upon diesel and special motor fuels would be increased from 2 to 3 cents a gallon.

The tax on diesel fuel already applies only in the case of diesel-powered highway vehicles. The bill makes no change in this. The tax on special motor fuels at the present time applies in the case of fuel used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, motorboats, air airplanes. This bill provides that the new 3-cent tax is to apply only to fuel used in the propulsion of motor vehicles. The tax on special motor fuel used in the propulsion of motorboats or airplanes remains at 2 cents. The effect of these provisions is to relieve nonhighway vehicles from the additional 1-cent-a-gallon tax.

Under the bill these tax rates would revert to 1½ cents a gallon on July 1, 1972, the same rates which present law provides are to be effective as of April 1, 1956.

TRUCKS, BUSES, TRAILERS, ETC.

(a) Manufacturers tax: At the present time the ad valorem tax on trucks, buses, and truck trailers is 8 percent on the sales price of the manufacturer. The bill raises this rate to 10 percent for the period June 30, 1956, to July 1, 1972, when a 5-percent rate becomes effective. This 5-percent rate is the rate which under present law becomes effective April 1, 1956.

(b) Special tax on heavy highway vehicles: A new tax would be imposed by way of an annual fee on vehicles over 26,000 pounds in weight at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand pounds. (The technical details of this provision are yet to be worked out.)

TIRES AND TREAD RUBBER

The present tax on tires is 5 cents a pound and that on inner tubes is 9 cents a pound. The bill divides tires into two groups: (1) Those of the type used on highway vehicles which would be taxed at the rate of 8 cents a pound, and (2) other tires used on non-highway vehicles (such as those used for tractors) which will continue to be taxed at 5 cents a pound. No change is made in the 9-cents-a-pound rate on inner tubes.

A new tax on tread rubber would be levied at 3 cents a pound, with an exemption provided in the case of tread rubber sold for use otherwise than in the retreading of tires of the type used on highway-type vehicles.

Tread rubber is defined as materially commonly or commercially known as tread rubber or camelback or substitutes for such material which are used for recapping or retreading tires.

The increased tax rates in the case of highway vehicle tires and the tax on tread rubber are to be effective until July 1, 1972. After that time the tax on highway vehicle tires will be the same as that on other tires, now 5 cents a pound, and the new tax on tread rubber will become inapplicable.

GASOLINE

The bill increases the tax on gasoline from 2 cents to 3 cents a gallon. This 3-cent rate is to be applicable, however, only in the

case of fuel for use in highway vehicles. The present tax of 2 cents a gallon is to continue for gasoline used in other vehicles.

Farmers will pay the full 3 cents a gallon tax, but as would be provided in H. R. 8780, which passed the House on January 31, 1956, they will receive a refund once a year directly from the Government. This refund will be for the full 3 cents a gallon tax and will be made pursuant to a claim for refund filed with the Government.

The 3 cents a gallon tax on gasoline is to be applicable until July 1, 1972, at which time the rate will revert to 1½ cents a gallon, the rate which otherwise would become effective as of April 1, 1956, under present law.

FLOOR STOCK TAXES

Floor stock taxes are provided with respect to the additional taxes and the new tax on tread rubber. They apply to inventories of dealers on hand on July 1, 1956, in the case of—

(1) trucks, truck trailers, buses, etc. (2 percent);

(2) tires of the type used on highway vehicles (3 cents a pound);

(3) tread rubber (3 cents a pound); and

(4) gasoline (1 cent a gallon but not applicable to retail inventories).

The floor stock tax imposed on tread rubber will not apply to tread rubber used otherwise than in the retreading of tires of the type used on highway vehicles.

FLOOR STOCK REFUNDS AND CERTAIN SPECIAL REFUND

Both floor stock refunds and certain special refunds are provided in the bill. The floor stock refunds are to become effective on July 1, 1972, the rate reduction date, and apply to the same items upon which floor stock taxes are imposed by the bill. The technical error in the 1954 code which inadvertently provided a floor stock refund for automobile parts is correct.

The special refunds or credits provided include refunds and credits—

(1) where special motor fuel taxed at 3 cents a gallon (on the assumption that it would be used in motor vehicles) is used or resold for use in a motorboat or airplane (which, therefore, should be taxed at 2 cents a gallon);

(2) where gasoline taxed at 3 cents a gallon (on the assumption it would be used in a highway vehicle) is used or resold for use in other than a highway vehicle (which, therefore, should be taxed at 2 cents a gallon);

(3) where diesel fuel, special motor fuel or gasoline taxed at 3 cents a gallon is used or resold for use by a local transit system if at least 60 percent of the total passenger-fare revenue (excluding tax) is derived from fares which are exempt from the transportation tax under the exemption granted by section 4262 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (commutation, season ticket and 25-cent single fare). The refund or credit thus allowed will be an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount, computed at 1 cent per gallon, as passenger-fare revenue exempt from tax bears to the total passenger-fare revenue; and

(4) where tread rubber taxed at 3 cents per pound is used or resold for use otherwise than in retreading tires of the type used on highway vehicles.

In the first three cases described above the refunds or credits are limited to the increase in the fuels tax which is 1 cent a gallon. In the fourth case the refund or credit is limited to 3 cents. In addition, in the case of gasoline used in a nonhighway vehicle the refund or credit is not to be available in the case of gasoline used on a farm for farming purposes for which an annual refund would be provided by H. R. 8780. The refunds or credits provided here differ from those for gasoline used on a farm for farming purposes in that they are to be made through the person who paid the tax.

The special refunds or credits enumerated above, with the exception of that dealing with transit companies, do not apply in the case of highway vehicles. A highway vehicle is a vehicle suitable for use on the public highways whether in fact it is used on the public highways or not. Therefore, a vehicle suitable for use on the public highways which may be used off highways such as those used in a mining, forest, construction project, and so forth, would not qualify for the special refunds or credits provided in the bill. Tractors, earth-moving equipment, and trucks more than 96 inches in width are not now characterized for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code as vehicles suitable for use on the public highways.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

The bill creates a fund to be known as the highway trust fund to consist of such amounts as may be appropriated to or deposited in the fund as provided in the bill from the effective date of the bill as provided below and through June 30, 1972. The amounts to be deposited in the fund are as follows (for tax rates, see above):

1. One hundred percent of the taxes on diesel fuel, special motor fuels, gasoline, and tread rubber received after June 30, 1956, and attributable to liabilities incurred after that date.

2. Twenty percent of the ad valorem tax imposed on trucks, buses, etc., which is received after June 30, 1956, and attributable to liabilities incurred after that date and 50 percent of such tax received after June 30, 1957.

3. Thirty-seven and one-half percent of the tax on tires of the type used on highway vehicles which is received after June 30, 1956, and attributable to liabilities incurred after that date, and 100 percent of the tax on tires and inner tubes received after June 30, 1957.

4. One hundred percent of the special tax on heavy highway vehicles.

5. One hundred percent of the floor stock taxes imposed by the bill (see above for rates).

The bill further provides that funds may be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury to the trust fund, as repayable advances, when required to meet the expenditures incurred under the highway program proposed in H. R. 8836. Similarly provision is made for the repayment of such advances out of the trust fund to the general funds at such time as the Secretary of the Treasury determines that monies are available in the trust fund for such purpose. Excess funds in the trust fund are to be invested in Government obligations at interest and advances are to be repaid with interest.

The bill charges the Secretary of the Treasury with the duty of holding the trust fund and requires reports to the Congress not later than the 1st day of March of each year on the financial condition and operations of the trust fund. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Secretary of Commerce with respect to such reports.

The bill contains a declaration of policy to the effect that it is the intent of Congress

Mar. 6, 1956

15. APPROPRIATIONS. The House report on the Labor-HEW appropriation bill includes the following statement:

Rural development. "The only new program presented in the Department of Labor's budget for fiscal year 1957 was one entitled 'Development of agriculture's human resources,' which was estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$900,000. The 1957 cost was for a proposed pilot program with the eventual cost of the program being, of course, on a much vaster scale. Exhaustive hearings were held on this program. The Committee was not convinced that the value of the program would warrant the very sizeable expenditure of federal funds and certainly was not convinced that even if the program were worthwhile it should be financed through the Department of Labor. No funds have been allowed in the bill for this program and the Department is cautioned not to divert funds appropriated for other purposes to it, as was done on a small scale this year even though Congress was presented with a request during the last session of Congress which was refused."

The House report on the independent offices appropriation bill includes the following statement:

Civil defense. "The bill provides \$1,540,000 to finance responsibilities delegated to other Federal departments and agencies for certain civil defense functions. This is the same amount as will be available for this purpose in 1956, including pending pay increase costs, and is a reduction of \$4,460,000 in the amount requested."

"The Committee can understand why it may be necessary to provide some additional funds for financing the delegated responsibilities in one or two instances, but an analysis of the authorities and projects proposed for financing with this appropriation makes it clear that in many instances the agency itself as part of its regular program should include such studies as are proposed for financing with civil defense funds. The fact that an agency may not receive additional funds from this appropriation specifically for a certain project should not prevent necessary and prudent programs from going forward as part of an agency's regular program." The 1957 budget estimates included \$540,000 for USDA agencies (AMS, ARS, and FS).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a New York Times article, "Economics and Finance--The Farm Problem In Politics," stating that "once the election is over the plight of the farmer will revert to its normal status as an economic problem and will be turned back to the economists." p. A2055

Rep. Belcher inserted a newspaper editorial stating that "farmers ask no favor, but only equality in the economic scheme" and that the real need in solving the farm problem lies in removing the surpluses which hold down the prices the farmer receives. p. A2060

17. RECLAMATION. Rep. Rhodes inserted an editorial describing benefits of reclamation in dollars and cents. p. A2055

Extension of remarks of Rep. Hosmer stating that the results of a study of the upper Colorado River storage project show that, in order to avoid serious detriment to users of water and power in the lower basin, some rigid limitations must be placed upon the filling and operation of the upper basin storage reservoirs and inserting tables showing supply from 1930 to 1954. p. A2082

18. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Wis., urging careful scrutiny of our foreign aid programs and stating that "the Communists have singled out our foreign-aid program for major attention and action in 1956." p. A2058
19. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Westland inserted two Snohomish (Wash.) County Fairymen's Ass'n resolutions opposing the present surplus-producing dairy program, and favoring the soil-bank plan with the provision that any diverted acres not be used for the production of any crops unless during a period of national emergency. p. A2063
20. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Westland commended and inserted a Snohomish Soil Conservation District annual report for 1955. p. A2064
21. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Dirksen inserted his statement, "Southern Illinois Stake In Legislation For Depressed Areas." p. A2065
22. STATEHOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anfuso stating that justice and fairness demand that statehood be granted Alaska and inserting correspondence he had with former Gov. of Alaska Ernest Gruening. p. A2069
23. MINING. Sen. Neuberger inserted Edith S. Green's, Third Oregon Congressional District, letter comparing the Al Sarena mining claims case with the Teapot Dome scandal. p. A2073
24. LIVESTOCK; RESEARCH. Rep. Rees inserted various resolutions of the American Nat'l Cattlemen's Ass'n urging that soil-bank acreages not be used for grazing livestock; commending Secretary Benson in his efforts to maintain a free agricultural economy; requesting expanded purchase of beef for foreign aid and school lunches; and urging appropriations for the establishment and operation of a livestock disease research laboratory some place in the range cattle producing area of the U. S.. p. A2074
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted a newspaper article favoring the development of hydro-electric power at Niagara Falls. p. A2080
26. FAMILY-SIZE FARM. Sen. Neuberger inserted an Oregon Farmer article, "Are We Losing Our Family Size Farms?", stating there is real need for a Federal program designed to organize the farmers and subsidize them if necessary and suggesting a four-point program to accomplish this purpose. p. A2082

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. WATERSHEDS. S. 3371, by Sen. Fulbright, "to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act;" to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
28. FARM LOANS. S. 3374, by Sen. Magnuson (for himself and Sen. Jackson), and H. R. 9768, by Rep. Magnuson, to amend title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to increase existing limitations on terms and amounts of production and subsistence loans under such title; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
29. FOREIGN AID. S. 3376, by Sen. Johnston, S. C., to provide for suspension of foreign economic aid expenditures until personal exemptions for income tax purposes have been increased to \$700; to Foreign Relations Committee.
30. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 9764, by Rep. Curtis, Mo., "to amend the Employment Act of 1946;" to Government Operations Committee.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9720

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 6, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a pro-
6 gram of promoting employment of the older worker, and
7 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news service;
9 payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary
10 for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
11 whose publications are available to members only or to
12 members at a price lower than to the general public;
13 and not to exceed \$4,000 for the purchase of one passenger
14 motor vehicle for replacement only; \$1,751,000, of which
15 not more than \$154,490 shall be for international labor
16 affairs.

17 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 Office of the Solicitor, \$2,021,000.

20 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and
23 amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
24 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the
25 Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5

1 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested
2 in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Rela-
3 tions Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to
4 exceed \$53,400 for improving the conditions of migratory
5 labor; and not less than \$155,900 for the work of
6 the President's Committee on National Employ the
7 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the
8 Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), and provided
9 further that no part of the appropriation for the
10 President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or
11 transfer to any other department or agency under the pro-
12 visions of any existing law; including purchase of reports
13 and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of
14 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
15 ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
16 Standards; \$911,500.

17 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
19 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
20 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
21 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
22 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Serv-
24 ice Law of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401),
25 and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service

1 Act (50 U. S. C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act
2 of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$383,000.

3 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
5 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
6 tice training as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
7 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,399,000.

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 general administration of the employment service and un-
11 employment compensation programs, including temporary
12 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
13 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
14 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
16 \$5,558,000, of which \$1,052,000 shall be for carrying
17 into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602)
18 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

19 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
20 employment service administration: For grants in accordance
21 with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended
22 (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602
23 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants
24 to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security
25 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon

1 the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
2 the payment of rental for space made available to such State
3 in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses
4 in connection with the operation of employment office facil-
5 ities and services in the District of Columbia, and for ex-
6 penses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying
7 out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act
8 of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social
9 Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$250,000,000,
10 of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
11 that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of
12 administration resulting from changes in a State law or
13 increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
14 or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State
15 salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
16 State generally over those upon which the State's basic
17 grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia)
18 was based, which increased costs of administration cannot
19 be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary
21 in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
22 the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time cer-
23 tify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
24 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of
25 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto

1 Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
2 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
3 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
4 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
5 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such
6 amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor
7 and the Post Office Department shall be used for the pay-
8 ment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine,
9 of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
10 nection with the administration of unemployment compensation
11 systems and employment services by States receiving grants
12 herefrom.

13 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
14 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
16 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
17 apply.

18 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
19 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
20 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
21 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
22 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
23 said agencies of any States which have established by legisla-
24 tive enactment and have in operation a merit system and
25 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,

1 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
2 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
3 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
4 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

5 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
6 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
7 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
8 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
9 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
10 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
11 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
12 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
13 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

14 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
15 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
16 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
17 \$70,000,000.

18 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
19 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
20 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
21 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
22 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
23 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
24 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation
25 therefor for that fiscal year.

1 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
2 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
3 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
4 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
5 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
7 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
8 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized
9 by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
10 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
11 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
12 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
13 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
14 that fiscal year.

15 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: For
16 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out
17 the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of
18 July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
19 temporary employment of persons without regard to the
20 civil service laws, \$1,888,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses and not to exceed \$120,000 for the Employees'

1 Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,347,000, together with
2 not to exceed \$78,500 to be derived from the War Claims
3 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of
4 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing
8 during the current or any prior fiscal year, including pay-
9 ments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital
10 services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of
11 Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of bene-
12 fits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits"
13 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
14 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
15 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
16 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial ex-
17 penses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
18 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
19 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certi-
20 fied by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital
21 services and treatment at Government expense on June
22 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as

1 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
2 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
3 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
4 treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amount as
5 may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
6 That this appropriation shall be available for payments pur-
7 suant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act
8 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with
9 advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims
10 Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act
11 of 1948.

12 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
14 work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
15 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
16 their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed
17 \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,687,000.

19 WOMEN'S BUREAU

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
21 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
22 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
2 U. S. C. 55a), and purchase of reports and material for
3 informational exhibits, \$403,000.

4 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
6 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
7 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
8 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by
9 the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
10 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,
11 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
12 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
13 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
14 ferences concerned with the work of the Division,
15 \$10,000,000.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
19 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
21 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
22 for which any such appropriation is made.

1 This title may be cited as the “Department of Labor
2 Appropriation Act, 1957”.

3 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
4 TION, AND WELFARE

5 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

6 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
7 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101),
8 \$230,000.

9 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not to exceed eighty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-seven are for replacement only; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$6,779,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other

1 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
2 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
3 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
4 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
5 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
6 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
7 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
8 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
9 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
10 to remain available until expended. The total amount
11 herein appropriated shall be available for personal services;
12 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment;
13 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
14 replacement only; expenses of advisory committees; and the
15 refund of advance deposits for which no service has been
16 rendered.

17 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
19 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing,
20 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by em-
21 ployees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
22 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, How-
23 ard University" for salaries of technical and professional
24 personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appro-
25 priation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light,

1 and power furnished by such university; \$2,755,000:
2 *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiv-
3 ing compensation from this appropriation on a full-
4 time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages
5 or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by
7 check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's
8 request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such
9 amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on
10 the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for
11 the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia.
12 Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such
13 calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
14 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
15 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
16 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
17 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
18 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

19 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

20 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Gal-
21 laudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous
22 expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by
23 the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), includ-
24 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-

1 ment only, \$615,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College
2 shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at
3 the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per
4 school year for each student attending and receiving instruc-
5 tion in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the
6 Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

7 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
8 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
9 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
10 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
11 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering
12 services, \$2,547,000, to remain available until expended,
13 as follows: For a classroom and laboratory building, to-
14 gether with alterations, installations, and equipment in con-
15 nection with such construction. For a speech and hear-
16 ing clinic, together with alterations, installations, and equip-
17 ment in connection with such construction. For boiler and
18 laundry equipment, and roads, walks, and grading in con-
19 nection with such construction.

20 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

21 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
22 Howard University, including personal services and miscel-
23 laneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
24 \$3,300,000.

25 Construction of buildings: For equipping the dental

1 school building under the supervision of General Services Ad-
2 ministration, \$100,000, to remain available until expended,
3 and such amount shall be in addition to the limitation of cost
4 established by Public Law 452, Eighty-second Congress.

5 Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of contract
6 authorization): For payment of obligations incurred under
7 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
8 the construction of the men's dormitory, \$286,200.

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
11 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
12 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), sec-
13 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section
14 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the
15 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), \$29,267,081:
16 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the
17 Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the
18 basis of not to exceed \$29,092,081 for the current fiscal
19 year.

20 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
21 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section
22 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 329), \$2,501,500.

24 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
25 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of

1 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
2 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-245), \$79,000,000:
3 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available
4 for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

5 Assistance for school construction: The amount made
6 available under this head in the Department of Health,
7 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, for
8 necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
9 agencies is increased from "\$750,000" to "\$925,000."

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
12 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
13 public and school library service; coordination of library
14 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-
15 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;
16 fostering nationwide coordination of research materials
17 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the de-
18 velopment of library service throughout the country; pur-
19 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
20 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
21 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
22 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
23 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods
24 of education, and repairing the same; and cooperative
25 research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as author-

1 ized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332) ;
2 \$4,500,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be avail-
3 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized:
4 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies
5 representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of
6 employees of the Office of Education performing advisory
7 functions to the said agencies shall be deposited in the
8 Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appro-
9 priation.

10 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

11 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to
12 States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational
13 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$35,000,000, of which
14 \$32,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
15 section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and im-
16 provement projects under section 3 of said Act; and
17 \$1,000,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said
18 Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act
19 to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the
20 basis of \$45,500,000, and this amount shall be considered
21 the sum available for allotments under such section for such
22 fiscal year.

23 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
24 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
25 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-

tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, \$2,750,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films; \$1,160,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30,

1 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary
2 and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health
3 Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts
4 not to exceed an average of \$300 per student, when it is
5 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, avail-
6 able in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the
7 education of such dependents, and for the transportation of
8 such dependents between such schools and their places of
9 residence when the schools are not accessible to such depend-
10 ents by regular means of transportation; and for the pay-
11 ment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists
12 appointed by the National Institutes of Health for limited
13 periods of time pursuant to section 207 (e) or section 207
14 (f) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General
15 not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

16 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
17 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
18 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
19 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
20 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
21 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
22 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
23 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
24 ized by the Surgeon General; \$14,186,000.

1 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
2 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
3 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
4 the diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
5 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
6 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act,
7 and with the approval of the respective State health authori-
8 ties, to counties, health districts, and other political sub-
9 divisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such
10 amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon
11 General may determine; \$3,640,000.

12 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
13 (b) of the Act, \$6,375,000, of which not less than \$4,500,-
14 000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
15 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds
16 expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of
17 prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees,
18 and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and
19 case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used
20 directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but exclud-
21 ing the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

22 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
23 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
24 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-

1 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
2 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
3 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
4 purchase of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles
5 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
6 of aircraft; \$5,210,000.

7 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not other-
8 wise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of
9 sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
10 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, in-
11 cluding enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and inter-
12 state quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the pur-
13 poses of the Act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159),
14 including the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
15 and the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
16 vehicles for replacement only; \$6,000,000, to remain avail-
17 able only until June 30, 1957.

18 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
19 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
20 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Terri-
21 tory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the
22 investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
23 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
24 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in
25 sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions

1 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
2 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
3 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
4 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
5 portable buildings, \$1,145,000

6 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
7 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
8 available until expended, \$111,000,000, of which \$88,-
9 800,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related
10 facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the
11 purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and
12 \$21,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant
13 to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treat-
14 ment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically
15 ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and
16 \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments
17 under such parts C and G to the several States for the
18 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
19 equal to the limitations specified herein.

20 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
21 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
22 of the Act, as amended, \$1,381,000.

23 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
24 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
25 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,

1 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
2 the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the
3 Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order
4 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and ex-
5 change of farm products and livestock; conducting research
6 on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative
7 nursing services; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger
8 motor vehicles, for replacement only; and purchase of fire-
9 arms and ammunition; \$35,661,000, of which \$1,000,000
10 shall be exclusively available for payments to the Territory
11 of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with
12 leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service
13 establishes or operates a health service program for any de-
14 partment or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be
15 made in advance for deposit to the credit of this
16 appropriation.

17 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
18 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
19 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
20 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
21 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
22 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
23 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
24 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
25 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when

1 required by law of such countries; purchase of not to exceed
2 twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
3 \$3,245,000.

4 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
5 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
6 the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U. S. C. 2001),
7 including services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including
9 not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to
10 exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by
11 the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed
12 seventy-five passenger motor vehicles, of which fifty
13 shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
14 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment
15 for telephone service in private residences in the field, when
16 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary;
17 and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the
18 Public Health Service Act; \$38,125,000: *Provided,*
19 That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
20 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the
21 Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine
22 are required in such appropriations for Indian health
23 activities.

24 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
25 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and

1 related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
2 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisi-
3 tion of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and
4 purchase of trailers; \$8,762,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made
6 through the Department of the Interior.

7 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
8 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
9 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
10 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
11 regulation and preparation of biologic products, and con-
12 duct of research related thereto; purchase of not to exceed
13 eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
14 to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when
15 specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection of
16 temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
17 substances for demonstrations and research; \$11,922,000:
18 *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to
19 advance to this appropriation from other appropri-
20 ations to the Public Health Service such amounts as are
21 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
22 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided fur-*
23 *ther*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate facil-
24 ities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of meals
25 to employees and others at rates determined by him to be

1 sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and the pro-
2 ceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation.

3 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
4 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
5 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
6 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
7 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit in-
8 stitutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of
9 cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations,
10 and grants-in-aid; and to contract for supplies and services
11 by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and
13 to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A,
14 of the Act; \$34,437,000.

15 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
16 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 304,
17 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental
18 diseases, and including erection of temporary structures,
19 \$23,749,000.

20 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
21 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, includ-
22 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
23 ment only, \$25,106,000.

24 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
25 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to

1 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
2 diseases and conditions, \$3,471,000.

3 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
4 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
5 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$13,845,000.

6 Microbiology activities: For expenses, not otherwise
7 provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act relating to microbiology, \$8,799,000.

9 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses nec-
10 essary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
11 neurology and blindness, \$14,196,000.

12 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the
13 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of
14 the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

15 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
16 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments
17 under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of
18 1953, \$1,450,000.

19 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
20 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
21 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for else-
22 where, including preparing information, articles, and publi-
23 cations related to public health; and conducting studies and
24 demonstrations in public health methods; \$3,172,000.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$2,737,000.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$270,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Construction and equipment, maximum security building: For construction and equipment of a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,821,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; not

1 more than \$97,000,000 may be expended from the Federal
2 old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That
3 such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the
4 cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations
5 for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications
6 for disability determinations under title II of the Social
7 Security Act, as amended.

8 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
9 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
10 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
11 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
12 fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above
13 authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age
14 and survivors insurance trust fund.

15 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
16 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
17 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
18 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
20 X, and XIV), \$1,300,000,000, of which such amount as
21 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
22 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

23 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For
24 expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
25 \$1,698,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
2 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
3 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
4 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
5 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
6 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-
7 tion, \$1,822,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropria-
8 tion contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or
9 carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to
10 the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
11 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics:
12 *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
13 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having
14 the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid
15 for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with:
16 *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides stand-
17 ards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with
18 the laws of the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
20 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
21 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
22 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
24 \$39,361,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for
25 services for crippled children, \$16,000,000 for maternal

1 and child health services, and \$8,361,000 for child welfare
2 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
3 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
4 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
5 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
6 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
8 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
9 Social Security, \$212,000, together with not to exceed
10 \$160,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
11 survivors insurance trust fund.

12 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
13 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
14 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
15 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
16 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
17 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
18 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
19 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

20 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
21 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
22 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
23 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
24 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect

1 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
2 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
3 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
4 which such plan was submitted for approval.

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For ex-
7 penses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,588,000,
8 together with not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from
9 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

10 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:
11 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-
12 tion, \$1,985,000, together with not to exceed \$500,000
13 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
14 insurance trust fund.

15 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:
16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel,
17 \$426,000, together with not to exceed \$24,000 to be
18 transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
19 certification and inspection services", and not to exceed
20 \$395,100 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
21 survivors insurance trust fund.

22 Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for
23 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k),
24 (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative

1 Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of
2 real and personal excess property for educational purposes
3 and protection of public health, \$450,000.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
6 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
7 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
8 tions whose publications are available to members only or
9 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

10 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
12 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
13 U. S. C. 55a).

14 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
15 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
16 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
17 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
18 made.

19 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
21 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
22 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

23 SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated by this
24 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-
25 in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the

1 cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
2 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
3 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
4 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
5 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
6 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
7 their employees, because of any disapproval of their person-
8 nel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
9 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
10 employees.

11 SEC. 207. The Secretary is authorized to make such
12 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
13 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
14 the operations of the Department.

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
16 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957".

17 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

18 BOARD

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
21 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
22 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
23 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
24 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
25 General Counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms, or
2 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
3 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; \$8,951,500:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
5 able to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers
6 or used in connection with investigations, hearings, direc-
7 tives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of
8 agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the
9 Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152), and as amended by
10 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined
11 in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C.
12 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in
13 the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs,
14 and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual,
15 nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
16 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

17 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

22 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
23 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
24 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
25 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to

1 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
 2 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 3 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

4 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 6 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
 7 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which not
 9 less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation (at
 10 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
 11 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
 12 as amended.

13 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board
 15 (trust fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Re-
 16 tirement Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses
 17 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
 18 Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; steno-
 19 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms or
 21 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
 22 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; \$6,493,000, to be derived from
 23 the railroad retirement account: *Provided*, That whenever
 24 there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any
 25 claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Rail-

1 road Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be
2 accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate
3 administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of
4 such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest
5 practicable time.

6 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
7 CONCILIATION SERVICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
9 the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the
10 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–
11 180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management
12 Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary
13 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
14 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; ex-
15 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor
16 and industrial relations; and services as authorized by
17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
18 \$3,295,000.

19 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
20 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
21 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
22 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176–180, 182), includ-
23 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
24 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
25 of Columbia, \$10,000.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
4 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay
5 in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
6 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
7 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
8 administration of its business in the conservancy district
9 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
10 748), \$5,000.

11 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

12 For maintenance and operation of the United States
13 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
14 nent fund, \$6,564,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall remain
15 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
16 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
17 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
18 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
19 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
20 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of
21 the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

22 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
25 not authorized by the Congress.

1 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained
2 in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any
3 employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the num-
4 ber that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
5 to one hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
6 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
7 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees
8 shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they
9 spend half time or more in personnel administration consist-
10 ing of direction and administration of the personnel pro-
11 gram; employment, placement, and separation; job evalua-
12 tion and classification; employee relations and services;
13 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of
14 civil-service examiners; wage administration; and process-
15 ing, recording, and reporting.

16 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
17 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
18 1957."

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MARCH 6, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

May 29, 1956

commodities supplied to foreign nations under Titles II and III of Public Law 480, 83rd Cong. Increases the ceiling on U. S. annual contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization from \$2 million to \$3 million.

Excerpts from committee report:

Technical cooperation. "In view of the committee's consideration of the technical cooperation program as a vital part of our foreign aid effort, the committee expects the executive branch, in whatever study or reappraisal it may make of the mutual security program, to give special consideration to technical assistance. In this connection, an analysis and study should be made of how the technical cooperation program can be given the special emphasis which it merits, possibly through its separation from the other programs contained in the mutual security program and by placing technical assistance in a new agency or new Government corporation devoted exclusively to this peoples-to-peoples program."

Surplus commodities. "The committee believes that the surplus products of the farms of the United States should be used in every way possible to carry out the mutual security program... The committee has confidence that those responsible for administering the program will continue to regard the figure given only as a floor, and not as a ceiling."

Foreign agricultural production. "The committee gave special consideration during its hearings on the bill to the problem created as a result of the use of United States aid to encourage the production by other nations of agricultural commodities... The committee notes with approval the attention that is being given by the International Cooperation Administration to this matter and recommends that all future technical assistance or other aid be extended in such a manner as to avoid competitive conditions that are damaging either to our own country or to recipient countries."

SENATE

12. ROADS. Passed with amendments H. R. 10660, the road bill. p. 8272
(For prior summaries of provisions of this bill see Digests nos. 66 and 81.)
Agreed to committee amendment which permits the use of funds for forest development roads and trails to be used for construction of sanitary, water, and fire-control facilities. Agreed to amendments by Sen. Barrett to authorize \$33,750,000 for each of the fiscal years 1958-61 for forest highways, and \$27,000,000 annually for each of the fiscal years 1958-61 for forest development roads and trails (p. 8304); and by Sen. Kerr prohibiting apportionment of interstate funds to any State permitting the use of vehicles in excess of certain weights and dimensions (p. 8337). Conferees were appointed (p. 8366).
13. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Neuberger inserted a resolution of the Ore. Grange indorsing an incentive payments plan for the slaughter of heifers. p. 8263
14. FOOD AND DRUG; MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Mundt inserted the text of a proclamation by the Gov. of Minn. commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Food and Drug and Meat Inspection Acts. p. 8263
15. MILK. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 1614, to fix reasonable definition and standards of identity of certain dry milk solids (S. Rept. 2064). p. 8264

16. RURAL LIBRARIES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the development of a public library service in rural areas (S. Rept. 2067). p. 8264
17. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING. Sen. Kennedy announced that the Government Operations Committee would begin hearings June 4 on S. 3897, to improve governmental budget and accounting processes. p. 8266
18. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted his letter to the Secretary urging that efforts be made to put the soil bank into operation this year. p. 8271
19. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the full committee H. R. 9720, the Labor - HEW appropriation bill. p. D544
20. INSECTS. Sen. Smathers commended the Appropriations committee for providing additional funds to this Department to combat the invasion of the Mediterranean fruitfly, and urged stricter customs laws on entry of items into this country. p. 8310
21. RECESSED until Thurs., May 31. p. 8368

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. FORESTRY. Sen. Welker inserted a speech given by Warren H. Brown at a program where farmers were dedicating portions of their land in order to assure a growth of timber. p. A4274
23. HOG PRICES. Rep. Marshall inserted Alfred Stedman's article, "Dealers Pocket Hog-Slump Cash," and stated it "reveals some interesting facts and figures on what happened to farmers during the hog-price slump." p. A4274
24. FARM PRICES. Sen. Langer inserted a GTA daily radio roundup broadcast telling how they have had "the editors of U. S. News tell about the unrest they found in the farm States" and stating that "when cash registers don't ring, that's a farm depression on Main Street." p. A4277
25. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "New Farm Bill Criticized By Wheatgrowers' Veep," and stated that this news story makes reference to many significant events, from the latest model farm bill to the export market for wheat being cultivated in Japan." p. A4280
26. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Goldwater inserted Raymond Moley's article, "Low Blows At High Dam," describing the controversy about the Hells Canyon dam and listing "factual" answers to the main charges. p. A4280
Rep. Widnall inserted an article, "Giveaway To Whom?" and stated that it "fairly and squarely answers some current attacks on the Eisenhower administration". p. A4285
27. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Rep. Adair inserted Assistant Secretary Butz' recent speech at Purdue University, before the Sixth National Institute of Animal Agriculture, on government programs and agricultural production. p. A4282

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

June 5, 1956
June 4, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 91

CONTENTS

Accounting.....49	Food supply.....24	Reclamation.....21,35
Agricultural appropriations.....48	Foreign aid.....20,28	Recreation.....45
Animal disease.....37	Foreign trade.....25	Safety.....29,46
Appropriations..1,11,12,42	Forest Service.....12	Seed.....16
.....52	Forestry.....2,15,23,36	Small business....19,30,51
Budgeting.....49	Guam.....16	Social security.....11
Dairy products.....8,17	Health.....45	Soil conservation.....31
Defense production.....5	Legislative program....11	Strategic materials....22
Export control.....4	Livestock.....14	Surplus commodities..22,41
Farm credit.....50	Monopolies.....10,18,51	Taxation.....14,43
Farm income.....39	Personnel.....3,33	Tobacco.....47
Farm loans.....7,13	Postal rates.....34	Transportation.....14,27
Farm products.....43	Poultry.....14,40	Veterans' benefits.....38
Farm program.....26	Public lands.....6	Water.....31,35
Fisheries.....44	Public power.....9	Wildlife.....16
	Public works.....32	

HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9720, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2093); and H. R. 10003, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2094). p. 8457
Made the Labor-HEW appropriation bill its unfinished business for consideration today. ~~p. 8498~~
2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 9822, to require the Interior Department to establish a trout hatchery in the Pisgah National Forest, N. C. Sen. Flanders discussed, but did not submit, an amendment to this bill to provide for the reconstruction and equipment of the fish hatchery in the Green Mountain National Forest, and stated that he would introduce a bill for this purpose. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 8497
3. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 3255, to preserve the basic compensation of classified employees whose positions are reclassified to a lower grade. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 8498

4. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 9052, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 years. p. D558
5. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 3407, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950. p. D558
6. PUBLIC LANDS. An Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the full committee H. R. 4096, to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. p. D558
7. FARM LOANS. An Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee ordered reported without amendment to the full committee H. R. 8385, to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibilities relating to Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans. p. D558
8. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Aiken inserted a statement of congressional intent in extending benefits of the special school milk program to certain child-care institutions and summer camps, which stated that it was the "prevailing desire of the committee to direct extension of the milk program to summer camps and to settlement houses, orphanages, and other similar institutions which were serving economically underprivileged children." p. 8479
9. PUBLIC POWER. Sen. Neuberger inserted a newspaper editorial opposing the development of Niagara Falls hydroelectric project. p. 8487
10. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Butler inserted his statement reviewing and commending the Administration's antitrust enforcement record. p. 8499
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that the Labor-HEW and D. C. appropriation bills would be taken up today, and that the social security bill would be considered later this week. p. 8458

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9390, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1957 (including Forest Service items). p. 8503
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10899, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8503 Senate conferees were appointed on May 31.
13. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (H. Rept. 2260) (pp. 8511, 8517). Regarding this bill, the Committee issued the following statement on June 1:
"The Committee on Agriculture today unanimously ordered reported a bill by Chairman Cooley (H.R. 11544) which will make important changes in the direct loan programs of the Department of Agriculture administered by the Farmers Home Administration.
"The bill was drafted by the Conservation and Credit Subcommittee after extended consideration of more than a score of bills dealing with various aspects of the Farmers Home Administration loan programs. As reported by the committee, the bill will provide additional funds for emergency loan programs, authorize refinancing of existing farm debts, provide assistance to part-time farmers, and complement the Great Plains Program and the special program for low-income farmers.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1957

JUNE 1, 1956.—Filed, under authority of the order of the Senate of MAY 31
(legislative day, MAY 24), 1956, and ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 9720]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$2, 296, 981, 781
Amount added by Senate (net).....	75, 041, 500
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 372, 023, 281
Amount of appropriations, 1956.....	2, 532, 101, 200
Amount of the regular estimates, 1957.....	2, 363, 885, 400
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1956.....	160, 077, 919
Over the estimates for 1957.....	8, 137, 881

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 677, 850
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 767, 000
House allowance.....	1, 751, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 767, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$16,000 to allow the full amount requested to replace some obsolete equipment and to add 2 employees needed for the centralized services financed by this account.

The estimate for this item includes certain centralized services—duplicating, procurement, telephone, and mail and messenger service—not properly chargeable to the overall administration of the Department, services which are customarily financed through the use of a working capital fund. The committee will expect future appropriation requests to reflect the proper allocation of all costs.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 812, 400
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 080, 000
House allowance.....	2, 021, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 021, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance, an increase of \$208,600 over the current year's funds, and it is felt that sufficient funds are provided to permit the Solicitor to adequately discharge his responsibilities.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1956 appropriation.....	\$866, 500
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	911, 500
Committee recommendation.....	960, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$48,500 over the House allowance, a decrease of \$40,000 under the budget estimate.

The funds provided are to finance the full program contemplated in the budget estimate with the exception of work for the improvement of workmen's compensation standards by the further development of a so-called model law, for which purpose there is available in the current year \$40,000 and for which a like amount was sought for the coming year.

The Bureau has developed, the committee was advised, in the current year a "model" workmen's compensation law and circulated this draft among the States last November. There has been sufficient time to conclude this project, and the Department should finalize its conclusions based upon the work heretofore done and with funds heretofore provided, and make a report to the Congress. The Department's recent activities in this field have generated widespread opposition in the States.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1956 appropriation.....	\$383, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	383, 000
House allowance.....	383, 000
Committee recommendation.....	383, 000

During the current fiscal year the Bureau has been able to reduce the work backlog—more expeditious service to the veteran and to

his employer. In the first 5 months of the year the Bureau closed 35 percent more cases than it received, and will continue this favorable output if its estimate of no rise in the work program is borne out.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 350, 800
1957 budget estimate.....	3, 445, 000
House allowance.....	3, 399, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 399, 000

No increase is recommended. The House reduction was less than 1.5 percent, but \$48,200 more than is available in the current year. The evidence does not justify a larger increase; the workload decreased in 5 of 6 recent years, after which the Bureau altered its system of reporting and the current figures are not comparable.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

In its report accompanying the appropriation bill for the current fiscal year relating to the Department of Labor, this committee requested that the Department furnish it with certain information pertaining to the travel of the Department's personnel.

In a letter dated September 14, the Secretary of Labor advised the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of his reasons for not complying with the committee's request in the form in which the request had been made. The letter considered the request to be ambiguous in certain respects. It expressed the opinion that it would not be wise or prudent to undertake the task of complying with the committee's request until the request had been clarified.

The committee continues to be interested in the receipt of the requested information. So long as there is congressional concern as to the possibilities of improper expenditure by State employment security agencies of federally appropriated moneys, it seems only fair and reasonable that the Congress evidence a like concern as to similar expenditures by the Department of Labor. To quote from this committee's last report:

To get the full dimensions of the problem with which the House committee is concerned, the activities, if any, of the Department of Labor, in matters relating to legislation, should be considered.

The committee believes that the following specifications are sufficiently clear as to permit the Department to proceed to gather the requested information.

It is requested that the Department of Labor furnish a statement covering all visits made by its officials and employees to offices of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, if these visits were in relation to legislation, pending or prospective, and specifying the nature of matters discussed. The first statement to be filed by the Department relating to this desired information should cover the period from the date of this report to the end of December 1956, and should be submitted by January 31, 1957. Thereafter, statements should be submitted on January 31st of each year covering the immediately preceding calendar years.

It is requested that the Department of Labor furnish a statement showing each trip made by an official or an employee of the Depart-

ment away from his official station, and further, show the date of departure and return, total amount charged to funds appropriated to the Department of Labor for its operation, expenses incurred during the trip, and a brief statement regarding the purpose or purposes of the trip. The first statement to be filed by the Department relating to this desired information should cover the calendar year 1955.

It is requested that the Department of Labor furnish a statement showing the number of conferences called by the Bureau of Employment Security which involved the personnel of State employment security agencies. This statement should show the purpose for which each conference was called, the number of State employment agency personnel in attendance, and the travel expenses involved for personnel of the State administrative agencies. The first statement to be filed by the Department relating to this desired information should cover the calendar year 1955.

The committee requests that the Department file the latter two statements covering the information requested for calendar year 1955 by September 30, 1956; and that on January 31 of each calendar year thereafter, statements be submitted to cover the immediately preceding calendar year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$5, 350, 350
1957 budget estimate.....	5, 765, 000
House allowance.....	5, 558, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 558, 000

No increase is recommended. The allowance represents an increase of \$207,650 over the current year's funds and should be entirely adequate.

The estimate contained a request for administrative funds in connection with the Department's proposed new program for the development of agriculture's human resources, designed as a cooperative program with the Department of Agriculture. Funds were denied for the purpose in the summer of 1955, and by the House in this bill. No more adequate justification has been offered the committee than that given last year, and consequently no funds are allowed for this new program.

It is the consensus of the committee that this is a program for which the Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility, and should that Department require services of the Department of Labor as described in the estimates, then the Department of Agriculture should transfer such funds to Labor for such services as it may be called upon to perform.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$250, 000, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	265, 000, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000, 000

No increase is recommended. The committee is aware that an increase, or decrease, in these funds has no effect on the budget; that the taxes received under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, less the employment security administrative expenditures, are deposited in a

trust fund available only for certain purposes in connection with this program. Nevertheless the committee feels that the same care and prudence must be exercised in authorizing the use of these funds as is exercised with respect to the funds from the Treasury.

The committee will expect the Department to reexamine the administrative needs in this program in the States and to advise the Congress in January 1957, of additional needs, if any.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

1956 appropriation.....	\$120, 000, 000
Less transfers out.....	14, 332, 750
1956 net appropriation.....	105, 067, 250
1957 budget estimate.....	90, 000, 000
House allowance.....	70, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000, 000

No increase is recommended. The Department has consistently overestimated its needs for this program—for fiscal year 1955 they requested \$144,000,000, the Congress allowed \$126,000,000, only \$106,000,000 was expended; for fiscal year 1956 they requested \$150,000,000, the Congress allowed \$120,000,000, and it seems that no more than \$75,000,000 will be expended—one-half of the Department's estimate. Benefits paid the first 10 months of this year amounted to \$60,947,813, an average of approximately \$6 million a month.

Whatever funds are required will be made available. The Department though must estimate its needs on the basis of experience rather than on theory.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1956 appropriation.....	\$33, 000, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

No increase is recommended. For this program, as with the program for veterans, the Department is prone to overestimate its needs. The budget estimate for 1955 was \$25,000,000; Congress allowed \$17,500,000; benefits paid amounted to \$16,051,094. The estimate for the current year was \$40,000,000; Congress allowed \$33,000,000; and through the first 10 months \$25,278,779 had been paid in benefits.

These benefits are a statutory right and whatever sum is required will be made available, but the committee must base its recommendation on experience.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 957, 000
Budget estimate.....	1, 888, 000
House allowance.....	1, 888, 000
Revised estimate.....	2, 125, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 125, 000

The committee received a supplemental estimate, Senate Document 115, for an additional \$237,000, after the House had acted on the regular 1957 bill, and has allowed the additional funds requested.

The original estimate was based on the recruitment and importation of 350,000 Mexican agricultural workers, and the servicing of 38,000 employers. But as a result primarily of the decline in the number of illegal entries 51,000 employers are using this service, and it will be necessary to obtain 414,000 workers.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 317, 500
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 353, 000
House allowance.....	2, 347, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 347, 000

No increase is recommended. The amount disallowed was sought as an increase for the printing of decisions of the Appeals Board and distribution, free of charge, to interested attorneys. The committee feels there is no justification for the expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1956 appropriation.....	\$6, 407, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	7, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 687, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, an increase of \$313,000 over the House allowance.

The additional funds are recommended for the programs in prices and the cost of living, industrial injuries, and for housing and public construction.

The committee recalls that in disallowing the Bureau's request for funds for a special wage survey, considered in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, it was suggested to the Department by both committees that consideration should be given to financing the project with its regular program funds. Unofficial requests were made to the committee to consider adding funds for such a project in this bill. The committee again suggests the financing out of the regular program funds.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

1956 appropriation.....	\$371, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	403, 000
House allowance.....	403, 000
Committee recommendation.....	403, 000

The committee approves the budget estimate, as did the House. There was included in the estimate a request for an additional \$32,000 over the current year for a study of nurses' earnings, hours, and working conditions. The Bureau has been working with the Public Health Service, with the American Nurses Association, and the American Hospital Association on steps to alleviate the shortage of nurses.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1956 appropriation.....	\$8, 143, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	10, 000, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000, 000

The funds allowed, the full budget estimate, will permit the Division to carry its staff at the present level, built up by 500 employees over the preceding year for the additional work program arising from the enactment of the wage and hour amendments, effective March 1, 1956.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1956 appropriation.....	\$224, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	230, 000
House allowance.....	230, 000
Committee recommendation.....	230, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

This appropriation provides Federal funds for the free braille textbooks and other educational materials needed for the education of the Nation's blind children. In order to continue the allotment of approximately \$30 per capita for these blind children, an increase of \$6,000 is needed for the estimated additional 459 students contemplated in 1957.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$6, 144, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	6, 779, 000
House allowance.....	6, 779, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 779, 000

The committee approves the full amount of the budget estimate for the enforcement of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Acts. The program is designed to control health, sanitation and fraud violations of these acts, and to promote voluntary compliance. The budget estimate had the support of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration, as well as a number of food and drug processors' associations and several bar associations.

CERTIFICATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES

(Annual indefinite)

Funds for this program are derived from the collection of fees for the certification of certain antibiotics, coal-tar colors, and insulin; inspection of seafood-packing plants, and the establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues. Regulations require parties who avail themselves of the services to make advance deposits to insure payment for services rendered. Where no services are rendered, or are below that contemplated, refunds are made to the depositors.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 980, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 755, 000
House allowance.....	2, 755, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 755, 000

The funds here recommended are for the partial support of Freedmen's Hospital, which consists of a general hospital and a tuberculosis hospital, with an estimated average daily patient load of 315 for 1957. The decrease below the Federal support in 1956 is due primarily to the reduced patient load in the tuberculosis hospital of an estimated 38 daily average in 1957.

Federal support of the hospital amounts to approximately 75 percent of the total operating costs, the balance being derived from receipts from patients, \$710,000, and by reimbursement from the District of Columbia, \$300,000, and from other States, \$30,000.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$548, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	615, 000
House allowance.....	615, 000
Committee recommendation.....	615, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate which will provide funds for a new salary scale for the faculty comparable to the automatic "within-grade" system now in effect for most Federal employees, and for the addition of five new positions.

CONSTRUCTION

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 225, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 547, 000
House allowance.....	2, 547, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 547, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance. The funds here recommended will provide for the second stage of a three-stage development plan to meet requirements for full accreditation of the college. The recommended allowance will provide for construction of a classroom-laboratory building and a speech and hearing clinic, as well as boiler and laundry equipment and roads, walks, and grading.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 090, 400
1957 budget estimate.....	3, 410, 000
House allowance.....	3, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 410, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate, an increase of \$110,000 over the House allowance.

The amount of \$3,410,000 in direct Federal funds will provide 56.7 percent of the total estimated operating costs, the balance being derived from reimbursements from other accounts, \$267,705, and reimbursements from non-Federal sources (tuition, other student fees, gifts and grants, endowment income, and sales by auxiliary enterprises), \$2,340,393.

The increase of \$110,000 over the House allowance will make provision for maintenance of new buildings, \$60,000, and repairs to plant, \$50,000.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1956 appropriation.....	None
1957 budget estimate.....	\$150, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	\$75, 000

The committee recommends \$75,000, one-half the budget estimate disallowed in its entirety by the House.

The funds recommended will enable the university to complete plans for the home economics building, and to begin preparation of plans in 1957 for a military science-physical education building.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

1956 appropriation.....	\$122, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	100, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends \$100,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for additional equipment for the new dental building.

The Congress has already provided in excess of \$600,000 for equipping this building, and the committee will expect the department to examine with care any future requests for funds for additional equipment.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 008, 600
1957 budget estimate.....	286, 200
House allowance.....	286, 200
Committee recommendation.....	286, 200

The committee recommends \$286,200, the full amount of the budget estimate. These funds will be used for payment of obligations incurred under contract authority granted in previous appropriation acts for the construction of a men's dormitory.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$26, 500, 000
Less transfers out.....	290, 000
1956 adjusted appropriation.....	26, 210, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	26, 500, 000
House allowance.....	29, 267, 081
Committee recommendation.....	29, 442, 081

The committee recommends an increase of \$175,000, which will make available the full amount authorized under the Vocational Education Act of 1946, and the acts of March 10, 1924, March 3, 1931, and March 18, 1950, the latter 3 making specific provision for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, who do not share in the permanent appropriation under the Smith-Hughes Act of \$7,138,331.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to insure the full use of these funds for vocational education, as follows:

Provided further, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

This provision will make available an additional indefinite sum of between four and five hundred thousand dollars which has heretofore annually reverted to the Treasury or has been transferred to other accounts because the States to which allotted utilized none or only a portion of such allotment.

The committee strongly urges that the allowance in excess of the budget estimate, \$2,942,081, be used to pay more adequate salaries in order to secure and retain qualified teachers for the programs.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE
MECHANIC ARTS

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 501, 500
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 501, 500
House allowance.....	2, 501, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 501, 500

The committee, as it has consistently throughout the years, recommends the full amount of the authorization for this program under which funds are made available to land-grant colleges and universities in the several States, Hawaii, and Alaska.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1956 appropriation.....	\$90, 000, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	79, 000, 000
House allowance.....	79, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	79, 000, 000

No increase is recommended. These funds are provided for payments to school districts for the operation and maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas in accordance with Public Law 874, as amended.

The budget estimate was based on the assumption that the "3 percent absorption" clause will be in effect in 1957. In the event the effective date of this clause is again postponed a supplemental appropriation will be necessary to meet the full entitlements under the law.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1956 appropriation.....	\$33, 900, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	(350, 000)
House allowance.....	(175, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(250, 000)

No funds were requested for this program in 1957, due to expiration of the current authorization on June 30, 1956. The Department did, however, request an increase of \$350,000 in the amount authorized in the 1956 Appropriation Act for technical services to be performed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The committee is of the opinion that the funds recommended will be sufficient to enable the Housing and Home Finance Agency to render adequate engineering inspection of school construction projects. The sponsors of the local school construction projects will continue to evidence a keen interest in obtaining facilities properly constructed and their local architects responsible for the construction will perform supervisory inspection of the projects.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 240, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	4, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 500, 000

No increase is recommended. The increase allowed by the House approximates 50 percent more than was appropriated in fiscal year 1956. The committee feels that two of the more important responsibilities of the office are its educational services, and the research and statistical operations. The committee specifically allows \$501,250 of the \$1,260,000 increase over the 1956 appropriation to strengthen the educational services, and \$315,845 for research and statistics activities.

In its consideration of this item, the committee has noted the ventures of this agency into an entirely new field and believes that in

the future real consideration should be given to the possibility of duplication of activities with the National Science Foundation. It calls attention to the fact that for the fiscal year 1957 appropriations for the National Science Foundation will exceed \$41,000,000 and that an expansion of this program reaching into the schools and colleges of this country to develop more scientific and engineering talent is likely to be expanded.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$33, 750, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	37, 000, 000
House allowance.....	35, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	37, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$37,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, and \$2,000,000 over the House allowance.

The House provided for this item \$2,000,000 less than the budget estimate. One million dollars of the reduction was applied to grants to States for basic rehabilitation services and the remainder to grants for special research and demonstration projects. The House anticipated less State funds would be available for matching than was estimated by the department. Reports received from the States since the House hearings indicate there will be available for basic rehabilitation services sufficient funds, \$20,600,000, to match \$33,500,000 in Federal funds, the amount requested.

The committee believes a reduction would make necessary a supplemental appropriation in 1957 and that the uncertainty as to when supplemental funds could be made available would have a depressing effect on the progress of the program. The committee therefore recommends the full budget estimate.

With regard to grants for special research and demonstration projects, the committee recommends \$2 million, the amount of the budget estimate, an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance. These funds provide for projects designed to develop and make available to rehabilitation agencies new and improved techniques for the rehabilitation of disabled persons. The projects concentrate on problems on how to rehabilitate special disability groups, such as the mentally retarded, the cerebral palsied, older disabled workers, persons with speech and hearing disabilities, and the homebound.

The committee considered a request from rehabilitation officials to extend the authority for the expansion projects under section 4 (a) (2), due to expire June 30, 1956, and to make an additional \$1 million available for financing the continuation of such projects. It is suggested that the extension of this subsection be presented to and considered first by the standing legislative committees.

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 075, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 750, 000
House allowance.....	2, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 950, 000

The committee recommends \$2,950,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The committee heard testimony on the need for a prosthetics education program, the planning for which the witness testified had

not progressed sufficiently at the time the budget estimate was prepared nor when it was considered by the House. The committee recommends inclusion of the following language which will make available funds from this appropriation for this purpose:

of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available only for a prosthetics education program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 058, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 337, 000
House allowance.....	1, 160, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 260, 000

The committee recommends \$1,260,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, and \$77,000 under the budget estimate.

The committee has noted a tendency of the office to expand its headquarters staff, especially those positions in grade GS-14 and above, disproportionate to the size of the operation. There are four assistant directors responsible for certain areas, each with several division chiefs. In addition, there is a deputy director, and three other assistants on the director's staff. Since 1954 the headquarters staff has increased from 73 to 108; positions at grade GS-14 and above have doubled, from 6 to 12. The field staff, having as a major responsibility direct negotiations with the States, has increased only from 24 to 29. The committee directs that the increased allowance be used to strengthen the field service.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREAMBLE

The committee recommends three changes in this paragraph. The first is with reference to the authority to pay certain school expenses, contained in this bill for the first time, of children of Service personnel stationed abroad. Authority to pay an average of \$300 per student was sought, and allowed by the House. The committee recommends changing the amount to \$250, the same as is allowed for children of Coast Guard personnel, and only \$5 less than that allowed for children of Defense Department personnel.

The second change is with respect to the authority, added for the first time in this bill, to permit the Surgeon General to pay consultants or individual scientists appointed for a limited period of time by the National Institutes of Health at rates not to exceed \$15,000 per annum. The committee has stricken the limitation making this authority available only to such personnel at the National Institutes of Health, and extends it to the Public Health Service in general.

The third change is an additional proviso as follows:

Provided, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$15,000", and inserting in lieu thereof "\$20,000".

The committee realizes that the productivity of any research organization depends upon the quality of the staff, and has been informed that inability to pay adequate salaries to those in positions involving responsibility for scientific, clinical, and professional work of key significance will be increasingly a major barrier to the effectiveness of research in Public Health Service laboratories. The top salary

level of \$15,000 now authorized for not to exceed 60 specially qualified scientific or professional personnel is unrealistic as a means of securing and keeping those with clinical specialties which command high salaries. The committee accordingly recommends that this level be raised at this time to \$20,000.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1956 appropriation.....	\$18, 376, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	14, 186, 000
House allowance.....	14, 186, 000
Committee recommendation.....	16, 461, 000

The committee recommends an additional allowance of \$2,275,000 for the general health grant to States, to make available \$12,000,000 for the purpose, to be allocated among the several States by statutory formula.

The general health grant has been lessened for several years—in 1952, it was \$13,500,000; in 1953, it was \$13,000,000; in 1954, it was \$10,135,000; in 1955, it was \$9,725,000; and in the current year it is \$9,725,000, plus \$4,500,000 made available only for setting up and running the polio vaccination program. The need for the services financed with these funds, in common, ordinary health service, has not diminished and the reduced funds as cited above may well have been the cause for some of the Nation's disease outbreaks in the past year.

VENEREAL DISEASES

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 616, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	3, 640, 000
House allowance.....	3, 640, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 140, 000

The committee recommends an additional allowance, above the budget estimate and House allowance, of \$500,000 for grants to States for venereal disease control, to make available a total of \$1,700,000 for the purpose.

There have been drastic reductions in this appropriation over the past few years, and the committee this year was advised of an alarming increased rate of incidence of venereal diseases. In 1950 the appropriation was \$16,000,000, of which \$13,366,733 was for grants to States. And it was successively reduced to a low of \$3,000,000 in 1955, of which only \$700,000 was for grants to States. The committee learned that in 1955, 19 States had increased syphilis cases compared to 1954, and 26 States had increases in gonorrhea cases.

These control grants are allocated on a special project basis. The 1957 allocations will be made on a priority basis to States with high incidence and prevalence and areas with increased venereal disease rates.

TUBERCULOSIS

1956 appropriation.....	\$6, 062, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	6, 375, 000
House allowance.....	6, 375, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 625, 000

The committee recommends an additional allowance of \$250,000 for the program now starting to expedite research activities looking toward the development of isoniazid as a means of preventing tuberculosis in human beings, to make available a total of \$545,000 for the purpose.

While the country has experienced precipitous drops in tuberculosis mortality—in 1950 tuberculosis caused 33,959 deaths, and in 1955 only 15,590—the morbidity rate remains high, from 70,000 to 80,000 new cases every year. The initial testing of isoniazid, a most effective and inexpensive drug, as a prophylaxis developed amazing results, and the committee wishes to accelerate the determination of its effectiveness in preventing tuberculosis in human beings.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1956 appropriation.....	\$5, 451, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	5, 210, 000
House allowance.....	5, 210, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 210, 000

No increase is recommended. The reduction under the current year's funds arises from the diminution of work in the Communicable Disease Center on poliomyelitis vaccine, for which there was made available in the current year \$850,000.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$4, 880, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	6, 260, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 260, 000

The committee recommends an additional allowance of \$260,000 to provide the full budget estimate. The increase is for the air pollution control program, for which there is authorized an annual appropriation of \$5 million, but for which only \$3 million was sought.

It is urgent that the Public Health Service proceed with the utmost dispatch in its work seeking the cause and control of air pollution, which while concentrated on the west coast has descended on other areas of the country.

DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL TERRITORY OF ALASKA

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 139, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 145, 000
House allowance.....	1, 145, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 145, 000

No increase is recommended. The peculiar problems of the low-temperature areas require unique health and sanitation measures and the Federal Government, which owns 99 percent of the land, is contributing through this and other Public Health Service grants to the solution of these problems. Of this appropriation, \$638,000 goes as a special grant to Alaska for general health purposes.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1956 appropriation.....	\$111, 000, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	130, 000, 000
House allowance.....	111, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	130, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$130,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, an increase of \$19,000,000 over the House allowance and the 1956 appropriation.

The committee recommends \$107,800,000 for payments under part C of the act, the original Hill-Burton program, and \$21,000,000 for part G, the 4 new categories authorized under the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954, and \$1,200,000 for studies and demonstrations relating to coordinate use of hospital facilities as authorized under section 636 of the act.

For the part G program, the Service has overestimated the need for funds, and the committee is accordingly recommending only \$21,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 requested in this bill. There was appropriated \$21,000,000 for fiscal 1955, a decrease of \$14,000,000 from the amount requested. In the hearings last year on the 1956 estimates, officials categorically, unequivocally, and emphatically assured the committee that the 1955 funds, and more too if available, would be fully obligated before the end of fiscal 1956. The committee did not accept this estimate. As of April 20, 1956, there had been obligated only \$1.8 million, with only 10 weeks remaining of the availability of 1955 funds. The allowance here recommended, \$21 million, with the 1956 allowance of a like amount, none of which has been obligated, will make available for the projects under this program \$42 million.

It should be pointed out too that funds available under part C, for which the committee recommends a \$19 million increase, are available for use in two of the categories of part G—hospitals for the chronically ill and for diagnostic and treatment centers.

Last year the committee adopted a provision to make available \$1,200,000 for section 636, permitting the Surgeon General to withdraw such sum from either part C or G. He elected to use part C funds, notwithstanding the patently clear, in the committee's view, indications that a substantial portion of part G funds would expire, and subsequent events have substantiated the committee's position.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 290, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 419, 000
House allowance.....	1, 381, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 381, 000

No increase is recommended. The amount recommended is an increase of \$91,000 over the current year's appropriation and will permit the addition of 7 employees. The program in 1957 will present no new program and the allowance should be entirely adequate.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1956 appropriation.....	\$35, 396, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	35, 811, 000
House allowance.....	35, 661, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 811, 000

Committee recommends increase of \$150,000 to allow full amount requested—\$35,811,000. Restoration of these funds will permit the Public Health Service to replace \$75,000 in obsolete and worn-out equipment and to acquire \$75,000 of medical supplies and materials.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 170, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	3, 245, 000
House allowance.....	3, 245, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 245, 000

No increase is recommended. The allowance is an increase of \$75,000 over the current year's appropriation and will permit the Service to add 21 employees.

Foreign Quarantine Service has legal responsibility to prevent the introduction of quarantinable and other dangerous contagious diseases into the country and to prevent the entrance of mentally or physically defective immigrants and alien visitors who would constitute hazards or who might become public charges.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$34, 816, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	38, 125, 000
House allowance.....	38, 125, 000
Committee recommendation.....	38, 125, 000

No increase is recommended. The committee's recommendation represents an increase of \$3,309,000 over the current year's appropriation and \$13,575,875 over 1955.

The Service has undertaken a strong program to meet the tuberculosis problem among the Indians. This program has met with initial success and with these additional funds it is hoped that more progress will be noted.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken:

Provided, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine are required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

The committee was advised that the Surgeon General did not contemplate using this additional authority in the coming year, and in any event there is authority in present law, section 601 of the Economy Act, to make such transfers as are necessary.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$5, 000, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	8, 762, 000
House allowance.....	8, 762, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 762, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds recommended will provide for the construction of 3 new hospitals, 2 each with 50-bed capacity located at Kotzebue, Alaska, and Sells, Ariz., and 1 at Gallup, N. Mex., of 200-bed capacity, at an estimated total cost of \$7,369,000, of which \$607,000 was provided in the 1956 appropriation. The committee's recommendation also includes \$1,000,000 for personnel quarters, and additional \$1,000,000 for repairs and alterations to existing facilities.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The committee heard incontrovertible testimony by witnesses of the highest caliber as to the needs for increased funds in each of the major fields of medical research in cancer, heart disease, mental disorders, neurological diseases and blindness, virus and related research, and other vital areas. These witnesses presented persuasive testimony on each of these areas to the effect that if funds were forthcoming the manpower and the research facilities required to make effective use of the funds would be available. The committee wishes to express its

appreciation for the willingness of busy scientists and men of affairs to explain in detail to the committee the current medical research scene.

The committee has been impressed with the manner in which the stimulus of available funds has invigorated the entire field of medical research since World War II ended. The national capacity for growth in productive medical research was grossly underestimated, and some of these underestimates have been made by experts.

One such underestimate was made by administration witnesses before this committee in the spring of 1955. This committee reported out a bill proposing an appropriation of approximately \$112 million for the National Institutes of Health for the fiscal year 1956. This compared with a proposal for \$89 million from the administration. The committee received no support for its position from the administration and, as a result, the Congress appropriated \$98 million.

From extensive testimony by governmental and nongovernmental witnesses, it is clearly evident not only that the \$98 million is being very productively spent but also that additional funds could well have been profitably invested in medical research during the current fiscal year. A few short weeks after expressing opposition to the committee increases, Institute officials proposed, and the Department accepted, a budget totaling \$126.5 million, or \$14 million in excess of the total adopted by the Senate.

This committee is of the opinion that the misassessment of the situation by the administration last year has been repeated this year, and that the proposed budget of \$126 million is therefore inadequate. The committee for this reason believes that the action of the House in proposing a budget of \$135 million is clearly in the right direction. It particularly endorses emphasis upon manpower training in the House report.

The lack of foresight and imagination displayed by those in the executive branch who are responsible for the grand national strategy of medical research has been reflected not only in wholly inadequate appropriation requests, but in a failure to suggest forms of support realistically adjusted to the needs of modern research.

First, the committee is of the opinion that the type of national center created for the cancer chemotherapy program would be productive for the exploration of drugs affecting mental states and for the evaluation of a number of neurological problems.

Second, the committee has been surprised, in view of the clear expression of need for stable support by prominent scientists in testimony before the committee and clear expressions of interest on the part of committee members, that no proposals have been forthcoming from the administration on means of providing stable, 5-year support to investigators. The solution of medical and health problems confronting us today is a long-range undertaking. It follows that continuity and stability of support of responsible investigators is essential, as are training grants for the production of research workers. More prospective qualified investigators will be attracted to medical research, and those already engaged in such research will be more effective when given an assurance of continuity of their support for the longest possible time. Within the framework of annual appropriations every effort should be made to provide stable and continuous support to investigators.

Third, the committee has found that the eloquent presentations by governmental and university scientists on the critical importance of bringing to bear on medical and related biological problems the full power of the related physical sciences have not been supported by concrete proposals. There was testimony to the effect that this could be done only by carefully planned training programs of the highest caliber, but the administration did not come forward with such a program. The great engineering and technical institutes of the Nation, and the outstanding university science departments, must play a far greater role in medical and biological research than they have in the past.

The committee directs the National Institutes of Health to establish training programs designed to draw into the field of medical research, broadly defined, scientists of high competence in specialized areas of chemistry and physics, such as steroid and enzyme chemistry, nuclear and electronic physics, advanced instrumentation, the properties of membranes and other aspects of biophysics.

Finally, the committee directs the Department to report to the committee during the course of fiscal year 1957 the nature of the plans, and the state of their execution, designed to achieve the basic objectives and intent of the committee as expressed above.

The committee is convinced that increases substantially greater than those proposed by the House can be used to finance urgently needed research of high caliber in a number of specific fields, to extend support of research of a nature fundamental to applied advances, and to extend further support to the training of manpower.

The increases recommended express the committee's consciousness of the need for advances in medical research, but such increases are certainly not meant to supplant private support, citizens groups, and fund-raising projects in the support of this work.

The committee is concerned with the difficulty encountered in securing adequate information with respect to progress in medical research, which it has indicated was desired. The National Institutes of Health will be directed with respect to periodic reports in specific fields of medical research.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1956 Appropriation.....	\$5, 929, 000
1957 Budget estimate.....	11, 922, 000
House Allowance.....	11, 922, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 922, 000

No increase is recommended. The committee wishes to note its strong concurrence in four program activities provided for in the budget estimate. First, an increase of \$3,000,000 in research grants to supplement the Institutes programs by further emphasis on basic research. The committee considers adequate support of such research both in the Institutes and in this more general research program to be a critically important element of the research support program of the National Institutes of Health. Second, \$500,000 is provided for a senior research fellowship program designed to develop mature investigators on a stable basis in the academic environment. The committee considers this to be sound and believes that this program should increase to the planned level of \$2,500,000 a year in \$500,000 annual steps. Third, \$500,000 will be available to determine how the research training of superior medical students can best be accomplished. Fourth, a moderate increase of \$400,000 in biologics stand-

ards activities is provided for so that the supervisory function and related research can be adequately performed.

At this point, the committee wishes to make clear its position on the administration of funds in the research fellowship and training grant item of the various Institutes. There are sound reasons for unified administration of programs designed to provide persons with basic skills required for the activities of all Institutes. This would apply, for example, to the training of biometricians and epidemiologists. Such programs should be cooperative efforts, and the committee expects to be informed of their results.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service testified, on the basis of his private conversations with members of a scientific mission sent to the Soviet Union by the Public Health Service, that translating services in that country have been so organized that the contents of every reputable medical research journal in this country are translated fully into Russian within a week or two after publication in this country, and made available to Russian investigators shortly thereafter. Further testimony indicated that comparable facilities for rapid and extensive translation of Russian publications are not available in this country.

To the committee, failure to promptly make available to American scientists the full findings of Russian scientists opens the door to useless duplication of work, waste of time and money, and delay in grappling effectively with the major disease problems of today. The committee directs, therefore, that steps be taken to provide, through grant or contract, a Russian medical research translation service, financed by equitable contributions from the appropriations of the various Institutes to a central fund. The scope of this effort should supplement other translation efforts to the degree required to provide adequate coverage.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1956 appropriation.....	\$24, 978, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	32, 437, 000
House allowance.....	34, 437, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 432, 000

The committee recommends \$48,432,000 for activities under this appropriation, an increase of \$13,995,000 over the House allowance, and \$15,995,000 in excess of the budget estimate.

The House allowance provided relatively small increases for a number of significant programs in this field. These include the training of manpower, extension of the cancer chemotherapy program, and extension of the Memphis studies on the problems of diagnosing, through cytological methods, cancer of the cervix and cancer of other body organs.

The committee suggests that the extension of the cancer chemotherapy program contain a substantially stronger block of studies centering around studies of steroids and other products of the endocrine glands. There was in testimony before the committee a remarkable consensus that the growth control mechanisms apparently embodied in the complicated operation of the endocrine system, as well as the control exerted by the endocrine system over primary and secondary sex characteristics, might well be involved in the development and the control of abnormal growth, and hence related to cancer.

Detection of cancer of the cervix through cytological techniques has opened the possibility of adaptation of the method to quick and

simple detection of cancer of the lung and cancer of the prostate, and this possibility should be exploited.

This committee recommends that approximately \$12,000,000 above the House allowance be provided to bring all of these programs to full effectiveness with maximum speed. Of this increase, approximately \$1,000,000 should be utilized to extend the manpower training programs, \$10,000,000 for cancer chemotherapy including \$5,000,000 to expand work on steroid hormones, and \$1,000,000 to broaden the cancer cytology activities.

In the area of research, the committee has been impressed by the fact that each set of advances appears to generate new problems and these advances often come from outside the cancer field. The committee has been informed, for example, that research on steroids in relation to arthritis has had repercussions in the cancer field. To serve as the basis for later applied work, not only should studies of the steroid hormones be intensified, but the entire field of endocrinology—encompassing but extending far beyond investigation of the steroid hormones—should be the object of the most intensive exploration. The testimony of superbly qualified witnesses left no doubts as to the difficulty, expense and high significance of studies in this area.

Recent advances in virus research have opened up the possibility of exploring with unprecedented thoroughness earlier suggestions that some forms of cancer may be caused by and others may be susceptible to cure by viruses.

This sort of never ending frontier of knowledge is a major reason for the committee's recommendations that approximately \$2,000,000 be added to the research grants appropriation for this Institute for studies other than those directly related to chemotherapy. The committee suggests special efforts be made to ensure that work by qualified people in the field of endocrinology is adequately supported.

Finally, the committee reiterates the fact, expressed in its reports of earlier years, that it positively encourages the use of cancer research funds, and funds of other Institutes, for fundamental studies—such as steroid chemistry and cell physiology—which must underlie clinical and laboratory investigations directly related to specific diseases.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$18, 001, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	21, 749, 000
House allowance.....	23, 749, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 197, 000

The committee recommends \$35,197,000 an increase of \$11,448,000 over the House allowance and \$13,448,000 over the budget estimate.

The emergence of the tranquilizing drugs, together with other evidence of the profound effect of other identifiable chemical compounds on emotional states, is by all odds the most significant recent development in the mental health field. On the basis of testimony from leaders in the field, it is clear that the national stake in moving ahead with all speed consistent with high caliber research is tremendous. The committee fails to understand why the National Institute of Mental Health has not taken more prompt and vigorous action to set up scientifically sound large-scale programs to assess the utility and the limitations of these drugs. This committee recommends that not less than \$2 million which is \$1 million above the amount recommended by the House, be expended for the prosecution of such studies on a

nationwide voluntary basis, including permanent staff for this important work. The committee directs, furthermore, that it be kept informed through its staff of progress of such investigations.

Other areas of research remain promising and should not be slighted. In particular, the committee has been impressed by testimony to the effect that new drugs affecting mental states may well be uncovered by more intensive fundamental research. Progress toward full understanding of the bases of mental processes, emotional states and emotional reactions can be markedly advanced by more intensive research through both the biochemical and the psychiatric approaches. Finally, in the research area the committee wishes a most thorough and intensive set of scientifically controlled experiments to be made on (1) means of speeding discharge from mental hospitals through improved staffing, (2) problems of juvenile delinquency, (3) problems of drug addiction, (4) adjustment of older people to changes in later years. For these types of research, approximately \$5 million above the House allowance is provided.

The most urgent problem in the area of mental health remains that of increasing the supply of competent manpower. This fact has been well known to the committee, and recent testimony simply served to underscore a known need. In the face of extreme national shortages of every category of trained persons needed for research, for the staffing of clinics and mental hospitals, for early detection and prevention, the committee has been surprised at the relatively small-scale efforts to build the supply of manpower. The action of the House in adding approximately \$1 million to the inadequate budget estimate was in the right direction. The committee recommends that \$4 million in training grants be added to the House allowance.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

1956 appropriation.....	\$18, 898, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	22, 106, 000
House allowance.....	25, 106, 000
Committee recommendation.....	33, 396, 000

The committee recommends \$33,396,000, \$8,290,000 above the House allowance and \$11,290,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee had no difficulty reaching judgments on the significance of the heart disease problem, the payoff from recent research and the desirability of exploring a large number of promising research leads. Testimony on each of these points from persons as well informed as any in the world was voluminous, unanimous, and convincing.

The problem faced by the committee was to assess the degree of progress that is feasible in 1 year, given limitations of manpower and facilities, and given competing demands for these limited resources from other disease areas.

In balancing these conflicting objectives, the committee has arrived at a judgment that an increase of \$8,290,000 above the House allowance could be profitably invested in further research on problems of heart disease. Of this increase, \$6,600,000 should be available for research grants, including \$1,500,000 to cover new developments and \$3 million for fluid funds to cover the cost of exploring scientific breakthroughs.

The entire field of heart disease research has developed profitably; the range of potentially productive research is wide; and research

support has been provided expeditiously to areas of need. The committee does, however, call attention to the fact that mechanisms for both short and long range clinical evaluation of new forms of treatment appear to be less fully developed in the heart disease than in the cancer field. Such studies would appear, on the basis of testimony presented to the committee, to be highly desirable in studying various forms of arteriosclerosis and high blood pressure.

As a general matter, the committee considers large-scale, scientifically conducted studies of diagnostic and treatment methods to be a major function of Federal support of medical research. Such studies are expensive in terms of money, but they are, more important, a means of securing with unprecedented speed the answers to questions which may save thousands of lives.

The committee wishes the National Institutes of Health to keep the committee informed of progress in all large-scale clinical trials undertaken with the aid of funds provided from this appropriation. In this connection, the committee was surprised to note that the Public Health Service has apparently not contemplated use of its own hospitals in planning for a number of clinical trials. The committee has observed that outstanding hospitals are those with research programs, and therefore considers research not only a proper but necessary function of Public Health Service hospitals. The committee directs that a research program be developed for Public Health Service hospitals.

The committee further recommends that \$1,100,000 be added to control grants to States, and \$500,000 be added to training activities, including fellowships and training grants.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 176, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 971, 000
House allowance.....	3, 471, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 026, 000

The committee recommends \$6,026,000 in support of activities under this appropriation. This is \$2,555,000 over the House allowance, and \$3,055,000 over the budget estimate.

A year ago, this committee recommended a broad reorientation and broadening of dental research.

The committee was pleased to note that dental research has been extended to encompass the full range of influences upon dental health and disease. The increase is recommended to encourage this trend and to encourage the training of manpower for dental research.

The committee received numerous complaints from citizens regarding the alleged activities of the Public Health Service in promoting the fluoridation of public water supplies. None of the funds requested and none of the funds allowed will be used by the Service for promoting fluoridation. The committee was advised that less than \$40,000 would be used in connection with fluoridation, and that only for studying the effects of its use.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$10, 840, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	13, 345, 000
House allowance.....	13, 845, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 885, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$15,885,000 for activities under this appropriation, or an increase of \$2,040,000 above the House allowance and \$2,540,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee has been most impressed by the manner in which research in this field has flourished. In 1953, this committee could report with respect to the appropriation of this Institute only that, "It is apparent from the testimony that significant opportunities exist for the development of more fundamental knowledge of vital processes which are the basis of these complicated diseases." While this statement remains true, the actual research advances over the 3 succeeding years have been substantial.

This Institute has played the key role in the evaluation and prompt dissemination of clinical information on drugs—meticcorten and prednisolone—which are markedly superior to cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

It has been found that milk actually poisons some infants because they suffer from a peculiar form of diabetes called galactosemia. These infants cannot tolerate glactose, a form of sugar formed in the process of digesting milk. The discovery of this metabolic defect permits earlier detection of the disease and will save many babies hitherto doomed to blindness, mental retardation, or death because of lack of knowledge.

New oral drugs have been developed as a partial substitute for insulin. If they prove to be successful, many diabetics will no longer be subjected to the need for insulin injections. The committee understands, however, that intensive research is required before the good features and the limitations of the new oral drugs for diabetes can be completely understood. The committee urges that the clinical trial necessary for a completely satisfactory evaluation of these drugs be undertaken as rapidly as possible. Other more basic studies relating to the diabetes program should also be accelerated. The committee has in mind particularly the fundamental metabolic, endocrine and biochemical investigations which must be pursued if the ultimate causes of diabetes are to be identified. The combined activities are to result in an increase of not less than \$1,000,000.

Meanwhile, fundamental studies on the nature and functions of hormone systems and the other fundamental processes which apparently lie at the root, not only of diabetes, but of all metabolic diseases should be pushed forward, and that approximately \$600,000 of the proposed increase be devoted to such studies.

In view of the extreme shortages of trained personnel in this field and the productive response to a relatively small training program, the committee directs that \$400,000 of the \$2,040,000 increase above the House allowance be devoted to training grants.

MICROBIOLOGY ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$7, 775, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	9, 799, 000
House allowance.....	8, 799, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 299, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$13,299,000 for activities under this appropriation, \$3,500,000 above the budget estimate and \$4,500,000 in excess of the House allowance.

While the emphasis in recent years upon research relating to chronic diseases has been entirely warranted, the committee is concerned over the possibility that the problems remaining in control of communicable

diseases may have been seriously underestimated to the detriment of the national welfare.

The committee has been impressed with the magnitude of the economic problem created by the communicable diseases in terms of industrial absenteeism. The committee has also been impressed with the potential significance of some very specific scientific advances in this area. These include the development of a tuberculosis vaccine of great promise, and the clear possibility that further progress in this field, leading to the virtual elimination of tuberculosis in this country, is far from visionary. The Salk vaccine, arising out of a network of brilliant virus studies culminating in Dr. Salk's accomplishment, is now a household term. Highly competent virologists have explained to the committee that the path appears open to the development of vaccines which may prevent most varieties of upper respiratory infections. They have also indicated to the committee that evidence is accumulated to the effect that many chronic and degenerative diseases may in fact have their origins in earlier infections or in allergic conditions. Intriguing relationships between the presence of certain viruses and the improvement of cancer patients have been shown.

The committee wishes to see this field of medical research, which is in many respects an entirely new area with the most stimulating potentialities, flourish to the limits set by available manpower. Included in this field, and worthy of substantially greater support, is tropical medicine.

New tools are available to move these areas of research ahead rapidly. New techniques for growing viruses outside of living animals are not only fundamental to the production of poliomyelitis vaccine, but a means of accelerating the whole field of virus research. The committee has been particularly interested in testimony on the research uses of animals which are born, live and die in complete isolation from germs. This field should be pushed forward primarily by encouraging research in universities at this time. Secondly, definite steps should be taken over the coming year to establish facilities for research on germ-free life at the National Institutes of Health.

Of the committee's recommendation of \$3,500,000 above the budget estimate, \$3,200,000 is provided for support research in non-Federal laboratories. Research on problems of viruses and allergy should move forward with special vigor. As much as \$1,000,000 of this \$3,200,000 might well be invested in the full range of research essential to the development of new vaccines, including an improved tuberculosis vaccine. The remainder should support virus research conducted in the laboratories of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$9, 861, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	12, 196, 000
House allowance.....	14, 196, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 650, 000

The committee recommends \$18,650,000 in support of activities under this appropriation, \$4,454,000 over the House allowance and \$6,454,000 over the budget estimate.

As has been the case with respect to research in the metabolic diseases, the funds invested in earlier years on the basis largely of hope and faith have returned large dividends.

The committee continues to have confidence in the judgment of those whose advice was followed in earlier years.

The upper limit upon appropriations to this Institute should, in the judgment of the committee, be limited by the capacity of existing scientific manpower to use funds effectively, and the capacity of physical facilities to absorb additional investigations.

Testimony has indicated clearly the general lines along which research might well proceed. It has become apparent that mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and some forms of epilepsy are probably traceable to prenatal influences, or to conditions at the time of or shortly after birth. These influences and conditions can be effectively investigated only if certain conditions are fulfilled: (1) a substantial number of investigators in various specialties agree to collaborate voluntarily; (2) such groups in a number of centers agree to conform to a centrally determined research plan worked out collaboratively by the participants; (3) the groups continue their work for a number of years so that large numbers of cases of the diseases may be studied. The committee was impressed by testimony as to the need for such field investigations, to be financed from research grant funds, and expects that these studies will be initiated.

Here the committee wishes to concur with the general warning expressed by a number of witnesses to the effect that balance must be sustained between large-scale collaborative studies, urgently required in many disease fields, and the efforts of individuals or small groups working independently in the laboratory. The latter type of free-ranging exploration of ideas has historically proved to be the source of most far-reaching advances. The committee expects that balance to be sustained between the two types of research supported by all Institutes.

Specifically, the committee notes the recent productive research on a drug effective in treating glaucoma, fundamental studies on nerve regeneration, and the basic work on the insulation of nerve fibers in relation to multiple sclerosis as the types of investigations which the committee trusts will be fostered by the recommended appropriation.

In view of the success of the Institute in stimulating research in the field of neurology and blindness, it appears to the committee that a more intensive effort to invigorate research on problems of hearing would be equally productive. From testimony given to the committee, it appears that the primary need is for study of the mechanism of hearing itself at a basic level rather than for applied studies, such as means of making improved hearing aids.

The committee directs that \$3,000,000 of the proposed increase be devoted to the types of research noted above.

The field of neurological diseases and blindness is one in which training is particularly important. The committee therefore directs that not less than \$1,500,000 of the proposed increase over the House allowance be expended for training activities. Among the most urgent needs is the development of additional research ophthalmologists, as well as scientists with highly specialized skills oriented toward study of all aspects of the structure and function of all parts of the nervous system.

CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES

1956 appropriation.....	None
1957 budget estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	\$1, 630, 000

Advances in surgical techniques and related instrumentation have generated construction requirements since the Clinial Center was planned. Staff inquiries have indicated that existing space for neurological surgery, and particularly brain surgery related to epilepsy, is inadequate to provide space for the combined surgical and electronic team to operate with full effectiveness. The striking results of the surgical technique, and the even more dramatic results of drug therapy which could not have been developed without the research surgery program, make clear to the committee the fact that no physical handicaps should be placed in the way of further research in this field.

Similarly, research in heart surgery has advanced over the past few years to the point where the array of equipment required for the new operations on the interior of the heart and the major arteries has made earlier operating-room design obsolete.

To permit the construction of operating-room facilities adequate for the most modern surgical study of neurological and heart diseases, and to permit needed alterations of cancer operating-room facilities, the committee recommends that a total of \$1,630,000 be appropriated.

GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

1956 appropriation.....	\$147, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	147, 000
House allowance.....	147, 000
Committee recommendation.....	147, 000

The committee recommends the full budget request for \$147,000 for support of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in the Republic of Panama which carries on research work in connection with the numerous tropical diseases prevalent in the region.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 355, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 450, 000
House allowance.....	1, 450, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 450, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate for retirement pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service. Retirement benefits are provided by law and whatever funds are required must be made available.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 090, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	3, 210, 000
House allowance.....	3, 172, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 172, 000

No increase is recommended. The increase allowed over 1956 will provide for one administrative staff assistant in the field of health legislation, which the testimony presented to the committee indicated was the area of greatest need, and for additional top-level staff assistance in the immediate office of the Surgeon General.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 644, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	2, 737, 000
House allowance.....	2, 737, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 737, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds here recommended are for the support of the hospital, which will have an estimated average daily patient load of 7,330 in fiscal year 1957. Of the estimated patient load, 81.4 percent will be paid for by reimbursement from the District of Columbia and other Federal agencies. Recent experience with the new tranquilizing drugs indicate that patients may be discharged at a more rapidly rising rate. The funds recommended provide for greater utilization of these drugs.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1956 appropriation.....	\$600, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	270, 000
House allowance.....	270, 000
Committee recommendation.....	270, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds here recommended will provide for repairs and improvements to buildings, \$131,500; ground maintenance and improvements, \$78,500; and for repairs to steam tunnels and distribution mains, \$60,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAXIMUM SECURITY BUILDING

1956 appropriation.....	\$269, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	6, 821, 000
House allowance.....	6, 821, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 821, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds recommended will enable the hospital to complete the construction of a 375-bed building for patients requiring care in maximum security wards. Previous appropriations totaling \$379,000 have been authorized for the preparation of plans and specifications, bringing the total estimated cost to \$7,200,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$91, 229, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	97, 711, 000
House allowance.....	97, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	97, 000, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$97,000,000, a reduction of \$711,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction is less than 1 percent of the budget estimate, which is based on estimated workloads and estimated production rates. The committee is of the opinion that the estimate is subject to a margin of error sufficient to compensate for the reduction, and that the operations of the Bureau will not be hampered by so small a decrease in the estimate.

The committee recommends including language to permit the payment of reimbursements to employees for certain expenses incurred as a result of an announcement by Bureau officials that the headquarters staff would be moved from Baltimore, Md., to the District of Columbia. Such a move was subsequently prohibited by a provision contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955. Had this provision not been adopted in the supplemental act, the expenses would have been legally payable. The recommended language is as follows:

and payments, not to exceed \$3,800, to Bureau employees to reimburse such employees for expenses incurred by reason of the failure to relocate the Bureau in the District of Columbia.

The committee also recommends authority to permit the expenditure of not to exceed \$150,000 for research and development of automatic and electronic equipment. The committee directs that activity in this field be fully coordinated with similar activities and requirements of other Government agencies, and the language recommended, as follows, so requires:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for research and development of automatic or electronic equipment, by contract, which shall be coordinated with similar activities and requirements of other Government agencies: Provided further, That any such contract shall contain appropriate provisions relating to the disposition of rights in any inventions made or developed in the course of work under the contract.

Authority to permit the rental of space for district offices in the District of Columbia is recommended. Federally owned space conveniently accessible to the public does not appear to be available in the District of Columbia. The following language will permit the Bureau to secure more suitable quarters:

Provided further, That hereafter funds available for administrative expenses of the Bureau shall be available for payment of rent for quarters for district offices in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 447, 000, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 315, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 300, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 300, 000, 000

No increase is recommended. The estimate for 1957 was based on the assumption that the so-called McFarland amendment which provides for a temporary increase in the Federal share of assistance payments will expire on September 30, 1956. The committee concurs in the views of the House that the McFarland amendment or a similar provision will be extended. Consequently, the committee recommends the House allowance with the understanding that the requirements of this program will be subject to review after the appropriate legislative decisions have been made by the Congress, and that a supplemental appropriation will very likely be necessary.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 636, 250
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 748, 000
House allowance.....	1, 698, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 748, 000

The committee recommends \$1,748,000, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$50,000 over the House allowance.

The amount recommended for restoration will enable the Bureau to assist the States in achieving more efficient administration and perform a more frequent review of State and local operations of the public assistance grant-in-aid programs which involve about \$1½ billion in Federal funds and over 5 million needy individuals. The committee feels that the appropriation of the recommended amount for these purposes should result in improvements in State administration.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 740, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	1, 922, 000
House allowance.....	1, 822, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 922, 000

The committee recommends \$1,922,000, \$100,000 over the House allowance. The amount recommended for restoration is primarily to provide 13 additional employees to assist the States in the development of programs for dealing with the problems of juvenile delinquency. At the present time only 10 professional workers are available to work in this area which is a matter of national concern. Testimony developed during the course of the hearings revealed that unmet requests from the States on various aspects of the juvenile delinquency program increased nearly 50 percent from January to mid-March, 1956. The committee feels that such requests should not be subject to undue delays and recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1956 appropriation.....	\$34, 156, 600
1957 budget estimate.....	35, 288, 700
House allowance.....	39, 361, 000
Committee recommendation.....	39, 361, 000

No increase is recommended. Testimony of bureau officials revealed that they have no authority to direct expenditure of these grant funds for a specific purpose other than is provided in the enabling statute. Since it was the expressed intent of the House that greater emphasis be placed on problems of the mentally retarded children, an objective in which this committee concurs, the following language is recommended:

Provided further, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

The funds recommended will provide the full amount authorized for services for crippled children, \$15,000,000; for maternal and child health services, \$16,000,000, within \$500,000 of the total authorization; for child welfare services, \$8,361,000 of the total \$10,000,000 authorized in the act.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

1956 appropriation	\$184,400
OASI transfer	138,600
1957 budget estimate	212,000
OASI transfer	160,000
House allowance	212,000
OASI transfer	160,000
Committee recommendation	212,000
OASI transfer	160,000

No increase is recommended. The budget estimate will provide for an additional eight positions to assist the Commissioner in carrying out his responsibilities for policy development and for the coordination and supervision of the social security programs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation	\$1,483,500
OASI transfer	211,500
1957 budget estimate	1,588,000
OASI transfer	225,000
House allowance	1,588,000
OASI transfer	225,000
Committee recommendation	1,588,000
OASI transfer	225,000

No increase is recommended. The funds here recommended will provide an increase of \$118,000 over the appropriation for 1956, and an increase of 15 positions over the present staff.

The committee notes the establishment of an Office of Management Policy and a Division of Internal Audit during the current year. The committee will expect the justifications in future years to reflect the accomplishments of these new organizational entities in somewhat more detail than were their objectives in the current presentation.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation	\$1,908,400
OASI transfer	427,000
1957 budget estimate	2,030,000
OASI transfer	526,200
House allowance	1,985,000
OASI transfer	500,000
Committee recommendation	1,985,000
OASI transfer	500,000

No increase is recommended. The committee concurs in the House allowance for the full budgeted increase of \$89,781 for additional grant-in-aid auditors, the balance of the increase over the 1956 appropriation to be applied to new positions in the field for clerical assistance.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation	\$398,900
Transfers	419,900
1957 budget estimate	426,000
Transfers	419,100
House allowance	426,000
Transfers	419,100
Committee recommendation	426,000
Transfers	419,100

No increase is recommended. Three new positions were requested for the Food and Drug Division of the General Counsel's Office in connection with the increased workload resulting from litigation and other legal services involved in enforcement of the food and drug laws. The three positions are approved as requested.

SURPLUS-PROPERTY UTILIZATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$425, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	475, 000
House allowance.....	450, 000
Committee recommendation.....	450, 000

No increase is recommended. The Department requested the addition of 11 new positions in 1957. The funds here recommended will permit the addition of approximately one-half this number and enable the Department to give greater coverage to the States in the Boston and Denver regions.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1956 appropriation.....	\$8, 800, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	10, 215, 000
House allowance.....	8, 951, 500
Committee recommendation.....	9, 101, 500

The committee recommends an increase of \$150,000 to make available a total of \$9,101,500, or \$301,500 more than the current fiscal year funds.

The committee was advised that during the current year one out of each 6 cases received went into the backlog, and that there will be added to the backlog during the current fiscal year approximately 2,300 cases, for a total of approximately 6,900 cases awaiting action on July 1, 1956.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$460, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	470, 000
House allowance.....	435, 000
Committee recommendation.....	460, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$25,000 over the House allowance, and \$10,000 under the budget estimate.

The primary duty of the Board is mediating disputes between labor and management in the rail and air transport industries concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, and working conditions.

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

1956 appropriation.....	\$225, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	250, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds here recommended are for the estimated cost of emergency boards, neutral arbitrators, and for neutrals appointed to sit with boards of adjustment to hear and decide grievances and rule interpretation disputes arising between railway labor and management.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

1956 appropriation.....	\$502, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	525, 000
House allowance.....	502, 000
Committee recommendation.....	502, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds here recommended are for the administrative expenses connected with the Board's work. Salaries of the 36-member Board, comprised of 18 selected by organizations of railway employees and 18 selected by carriers, estimated at approximately \$500,000 per year, are paid by the carriers and labor organizations.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$6, 988, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	7, 308, 000
House allowance.....	6, 493, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$507,000 to make available out of the railroad retirement trust fund a total of \$7,000,000 for the administrative costs of operating the railroad-retirement program. This allowance is \$12,000 more than was made available in the current fiscal year, but is \$308,000 under the amount requested.

MILITARY SERVICE CREDITS

There was requested \$1,711,000 to reimburse the railroad retirement account for military credit claimed to have accrued under the Railroad Retirement Act. The committee is not recommending any allowance for this request.

The House committee reported there was some controversy between the General Accounting Office and the Railroad Retirement Board as to whether this amount should be paid. It is assumed that this request will be renewed next year if there is basis for the Board's claim.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 284, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	3, 390, 000
House allowance.....	3, 295, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 390, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$95,000 to allow the full budget estimate of \$3,390,000.

The committee was advised that the Service would be required to reduce its normal mediation strength from 225 to about 210, and that this would have a crippling effect on the ability to cope with labor-management-dispute situations which will occur. Accordingly, the committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate.

BOARDS OF INQUIRY

1956 appropriation.....	\$10, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	10, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

No increase is recommended. The funds here recommended are to enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry which may be appointed by the President to investigate and report the facts in labor-management disputes wherein the national health and safety are threatened.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER
BASIN

1956 appropriation.....	\$5, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	5, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000

The recommended amount is for payment to the Commission of the Federal contribution toward administrative expenses. The Commission, a joint agency representing the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, encourages cooperative activities among the States on pollution problems in the Potomac River Basin.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

1956 appropriation.....	\$4, 537, 000
1957 budget estimate.....	5, 364, 000
House allowance.....	6, 564, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 564, 000

The committee approves \$6,564,000, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the budget estimate. The increase will make available the full amount needed for the construction of the service center. These funds are for the maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home, to be derived from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, which consists of contributions from members of the Army and Air Corps, court-martial pay stoppages or fines, and all forfeitures on account of desertion.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Increase (+) decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2,550,000	\$2,550,000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7,138,331	7,138,331	-----
Total-----	9,688,331	9,688,331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended.....	\$40,000	\$40,000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia.....	11,500	11,500	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	49,461		-\$49,461
Total, Department of Labor.....	100,961	51,500	-49,461
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund.....	13,000	13,000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	350	350	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	43,350	43,350	-----
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....			+40,011,000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund.....	730,000,000	770,011,000	
	10,000,000	10,560,000	+560,000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	740,000,000	780,571,000	+40,571,000
SOLDIERS' HOME			
Soldiers' Home permanent fund.....	21,000	21,000	-----
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	740,165,311	780,686,850	+40,521,539

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956, ESTIMATES FOR 1957, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1957**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,677,850	\$1,767,000	\$1,751,000	\$1,767,000	+\$39,150	-----	+\$16,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,812,400	2,080,000	2,021,000	2,021,000	+208,600	-----	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS							
Salaries and expenses.....	806,500	1,000,000	911,500	960,000	+93,500	-----	+48,500
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	383,000	383,000	383,000	383,000	-----	-----	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,350,800	3,445,000	3,399,000	3,399,000	+45,200	-----	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,350,350	5,765,000	5,558,000	5,558,000	+207,650	-----	-----
Grants to States.....	250,000,000	265,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	1105,067,250	190,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	-35,067,250	-----	-----
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	33,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-8,000,000	-----	-----
Mexican farm labor program.....	1,957,000	2,125,000	1,888,000	2,125,000	+168,000	-----	+237,000
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	385,374,600	392,890,000	352,446,000	352,683,000	-42,691,600	-40,207,000	+237,000

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION				
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 317, 500	2, 353, 000	2, 347, 000	2, 347, 000
Employees compensation fund (indefinite).....	[48, 000, 000]	{ Annual indefinite }	Annual indefinite }	Annual indefinite }
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS				
Salaries and expenses.....	6, 407, 000	7, 000, 000	6, 687, 000	7, 000, 000
WOMEN'S BUREAU				
Salaries and expenses.....	371, 000	403, 000	403, 000	403, 000
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION				
Salaries and expenses.....	8, 143, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Total, Department of Labor.....	420, 703, 650	421, 321, 000	380, 348, 500	380, 963, 000
				-40, 358, 000
				+1, 857, 000
				+32, 000
				+593, 000
				+313, 000

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND				
Education of the blind.....	\$224, 000	\$230, 000	\$230, 000	\$230, 000
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses (general).....	6, 144, 000	6, 779, 000	6, 779, 000	6, 779, 000
Salaries and expenses (certification and inspection services).....	[1, 160, 050]	{ annual indefinite }	annual indefinite }	annual indefinite }
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL				
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 980, 000	2, 755, 000	2, 755, 000	2, 755, 000
GALLAUDET COLLEGE				
Salaries and expenses.....	548, 000	615, 000	615, 000	615, 000
Construction.....	2, 225, 000	2, 547, 000	2, 547, 000	2, 547, 000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	2, 773, 000	3, 162, 000	3, 162, 000	3, 162, 000
				+389, 000
				+67, 000
				+322, 000
				-225, 000
				+635, 000
				+85, 000

¹ Appropriation was \$120 million; \$14,332,750 of unobligated balance transferred to other accounts. * As revised in S. Doc. 115, \$237,000 additional requested.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
HOWARD UNIVERSITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,090,400	\$3,410,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,410,000	+\$319,600		+\$110,000
Plans and specifications.....		150,000		75,000	+75,000	—\$75,000	+75,000
Construction of buildings.....	122,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	—22,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.....	2,008,600	286,200	286,200	286,200	—1,722,400		
Total, Howard University.....	5,221,000	3,946,200	3,686,200	3,871,200	—1,349,800	—75,000	+185,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION							
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	3,26,210,000	26,500,000	29,267,081	26,442,081	+3,232,081	+2,942,081	+175,000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500			
Payments to school districts.....	90,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	—11,000,000		
Assistance for school construction.....	33,900,000				—33,900,000		
White House Conference on Education.....	428,000				—428,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	3,240,000	6,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+1,260,000	—1,500,000	
Total, Office of Education.....	156,279,500	114,001,500	115,268,581	115,443,581	—40,835,919	+1,442,081	+175,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Grants to States and other agencies.....	33,750,000	37,000,000	35,000,000	37,000,000	+3,250,000		+2,000,000
Training and traineeships.....	2,075,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,950,000	+875,000	+200,000	+200,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,058,000	1,337,000	1,160,000	1,260,000	+202,000	—77,000	+100,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	36,883,000	41,087,000	38,910,000	41,210,000	+4,327,000	+123,000	+2,300,000

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general.....	18,376,000	14,186,000	14,186,000	16,461,000	-1,915,000	+2,275,000	+2,275,000
Grants to States for polio vaccination.....	57,800,000				-57,800,000		
Veneral diseases.....	3,616,000	3,640,000	3,640,000	4,140,000	+524,000	+500,000	+500,000
Tuberculosis.....	6,062,000	6,375,000	6,375,000	6,625,000	+563,000	+250,000	+250,000
Communicable diseases.....	5,451,000	5,210,000	5,210,000	5,210,000	-241,000		
Sanitary engineering activities.....	4,880,000	6,260,000	6,000,000	6,260,000	+1,380,000		+260,000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	415,000				-415,000		
Disease and sanitation investigation and control, Territory of Alaska.....	1,139,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	+6,000		
Hospital construction grants.....	111,000,000	120,000,000	111,000,000	130,000,000	+19,000,000		+19,000,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,290,000	1,419,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	+91,000	-38,000	
Hospitals and medical care.....	35,396,000	35,811,000	35,661,000	35,811,000	+415,000		+150,000
Foreign Quarantine Service.....	3,170,000	3,245,000	3,245,000	3,245,000	+75,000		
Indian health activities.....	34,816,000	38,125,000	38,125,000	38,125,000	+3,309,000		
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	5,000,000	8,762,000	8,762,000	8,762,000	+3,762,000		
National Institutes of Health:							
Operating expenses.....	5,929,000	11,922,000	11,922,000	11,922,000	+5,993,000		
National Cancer Institute.....	24,978,000	32,437,000	34,437,000	48,432,000	+23,454,000	+15,995,000	+13,995,000
Mental health activities.....	18,001,000	21,749,000	23,749,000	35,197,000	+17,196,000	+13,448,000	+11,448,000
National Heart Institute.....	18,898,000	22,106,000	25,106,000	33,396,000	+14,498,000	+11,290,000	+8,290,000
Dental health activities.....	2,176,000	2,971,000	3,471,000	6,026,000	+3,850,000	+3,055,000	+2,555,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	10,840,000	13,345,000	13,845,000	15,885,000	+5,045,000	+2,540,000	+2,040,000
Microbiology activities.....	7,775,000	9,799,000	8,799,000	13,299,000	+5,524,000	+3,500,000	+4,500,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	9,861,000	12,196,000	14,196,000	18,650,000	+8,789,000	+6,454,000	+4,454,000

³ Appropriation was \$26,500,000; \$290,000 transferred to other accounts.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued							
National Institutes of Health—Continued							
Construction of surgical facilities.....				\$1,630,000	+\$1,630,000	+\$1,630,000	+\$1,630,000
Construction of animal facilities.....	\$510,000				—510,000		
Construction of Biologics Standards Laboratory.....	3,190,000				—3,190,000		
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	102,153,000	\$126,525,000	\$135,525,000	184,437,000	+\$82,279,000	+\$57,912,000	+\$48,912,000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.....	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000			
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	1,355,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	+\$95,000		
Salaries and expenses (Office of the Surgeon General).....	3,090,000	3,210,000	3,172,000	3,172,000	+\$82,000	—38,000	
Total, Public Health Service.....	395,161,000	385,510,000	375,024,000	446,371,000	+\$51,210,000	+\$60,861,000	+\$71,347,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,644,000	\$2,737,000	\$2,737,000	\$2,737,000	+\$93,000		
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	600,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	—330,000		
Construction, Maximum Security Building.....	269,000	6,821,000	6,821,000	6,821,000	+\$6,552,000		
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3,513,000	9,828,000	9,828,000	9,828,000	+\$6,315,000		
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[91,229,000]	[97,711,000]	[97,000,000]	[97,000,000]	[+\$5,771,000]	[—711,000]	
Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[3,870,000]				[—3,870,000]		
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1,447,000,000	1,315,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	—147,000,000	—15,000,000	

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	1, 636, 250	1, 748, 000	1, 698, 000	1, 748, 000	+111, 750	-----	+50, 000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	1, 740, 000	1, 922, 000	1, 822, 000	1, 922, 000	+132, 000	-----	+100, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	34, 156, 600	35, 288, 700	39, 361, 000	39, 361, 000	+5, 204, 400	+4, 072, 300	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:							
Appropriation.....	184, 400	212, 000	212, 000	212, 000	+27, 600	-----	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[138, 600]	[160, 000]	[160, 000]	[160, 000]	[+21, 400]	-----	-----
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1, 484, 717, 250	1, 354, 170, 700	1, 343, 093, 000	1, 343, 243, 000	-141, 474, 250	-10, 927, 700	+150, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses (immediate Office of the Secretary):							
Appropriation.....	1, 483, 500	1, 588, 000	1, 588, 000	1, 588, 000	+104, 500	-----	-----
OASI transfer.....	[211, 500]	[225, 000]	[225, 000]	[225, 000]	[+13, 500]	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:							
Appropriation.....	1, 908, 400	2, 030, 000	1, 985, 000	1, 985, 000	+76, 600	-45, 000	-----
OASI transfer.....	[427, 000]	[526, 200]	[500, 000]	[500, 000]	[+73, 000]	[-26, 200]	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:							
Appropriation.....	998, 900	426, 000	426, 000	426, 000	27, 100	-----	-----
Transfers.....	[419, 900]	[419, 100]	[419, 100]	[419, 100]	[-800]	-----	-----
Surplus property utilization.....	425, 000	475, 000	450, 000	450, 000	+25, 000	-25, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4, 215, 800	4, 519, 000	4, 449, 000	4, 449, 000	+233, 200	-70, 000	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2, 098, 111, 550	1, 925, 988, 400	1, 903, 184, 781	1, 977, 341, 781	-120, 769, 769	+51, 353, 381	+74, 157, 000

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$8, 800, 000	\$10, 215, 000	\$8, 951, 500	\$9, 101, 500	+\$301, 500	-\$1, 113, 500	+\$150, 000
----------------------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	-------------	----------------	-------------

* Appropriation was \$600,000; \$90,000 unobligated was transferred to another account.

TITLE VII--INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	-----
---------------------------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

TITLE VIII--SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation.....	\$4,537,000]	\$5,364,000]	\$6,564,000]	\$6,564,000]	[+\$1,200,000]	-----
Grand total, all titles of bill.....	2,532,101,200	2,363,885,400	2,296,981,781	2,372,023,281	+8,137,881	+\$75,041,500

O

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

Calendar No. 2116

H. R. 9720

[Report No. 2093]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 6, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 1, 1956

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 31 (legislative day, May 24), 1956, by Mr. HILL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,
7 namely:

1 **TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**2 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a pro-
6 gram of promoting employment of the older worker, and
7 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news service;
9 payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary
10 for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
11 whose publications are available to members only or to
12 members at a price lower than to the general public;
13 and not to exceed \$4,000 for the purchase of one passenger
14 motor vehicle for replacement only; ~~\$1,751,000~~ \$1,767,000,
15 of which not more than \$154,490 shall be for international
16 labor affairs.

17 **OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 Office of the Solicitor, \$2,021,000.

20 **BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS**

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and
23 amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
24 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the
25 Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5

1 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested
2 in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Rela-
3 tions Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to
4 exceed \$53,400 for improving the conditions of migratory
5 labor; and not less than ~~\$155,900~~ \$167,800 for the work of
6 the President's Committee on National Employ the
7 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the
8 Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), and provided
9 further that no part of the appropriation for the
10 President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or
11 transfer to any other department or agency under the pro-
12 visions of any existing law; including purchase of reports
13 and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of
14 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
15 ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
16 Standards; ~~\$911,500~~ \$960,000.

17 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
19 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
20 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
21 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
22 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Serv-
24 ice Law of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401),
25 and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service

1 Act (50 U. S. C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act
2 of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$383,000.

3 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
5 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
6 tice training as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
7 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,399,000.

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 general administration of the employment service and un-
11 employment compensation programs, including temporary
12 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
13 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
14 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
16 \$5,558,000, of which \$1,052,000 shall be for carrying
17 into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602)
18 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

19 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
20 employment service administration: For grants in accordance
21 with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended
22 (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602
23 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants
24 to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security
25 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon

1 the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
2 the payment of rental for space made available to such State
3 in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses
4 *including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equip-*
5 *ment* in connection with the operation of employment office
6 facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for ex-
7 penses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying
8 out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act
9 of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social
10 Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$250,000,000,
11 of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
12 that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of
13 administration resulting from changes in a State law or
14 increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
15 or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State
16 salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
17 State generally over those upon which the State's basic
18 grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia)
19 was based, which increased costs of administration cannot
20 be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary
22 in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
23 the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time cer-
24 tify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
25 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of

1 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto
2 Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
3 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
4 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
5 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
6 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such
7 amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor
8 and the Post Office Department shall be used for the pay-
9 ment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine,
10 of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
11 nection with the administration of unemployment compensation
12 systems and employment services by States receiving grants
13 herefrom.

14 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
15 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
16 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
17 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
18 apply.

19 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
20 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
21 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
22 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
23 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
24 said agencies of any States which have established by legisla-
25 tive enactment and have in operation a merit system and

1 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
2 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
3 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
4 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
5 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

6 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
7 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
8 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
9 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
10 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
11 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
12 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
13 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
14 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

15 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
16 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
17 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
18 \$70,000,000.

19 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
20 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
21 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
22 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
23 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
24 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and

1 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation
2 therefor for that fiscal year.

3 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
4 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
5 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
6 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
7 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
9 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
10 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized
11 by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
12 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
13 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
14 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
15 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
16 that fiscal year.

17 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: For
18 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out
19 the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of
20 July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
21 temporary employment of persons without regard to the
22 civil service laws, ~~\$1,888,000~~ \$2,125,000.

23 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
25 expenses and not to exceed \$120,000 for the Employees'

1 Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,347,000, together with
2 not to exceed \$78,500 to be derived from the War Claims
3 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of
4 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing
8 during the current or any prior fiscal year, including pay-
9 ments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital
10 services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of
11 Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of bene-
12 fits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits"
13 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
14 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
15 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
16 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial ex-
17 penses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
18 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
19 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certi-
20 fied by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital
21 services and treatment at Government expense on June
22 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as
23 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
24 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended

1 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
2 treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amount as
3 may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
4 That this appropriation shall be available for payments pur-
5 suant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act
6 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with
7 advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims
8 Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act
9 of 1948.

10

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
13 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
14 their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed
15 \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
16 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$6,687,000~~ \$7,000,000.

17

WOMEN'S BUREAU

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
20 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including services as
21 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
22 U. S. C. 55a), and purchase of reports and material for
23 informational exhibits, \$403,000.

24

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-

1 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
2 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
3 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by
4 the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
5 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,
6 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
7 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
8 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
9 ferences concerned with the work of the Division,
10 \$10,000,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
14 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
16 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
17 for which any such appropriation is made.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
19 Appropriation Act, 1957".

20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA- 21 TION, AND WELFARE

22 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

23 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
24 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101),
25 \$230,000.

1 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for
3 carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
4 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
5 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
6 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
7 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
8 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not
9 to exceed eighty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which
10 forty-seven are for replacement only; reporting and illustrat-
11 ing the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals,
12 apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for
13 special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees,
14 travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new de-
15 velopments pertinent to food and drug enforcement opera-
16 tions; \$6,779,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other
18 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
19 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
20 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
21 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
22 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
23 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
24 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
25 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with

1 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
2 to remain available until expended. The total amount
3 herein appropriated shall be available for personal services;
4 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment;
5 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
6 replacement only; expenses of advisory committees; and the
7 refund of advance deposits for which no service has been
8 rendered.

9 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
11 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing,
12 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by em-
13 ployees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
14 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, How-
15 ard University" for salaries of technical and professional
16 personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appro-
17 priation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light,
18 and power furnished by such university; \$2,755,000:
19 *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiv-
20 ing compensation from this appropriation on a full-
21 time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages
22 or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by
24 check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's
25 request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such

1 amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on
2 the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for
3 the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia.
4 Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such
5 calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
6 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
7 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
8 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
10 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

11 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

12 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Gal-
13 laudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous
14 expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by
15 the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), includ-
16 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
17 ment only, \$615,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College
18 shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at
19 the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per
20 school year for each student attending and receiving instruc-
21 tion in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the
22 Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

23 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
24 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
25 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law

420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$2,547,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: For a classroom and laboratory building, together with alterations, installations, and equipment in connection with such construction. For a speech and hearing clinic, together with alterations, installations, and equipment in connection with such construction. For boiler and laundry equipment, and roads, walks, and grading in connection with such construction.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, ~~\$3,300,000~~ \$3,410,000.

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University of a military science-physical education building, and a home economics building, \$75,000.

Construction of buildings: For equipping the dental school building under the supervision of General Services Administration, \$100,000, to remain available until expended, and such amount shall be in addition to the limitation of cost established by Public Law 452, Eighty-second Congress.

1 Construction of men's dormitory. (liquidation of contract
2 authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under
3 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
4 the construction of the men's dormitory, \$286,200.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
7 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
8 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), sec-
9 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section
10 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the
11 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), ~~\$29,267,081~~
12 ~~\$29,442,081~~: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
13 States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be
14 computed on the basis of not to exceed ~~\$29,092,081~~ \$29,-
15 267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further, That*
16 *the amount of allotment which States and territories are not*
17 *prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States*
18 *and territories applying therefor for use in the programs for*
19 *which the funds were originally apportioned.*

20 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
21 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section
22 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 329), \$2,501,500.

24 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
25 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of

1 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
2 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-245), \$79,000,000:
3 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available
4 for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

5 Assistance for school construction: The amount made
6 available under this head in the Department of Health,
7 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, for
8 necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
9 agencies is increased from “\$750,000” to ~~\$925,000.~~
10 “\$1,000,000”.

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
13 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
14 public and school library service; coordination of library
15 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-
16 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;
17 fostering nationwide coordination of research materials
18 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the de-
19 velopment of library service throughout the country; pur-
20 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
21 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
22 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
23 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
24 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods

1 of education, and repairing the same; and cooperative
 2 research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as author-
 3 ized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332) ;
 4 \$4,500,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be avail-
 5 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized:
 6 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies
 7 representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of
 8 employees of the Office of Education performing advisory
 9 functions to the said agencies shall be deposited in the
 10 Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appro-
 11 priation.

12 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

13 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to
 14 States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational
 15 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, ~~\$35,000,000~~ \$37,000,000,
 16 of which ~~\$32,500,000~~ \$33,500,000 is for vocational rehabili-
 17 tation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for
 18 extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said
 19 Act: and ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$2,000,000 is for special projects under
 20 section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section
 21 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be
 22 made on the basis of \$45,500,000, and this amount shall be
 23 considered the sum available for allotments under such section
 24 for such fiscal year.

25 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For

1 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
 2 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
 3 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next suc-
 4 ceeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the ob-
 5 ligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to
 6 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year:
 7 *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this para-
 8 graph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for
 9 the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

10 Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships
 11 pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 12 as amended, and for carrying out the training functions
 13 provided for in section 7 of said Act, ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,950,000,
 14 *of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available only for a*
 15 *prosthetics education program.*

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
 17 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 18 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
 19 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed
 20 \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
 21 tional films; ~~\$1,160,000~~ \$1,260,000.

22 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

23 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
 24 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
 25 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, in-

cluding expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of ~~\$300~~ \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed by the National Institutes of Health for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (e) or section 207 (f) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum: *Provided, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out “\$15,000”, and inserting in lieu thereof “\$20,000”*; as follows:

Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-

1 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
2 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
3 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
4 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
5 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
6 ized by the Surgeon General; ~~\$14,186,000~~ \$16,461,000.

7 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
8 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
9 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
10 the diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
11 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
12 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act,
13 and with the approval of the respective State health authori-
14 ties, to counties, health districts, and other political sub-
15 divisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such
16 amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon
17 General may determine; ~~\$3,640,000~~ \$4,140,000.

18 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
19 (b) of the Act, ~~\$6,375,000~~ \$6,625,000, of which not less
20 than \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to
21 be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds
22 expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of
23 prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees,
24 and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and

1 case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used
2 directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but exclud-
3 ing the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

4 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
5 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
6 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
7 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
8 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
9 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
10 purchase of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles
11 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
12 of aircraft; \$5,210,000.

13 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not other-
14 wise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of
15 sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
16 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, in-
17 cluding enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and inter-
18 state quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the pur-
19 poses of the Act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159),
20 including the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
21 and the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
22 vehicles for replacement only; ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,260,000, to
23 remain available only until June 30, 1957.

24 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
25 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,

1 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Terri-
2 tory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the
3 investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
4 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
5 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in
6 sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions
7 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
8 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
9 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
10 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
11 portable buildings, \$1,145,000

12 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
13 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
14 available until expended, ~~\$111,000,000~~ \$130,000,000, of
15 which ~~\$88,800,000~~ \$107,800,000 shall be for payments for
16 hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000
17 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act,
18 and \$21,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant
19 to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treat-
20 ment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically
21 ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and
22 \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments
23 under such parts C and G to the several States for the
24 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
25 equal to the limitations specified herein.

1 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
2 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
3 of the Act, as amended, \$1,381,000.

4 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
5 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
6 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,
7 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
8 the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the
9 Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order
10 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and ex-
11 change of farm products and livestock; conducting research
12 on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative
13 nursing services; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger
14 motor vehicles, for replacement only; and purchase of fire-
15 arms and ammunition; ~~\$35,661,000~~ 35,811,000 of which
16 \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively available for payments to
17 the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons
18 afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public
19 Health Service establishes or operates a health service pro-
20 gram for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
21 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
22 of this appropriation.

23 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
24 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
25 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign

1 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
2 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
3 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
4 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
5 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
6 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
7 required by law of such countries; purchase of not to exceed
8 twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
9 \$3,245,000.

10 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
11 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
12 the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U. S. C. 2001),
13 including services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including
15 not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to
16 exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by
17 the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed
18 seventy-five passenger motor vehicles, of which fifty
19 shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
20 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment
21 for telephone service in private residences in the field, when
22 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary;
23 and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the
24 Public Health Service Act; \$38,125,000: *Provided,*
25 That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer

1 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the
2 Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine
3 are required in such appropriations for Indian health
4 activities.

5 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
6 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and
7 related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
8 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acqui-
9 sition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and
10 purchase of trailers; \$8,762,000, to remain available until
11 expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made
12 through the Department of the Interior.

13 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
14 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
15 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
16 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
17 regulation and preparation of biologic products, and con-
18 duct of research related thereto; purchase of not to exceed
19 eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
20 to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when
21 specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection of
22 temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
23 substances for demonstrations and research; \$11,922,000:
24 *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to
25 advance to this appropriation from other appropri-

1 ations to the Public Health Service such amounts as are
 2 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
 3 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided fur-*
 4 *ther*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate facil-
 5 ities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of meals
 6 to employees and others at rates determined by him to be
 7 sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and the pro-
 8 ceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation.

9 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
 10 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
 11 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
 12 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
 13 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit in-
 14 stitutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of
 15 cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations.
 16 and grants-in-aid; and to contract for supplies and services
 17 by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
 18 Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and
 19 to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A,
 20 of the Act; ~~\$34,437,000~~ \$48,432,000.

21 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
 22 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 304,
 23 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental
 24 diseases, and including erection of temporary structures,
 25 ~~\$23,749,000~~ \$35,197,000.

1 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
2 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, includ-
3 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
4 ment only, ~~\$25,106,000~~ \$33,396,000.

5 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
6 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
7 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
8 diseases and conditions, ~~\$3,471,000~~ \$6,026,000.

9 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
10 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
11 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, ~~\$13,845,000~~
12 \$15,885,000.

13 Microbiology activities: For expenses, not otherwise
14 provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the
15 Act relating to microbiology, ~~\$8,799,000~~ \$13,299,000.

16 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses nec-
17 essary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
18 neurology and blindness, ~~\$14,196,000~~ \$18,650,000.

19 *Construction of surgical facilities: For the construction*
20 *and equipment of additional Clinical Center surgical facili-*
21 *ties, National Institutes of Health, including the remodeling*
22 *of existing surgical facilities, and for planning, architectural,*
23 *and engineering services, \$1,630,000.*

24 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the

1 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of
2 the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

3 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
4 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments
5 under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of
6 1953, \$1,450,000.

7 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
8 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
9 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for else-
10 where, including preparing information, articles, and publi-
11 cations related to public health; and conducting studies and
12 demonstrations in public health methods; \$3,172,000.

13 ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including pur-
16 chase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients,
17 and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the
18 scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and
19 treatment of mental illness, \$2,737,000.

20 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and
21 grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs,
22 and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including
23 preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and
24 supervision of construction, \$270,000, to remain available

1 until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That any part of this amount
2 may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

3 Construction and equipment, maximum security build-
4 ing: For construction and equipment of a maximum security
5 building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,821,000, to remain
6 available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this
7 amount may be transferred to the General Services Adminis-
8 tration.

9 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

10 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
11 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including the purchase
12 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; *and*
13 *payments, not to exceed \$3,800, to Bureau employees to*
14 *reimburse such employees for expenses incurred by reason*
15 *of the failure to relocate the Bureau in the District of*
16 *Columbia; not more than \$97,000,000 may be expended*
17 *from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:*
18 *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be avail-
19 able to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical
20 examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who
21 file applications for disability determinations under title II
22 of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
23 *That hereafter funds available for administrative expenses*
24 *of the Bureau shall be available for payment of rent for*
25 *quarters for district offices in the District of Columbia:*

1 *Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be avail-*
2 *able for research and development of automatic or electronic*
3 *equipment, by contract, which shall be coordinated with similar*
4 *activities and requirements of other Government agencies:*

5 *Provided further, That any such contract shall contain*
6 *appropriate provisions relating to the disposition of rights*
7 *in any inventions made or developed in the course of work*
8 *under the contract.*

9 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
10 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
11 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
12 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
13 fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above
14 authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age
15 and survivors insurance trust fund.

16 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
17 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
18 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
19 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
20 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
21 X, and XIV), \$1,300,000,000, of which such amount as
22 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
23 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

24 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For

1 expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
2 ~~\$1,698,000~~ \$1,748,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
4 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
5 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
6 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
7 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
8 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-
9 tion, ~~\$1,822,000~~ \$1,922, 000: *Provided*, That no part of any
10 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promul-
11 gate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relat-
12 ing to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate be-
13 tween persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics:
14 *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
15 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having
16 the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid
17 for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with:
18 *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides stand-
19 ards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with
20 the laws of the State shall be approved.

21 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
22 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
23 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
24 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
25 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),

1 \$39,361,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for
2 services for crippled children, \$16,000,000 for maternal
3 and child health services, and \$8,361,000 for child welfare
4 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
5 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
6 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
7 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
8 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available
10 under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for
11 special projects for mentally retarded children.

12 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
13 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
14 Social Security, \$212,000, together with not to exceed
15 \$160,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
16 survivors insurance trust fund.

17 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
18 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
19 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
20 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
21 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
22 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
23 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
24 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

25 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,

1 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
2 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
3 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
4 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
5 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
6 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
7 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
8 which such plan was submitted for approval.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For ex-
11 penses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,588,000,
12 together with not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from
13 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

14 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:
15 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-
16 tion, \$1,985,000, together with not to exceed \$500,000
17 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
18 insurance trust fund.

19 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:
20 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel,
21 \$426,000, together with not to exceed \$24,000 to be
22 transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
23 certification and inspection services", and not to exceed
24 \$395,100 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
25 survivors insurance trust fund.

1 Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for
2 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k),
3 (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative
4 Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of
5 real and personal excess property for educational purposes
6 and protection of public health, \$450,000.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
10 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
11 tions whose publications are available to members only or
12 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

13 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
14 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
15 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
16 U. S. C. 55a).

17 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
19 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
20 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
21 made.

22 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
23 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
24 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
25 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

1 SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated by this
2 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-
3 in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the
4 cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
5 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
6 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
7 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
8 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
9 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
10 their employees, because of any disapproval of their person-
11 nel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
12 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
13 employees.

14 SEC. 207. The Secretary is authorized to make such
15 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
16 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
17 the operations of the Department.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
19 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957".

20 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

21 BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
24 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
25 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses

1 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
 2 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
 3 General Counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the
 4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms, or
 5 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
 6 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; ~~\$8,951,500~~ \$9,101,500 :
 7 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
 8 able to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers
 9 or used in connection with investigations, hearings, direc-
 10 tives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of
 11 agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the
 12 Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152), and as amended by
 13 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined
 14 in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C.
 15 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in
 16 the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs,
 17 and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual,
 18 nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
 19 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

20 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 22 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
 23 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 24 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , ~~\$435,000~~ \$460,000.

25 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-

1 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
 2 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
 3 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
 4 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
 5 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

7 **NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD**

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 9 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
 10 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 11 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which not
 12 less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation (at
 13 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
 14 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
 15 as amended.

16 **TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD**

17 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board
 18 (trust fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Re-
 19 tirement Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses
 20 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
 21 Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; steno-
 22 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms or
 24 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
 25 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; ~~\$6,493,000~~ \$7,000,000, to be de-

1 rived from the railroad retirement account: *Provided*, That
 2 whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person,
 3 any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the
 4 Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be
 5 accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate
 6 administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of
 7 such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest
 8 practicable time.

9 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND 10 CONCILIATION SERVICE

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 12 the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the
 13 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-
 14 180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management
 15 Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary
 16 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
 17 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; ex-
 18 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor
 19 and industrial relations; and services as authorized by
 20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
 21 ~~\$3,295,000~~ \$3,390,000.

22 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
 23 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
 24 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
 25 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), includ-

1 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
3 of Columbia, \$10,000.

4 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
5 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

6 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
7 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay
8 in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
9 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
10 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
11 administration of its business in the conservancy district
12 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
13 748), \$5,000.

14 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

15 For maintenance and operation of the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
17 nent fund, \$6,564,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall remain
18 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
19 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
20 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
21 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
22 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
23 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of
24 the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 9720

[Report No. 2093]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MARCH 6, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 1, 1956

Reported with amendments

40

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 6, 1956
For actions of June 5, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 92

CONTENTS

Accounting.....12	Forestry.....14,16,27	Personnel.....4,24,35,40
Appropriations.....1,8,43	Grain.....13	Price supports.....28
Atomic energy.....19	Information.....42	Property.....3,20
Cotton.....31	Inspection services.....21	Reclamation.....22,39
Economic report.....18	Lands.....3	Records.....11
Electrification.....19,32	Legislative program.....8	Roads.....10
Fisheries.....7	Libraries.....41	Social security.....5
Flood insurance.....34	Livestock.....2,38	Soil bank.....9,33
Food bank.....25	Milk.....17	Taxation.....2
Foreign affairs.....29	Mining.....16	Transportation.....26
Foreign aid.....15,30,37	National parks.....27	Water.....23,36
Forest Service.....1	Nominations.....6	Wildlife.....13

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Ready for President. Senate agreed to conference report on bill adjusting certain taxes on livestock. Senate Committee reported nomination of Seaton to be Secretary of Interior. Senate passed Labor-HEW and D. C. appropriation bills. Rep. Edmondson criticized proposed administration of soil bank act. House conferees were appointed on road bill. House passed bill to simplify accounting and payment of obligations methods. House passed bill authorizing use of CCC grain to control water fowl depredations. House Committee reported Superior National Forest land purchase bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9390, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1957 (including Forest Service items). p. 8568 This bill is now ready for the President.
Passed with amendments H. R. 10003, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1957. Conferees were appointed. pp. 8571, 72
Passed with amendments H. R. 9720, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957. Conferees were appointed. (pp. 8575, 8591) The committee report on this bill contains the following statement: "The estimate contained a request for administrative funds in connection with the Department's proposed new program for the development of agriculture's human resources, designed as a cooperative program with the Department of Agriculture. Funds were denied for the purpose in the summer of 1955, and by the House in this bill. No more adequate justification has been offered the committee than that given last year, and consequently no funds are allowed for this new program.
"It is the consensus of the committee that this is a program for which the Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility, and should that Department require services of the Department of Labor as described in the estimates, then the Department of Agriculture should transfer such funds to Labor for such services as it may be called upon to perform."

2. TAXATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6143, to repeal the tax on livestock sold on account of drought. (See Digest 91 for provisions of report.) p. 8590
3. PROPERTY; LANDS. Received from the Justice Department a report of the Inter-departmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States; to Government Operations Committee. p. 8519
4. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 374, to provide for extension, and suspension in certain cases, of statutes of limitation on false swearing by Government employees with respect to subversive activities and connections (S. Rept. 2112). p. 8520
Received from the Jt. Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures the report on Federal employment and pay for the month of April 1956. p. 8521
5. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7225, to extend the benefits of the Social Security Act (S. Rept. 2133). p. 8520
6. NOMINATIONS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the nomination of Frederick A. Seaton to be Secretary of the Interior. p. 8524
7. FISHERIES. Sen. Payne inserted and commented on an announcement issued by the White House June 4 for the creation of a Bureau of Fisheries in the Department of the Interior. p. 8529
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that H. R. 9536, the general Government matters appropriation bill, and H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill, would be taken up today. p. 8571

HOUSE

9. SOIL BANK. Rep. Edmondson expressed concern that certain farmers suffering from drought and flood damage might not be considered eligible for soil bank participation. p. 8610
10. ROADS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10660, the Federal aid roads bill. p. 8610 Senate conferees were appointed on May 29.
11. RECORDS. S. 2364, to clarify GSA authority over records management, was passed over at the request of Rep. Cunningham. p. 8611
12. ACCOUNTING. Passed with amendment H. R. 9593, to improve the accounting procedure of the Government in two major respects: (1) to merge all prior-year obligated balances into one consolidated account for the same general purposes within each agency, and (2) to authorize the agencies of the Government to pay those bills on which there is no dispute but for which the appropriations have lapsed and make them chargeable to the lapsed appropriations in the same manner as bills payable from currently available appropriations. Agreed to a series of amendments, by Rep. Dawson, to various provisions of the bill. p. 8611
13. GRAINS. Passed as reported H. R. 7641, which authorizes the Interior Department to requisition from CCC such wheat, corn, and other grains as CCC certifies to be available from its price-support inventories for the purpose of feeding migratory waterfowl such as ducks and geese; provides that Interior will reimburse CCC for expenses of packaging and transportation; and authorizes appropri-

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9720

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1957.
7 namely:

1 **TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**2 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a pro-
6 gram of promoting employment of the older worker, and
7 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news service;
9 payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary
10 for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
11 whose publications are available to members only or to
12 members at a price lower than to the general public;
13 and not to exceed \$4,000 for the purchase of one passenger
14 motor vehicle for replacement only; ~~(1)\$1,751,000~~ \$1,767,-
15 000, of which not more than \$154,490 shall be for interna-
16 tional labor affairs.

17 **OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 Office of the Solicitor, \$2,021,000.

20 **BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS**

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and
23 amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
24 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the
25 Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5

1 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested
 2 in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Rela-
 3 tions Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to
 4 exceed \$53,400 for improving the conditions of migratory
 5 labor; and not less than ~~(2)\$155,900~~ \$167,800 for the work
 6 of the President's Committee on National Employ the
 7 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the
 8 Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), and provided
 9 further that no part of the appropriation for the
 10 President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or
 11 transfer to any other department or agency under the pro-
 12 visions of any existing law; including purchase of reports
 13 and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of
 14 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
 15 ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
 16 Standards; ~~(3)\$911,500~~ \$960,000.

17 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
 19 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
 20 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
 21 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
 22 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C.
 23 App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Serv-
 24 ice Law of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401),
 25 and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service

1 Act (50 U. S. C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act
2 of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$383,000.

3 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
5 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
6 tice training as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
7 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,399,000.

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 general administration of the employment service and un-
11 employment compensation programs, including temporary
12 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
13 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
14 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
16 \$5,558,000, of which \$1,052,000 shall be for carrying
17 into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602)
18 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

19 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
20 employment service administration: For grants in accordance
21 with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended
22 (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602
23 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants
24 to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security
25 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon

1 the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
2 the payment of rental for space made available to such State
3 in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses
4 ~~(4)~~*including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning*
5 *equipment* in connection with the operation of employment
6 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and
7 for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carry-
8 ing out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance
9 Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social
10 Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$250,000,000,
11 of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
12 that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of
13 administration resulting from changes in a State law or
14 increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
15 or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State
16 salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
17 State generally over those upon which the State's basic
18 grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia)
19 was based, which increased costs of administration cannot
20 be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary
22 in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
23 the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time cer-
24 tify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
25 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of

1 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto
2 Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
3 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
4 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
5 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
6 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such
7 amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor
8 and the Post Office Department shall be used for the pay-
9 ment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine,
10 of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
11 nection with the administration of unemployment compensation
12 systems and employment services by States receiving grants
13 herefrom.

14 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
15 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
16 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
17 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
18 apply.

19 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
20 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
21 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
22 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
23 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
24 said agencies of any States which have established by legisla-
25 tive enactment and have in operation a merit system and

1 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
2 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
3 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
4 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
5 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

6 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
7 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
8 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
9 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
10 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
11 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
12 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
13 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
14 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

15 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
16 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
17 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
18 \$70,000,000.

19 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
20 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
21 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
22 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
23 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
24 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and

1 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation
2 therefor for that fiscal year.

3 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
4 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
5 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
6 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
7 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
9 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
10 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized
11 by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
12 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
13 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
14 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
15 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
16 that fiscal year.

17 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: For
18 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out
19 the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of
20 July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
21 temporary employment of persons without regard to the
22 civil service laws, ~~(5)\$1,888,000~~ \$2,125,000.

23 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
25 expenses and not to exceed \$120,000 for the Employees'

1 Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,347,000, together with
2 not to exceed \$78,500 to be derived from the War Claims
3 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of
4 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing
8 during the current or any prior fiscal year, including pay-
9 ments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital
10 services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of
11 Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of bene-
12 fits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits"
13 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
14 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
15 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
16 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial ex-
17 penses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
18 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
19 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certi-
20 fied by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital
21 services and treatment at Government expense on June
22 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as
23 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
24 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended

1 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
2 treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amount as
3 may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
4 That this appropriation shall be available for payments pur-
5 suant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act
6 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with
7 advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims
8 Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act
9 of 1948.

10 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
13 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
14 their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed
15 \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
16 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(6)\$6,687,000~~
17 \$7,000,000.

18 WOMEN'S BUREAU

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
21 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 55a), and purchase of reports and material for
2 informational exhibits, \$403,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by
8 the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
9 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,
10 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
11 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
12 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
13 ferences concerned with the work of the Division,
14 \$10,000,000.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
18 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
20 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
21 for which any such appropriation is made.

22 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
23 Appropriation Act, 1957".

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
2 TION, AND WELFARE

3 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

4 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
5 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101),
6 \$230,000.

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for
9 carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
10 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
11 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
12 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
13 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
14 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not
15 to exceed eighty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which
16 forty-seven are for replacement only; reporting and illustrat-
17 ing the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals,
18 apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for
19 special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees,
20 travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new de-
21 velopments pertinent to food and drug enforcement opera-
22 tions; \$6,779,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other
24 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
25 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of

1 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
2 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
3 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
4 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
5 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
6 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
7 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
8 to remain available until expended. The total amount
9 herein appropriated shall be available for personal services;
10 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment;
11 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
12 replacement only; expenses of advisory committees; and the
13 refund of advance deposits for which no service has been
14 rendered.

15 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
17 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing,
18 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by em-
19 ployees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
20 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, How-
21 ard University" for salaries of technical and professional
22 personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appro-
23 priation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light,
24 and power furnished by such university; \$2,755,000:
25 *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiv-

1 ing compensation from this appropriation on a full-
2 time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages
3 or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by
5 check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's
6 request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such
7 amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on
8 the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for
9 the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia.
10 Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such
11 calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
12 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
13 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
14 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
15 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
16 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

17 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

18 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Gal-
19 laudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous
20 expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by
21 the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), includ-
22 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
23 ment only, \$615,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College
24 shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at
25 the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per

1 school year for each student attending and receiving instruc-
 2 tion in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the
 3 Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

4 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
 5 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
 6 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
 7 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
 8 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering
 9 services, \$2,547,000, to remain available until expended,
 10 as follows: For a classroom and laboratory building, to-
 11 gether with alterations, installations, and equipment in con-
 12 nection with such construction. For a speech and hear-
 13 ing clinic, together with alterations, installations, and equip-
 14 ment in connection with such construction. For boiler and
 15 laundry equipment, and roads, walks, and grading in con-
 16 nection with such construction.

17 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

18 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
 19 Howard University, including personal services and miscel-
 20 laneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
 21 (7) ~~\$3,300,000~~ \$3,410,000.

22 (8) *Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans*
 23 *and specifications for construction, under the supervision of*
 24 *the General Services Administration, on the grounds of*

1 *Howard University of a military science-physical education*
 2 *building, and a home economics building, \$75,000.*

3 Construction of buildings: For equipping the dental
 4 school building under the supervision of General Services Ad-
 5 ministration, \$100,000, to remain available until expended,
 6 and such amount shall be in addition to the limitation of cost
 7 established by Public Law 452, Eighty-second Congress.

8 Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of contract
 9 authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under
 10 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
 11 the construction of the men's dormitory, \$286,200.

12 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
 14 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
 15 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), sec-
 16 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section
 17 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the
 18 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), ~~(9)\$29,267,081~~
 19 ~~\$29,442,081~~: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
 20 States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be
 21 computed on the basis of not to exceed ~~(10)\$29,092,081~~
 22 ~~\$29,267,081~~ for the current fiscal year: ~~(11)~~*Provided fur-*
 23 *ther, That the amount of allotment which States and terri-*
 24 *ories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among*

1 *other States and territories applying therefor for use in the*
2 *programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.*

3 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
4 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section
5 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
6 329), \$2,501,500.

7 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
8 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
9 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
10 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-245), \$79,000,000:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available
12 for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

13 Assistance for school construction: The amount made
14 available under this head in the Department of Health,
15 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, for
16 necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
17 agencies is increased from “\$750,000” to (12)\$925,000.”
18 “\$1,000,000”.

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
21 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
22 public and school library service; coordination of library
23 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-
24 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;

1 fostering nationwide coordination of research materials
 2 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the de-
 3 velopment of library service throughout the country; pur-
 4 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
 5 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
 6 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
 7 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
 8 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods
 9 of education, and repairing the same; and cooperative
 10 research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as author-
 11 ized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332) ;
 12 ~~(13)\$4,500,000~~ \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$550,-
 13 000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Educa-
 14 tion as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-
 15 Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of
 16 travel of employees of the Office of Education performing
 17 advisory functions to the said agencies shall be deposited in
 18 the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this
 19 appropriation.

20 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

21 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to
 22 States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational
 23 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, ~~(14)\$35,000,000~~ \$37,000,-
 24 000, of which ~~(15)\$32,500,000~~ \$33,500,000 is for voca-
 25 tional rehabilitation services under section 2 of the said Act;

1 \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under
 2 section 3 of said Act; and ~~(16)\$1,000,000~~ \$2,000,000 is
 3 for special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*,
 4 That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for
 5 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of
 6 \$45,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum
 7 available for allotments under such section for such fiscal
 8 year.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
 10 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
 11 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
 12 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next suc-
 13 ceeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the ob-
 14 ligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to
 15 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year:
 16 *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this para-
 17 graph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for
 18 the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

19 Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships
 20 pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 21 as amended, and for carrying out the training functions
 22 provided for in section 7 of said Act, ~~(17)\$2,750,000~~
 23 \$2,950,000(18), of which not less than \$200,000 shall be
 24 available only for a prosthetics education program.

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-

ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed
 \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
 tional films; ~~(19)\$1,160,000~~ \$1,260,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, in-
 cluding expenses for active commissioned officers in the
 Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five
 hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and
 except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30,
 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and
 secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health Service
 personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to
 exceed an average of ~~(20)\$300~~ \$250 per student, when it is
 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, avail-
 able in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the
 education of such dependents, and for the transportation of
 such dependents between such schools and their places of
 residence when the schools are not accessible to such depend-
 ents by regular means of transportation; and for the pay-
 ment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists
 appointed ~~(21)by the National Institutes of Health~~ for lim-

1 ited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (e) or section
 2 207 (f) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon Gen-
 3 eral not to exceed \$15,000 per annum(22): *Provided, That*
 4 *subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service*
 5 *Act, as amended, is amended by striking out “\$15,000”, and*
 6 *inserting in lieu thereof “\$20,000”; as follows:*

7 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
 8 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
 9 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
 10 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
 11 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
 12 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
 13 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
 14 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
 15 ized by the Surgeon General; (23)~~\$14,186,000~~ \$16,461,000.

16 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
 17 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
 18 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
 19 the diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
 20 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
 21 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act,
 22 and with the approval of the respective State health authori-
 23 ties, to counties, health districts, and other political sub-
 24 divisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such

1 amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon
 2 General may determine; ~~(24)\$3,640,000~~ \$4,140,000.

3 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
 4 (b) of the Act, ~~(25)\$6,375,000~~ \$6,625,000, of which not less
 5 than \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to
 6 be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds
 7 expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of
 8 prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees,
 9 and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and
 10 case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used
 11 directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but exclud-
 12 ing the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

13 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
 14 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
 15 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
 16 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
 17 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
 18 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
 19 purchase of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles
 20 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
 21 of aircraft; \$5,210,000.

22 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not other-
 23 wise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of
 24 sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
 25 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, in-

cluding enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159), including the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; ~~(26)\$6,000,000~~ \$6,260,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1957.

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings, \$1,145,000

Grants for hospital construction: For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain available until expended, ~~(27)\$111,000,000~~ \$130,000,000, of which ~~(28)\$88,800,000~~ \$107,800,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C,

1 \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section
 2 636 of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be for payments for
 3 facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for
 4 diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals
 5 for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabili-
 6 tation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Pro-*
 7 *vided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the
 8 several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on
 9 the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

10 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
 11 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
 12 of the Act, as amended, \$1,381,000.

13 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
 14 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
 15 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,
 16 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
 17 the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the
 18 Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order
 19 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and ex-
 20 change of farm products and livestock; conducting research
 21 on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative
 22 nursing services; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger
 23 motor vehicles, for replacement only; and purchase of fire-
 24 arms and ammunition; ~~(29)\$35,661,000~~ \$35,811,000 of
 25 which \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively available for pay-

1 ments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of
2 persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the
3 Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service
4 program for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
5 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
6 of this appropriation.

7 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
8 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
9 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
10 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
11 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
12 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
13 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
14 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
15 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
16 required by law of such countries; purchase of not to exceed
17 twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
18 \$3,245,000.

19 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
20 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
21 the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U. S. C. 2001),
22 including services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including
24 not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to
25 exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by

1 the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed
2 seventy-five passenger motor vehicles, of which fifty
3 shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
4 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment
5 for telephone service in private residences in the field, when
6 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary;
7 and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the
8 Public Health Service Act; \$38,125,000(30): *Provided*,
9 That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
10 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the
11 Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine
12 are required in such appropriations for Indian health
13 activities.

14 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
15 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and
16 related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
17 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisi-
18 tion of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and
19 purchase of trailers; \$8,762,000, to remain available until
20 expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made
21 through the Department of the Interior.

22 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
23 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
24 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
25 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;

1 regulation and preparation of biologic products, and con-
2 duct of research related thereto; purchase of not to exceed
3 eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
4 to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when
5 specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection of
6 temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
7 substances for demonstrations and research; \$11,922,000:
8 *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to
9 advance to this appropriation from other appropri-
10 ations to the Public Health Service such amounts as are
11 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
12 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided fur-*
13 *ther*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate facil-
14 ities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of meals
15 to employees and others at rates determined by him to be
16 sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and the pro-
17 ceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation.

18 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
19 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
20 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
21 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
22 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit in-
23 stitutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of
24 cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations,
25 and grants-in-aid; and to contract for supplies and services

1 by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
 2 Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and
 3 to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A,
 4 of the Act; ~~(31)\$34,437,000~~ \$48,432,000.

5 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
 6 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 304,
 7 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental
 8 diseases, and including erection of temporary structures,
 9 ~~(32)\$23,749,000~~ \$35,197,000.

10 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
 11 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, includ-
 12 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
 13 ment only, ~~(33)\$25,106,000~~ \$33,396,000.

14 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
 15 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
 16 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
 17 diseases and conditions, ~~\$3,471,000~~ \$6,026,000.

18 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
 19 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
 20 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, ~~(35)\$13,845,-~~
 21 ~~000~~ \$15,885,000.

22 Microbiology activities: For expenses, not otherwise
 23 provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 24 Act relating to microbiology, ~~(36)\$8,799,000~~ \$13,299,000.

25 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses nec-

1 essary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
2 neurology and blindness, **(37)**~~\$14,196,000~~ \$18,650,000.

3 **(38)***Construction of surgical facilities: For the construction*
4 *and equipment of additional Clinical Center surgical facili-*
5 *ties, National Institutes of Health, including the remodeling*
6 *of existing surgical facilities, and for planning, architectural,*
7 *and engineering services, \$1,630,000.*

8 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the
9 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of
10 the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

11 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
12 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments
13 under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of
14 1953, \$1,450,000.

15 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
16 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
17 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for else-
18 where, including preparing information, articles, and publi-
19 cations related to public health; and conducting studies and
20 demonstrations in public health methods; \$3,172,000.

21 **ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL**

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including pur-
24 chase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients,
25 and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the

1 scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and
2 treatment of mental illness, \$2,737,000.

3 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and
4 grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs,
5 and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including
6 preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and
7 supervision of construction, \$270,000, to remain available
8 until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That any part of this amount
9 may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

10 Construction and equipment, maximum security build-
11 ing: For construction and equipment of a maximum security
12 building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,821,000, to remain
13 available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this
14 amount may be transferred to the General Services Adminis-
15 tration.

16 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

17 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
18 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including the purchase
19 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;
20 (39) and payments, not to exceed \$3,800, to Bureau em-
21 ployees to reimburse such employees for expenses incurred by
22 reason of the failure to relocate the Bureau in the District of
23 Columbia; not more than \$97,000,000 may be expended
24 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:
25 *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be avail-

1 able to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical
2 examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who
3 file applications for disability determinations under title II
4 of the Social Security Act, as amended (40): *Provided*
5 *further, That hereafter funds available for administrative*
6 *expenses of the Bureau shall be available for payment of*
7 *rent for quarters for district offices in the District of Columbia*
8 **(41):** *Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall*
9 *be available for research and development of automatic or*
10 *electronic equipment, by contract, which shall be coordinated*
11 *with similar activities and requirements of other Government*
12 *agencies: Provided further, That any such contract shall*
13 *contain appropriate provisions relating to the disposition*
14 *of rights in any inventions made or developed in the course*
15 *of work under the contract.*

16 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
17 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
18 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
19 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
20 fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above
21 authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age
22 and survivors insurance trust fund.

23 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
24 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
25 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,

1 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
 2 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
 3 X, and XIV), \$1,300,000,000, of which such amount as
 4 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
 5 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

6 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For
 7 expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
 8 ~~(42)\$1,698,000~~ \$1,748,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
 10 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
 11 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
 12 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 13 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
 14 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-
 15 tion, ~~(43)\$1,822,000~~ \$1,922,000: *Provided*, That no part
 16 of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to
 17 promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation
 18 relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate be-
 19 tween persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics:
 20 *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
 21 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having
 22 the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid
 23 for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with:
 24 *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides stand-

ards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$39,361,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$16,000,000 for maternal and child health services, and \$8,361,000 for child welfare services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State(44): *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$212,000, together with not to exceed \$160,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to

1 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
2 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
3 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
4 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
5 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
6 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

7 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
8 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
9 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
10 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
11 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
12 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
13 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
14 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
15 which such plan was submitted for approval.

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For ex-
18 penses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,588,000,
19 together with not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from
20 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

21 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:
22 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-
23 tion, \$1,985,000, together with not to exceed \$500,000
24 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
25 insurance trust fund.

1 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:

2 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel,
3 \$426,000, together with not to exceed \$24,000 to be
4 transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
5 certification and inspection services", and not to exceed
6 \$395,100 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
7 survivors insurance trust fund.

8 Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for
9 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k),
10 (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative
11 Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of
12 real and personal excess property for educational purposes
13 and protection of public health, \$450,000.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
17 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
18 tions whose publications are available to members only or
19 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

20 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
22 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U. S. C. 55a).

24 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses

1 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
2 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
3 made.

4 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
6 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
7 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

8 SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated by this
9 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-
10 in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the
11 cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
12 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
13 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
14 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
15 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
16 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
17 their employees, because of any disapproval of their person-
18 nel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
19 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
20 employees.

21 SEC. 207. The Secretary is authorized to make such
22 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
23 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
24 the operations of the Department.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
2 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957".

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

4 BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
7 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
8 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
9 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
10 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
11 General Counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms, or
13 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
14 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; ~~(45)\$8,951,500~~
15 *\$9,101,500: Provided, That no part of this appropriation*
16 *shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricul-*
17 *tural laborers or used in connection with investigations,*
18 *hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units*
19 *composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2*
20 *(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152), and*
21 *as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947,*
22 *and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938*
23 *(29 U. S. C. 203), and including in said definition em-*
24 *ployees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches,*
25 *canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or op-*

1 erated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum
 2 of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming
 3 purposes.

4 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 6 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
 7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(46)\$435,000~~ \$460,000.

9 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
 10 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
 11 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
 12 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
 13 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
 14 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 15 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

16 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 18 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
 19 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which not
 21 less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation (at
 22 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
 23 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
 24 as amended.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board
3 (trust fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Re-
4 tirement Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses
5 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
6 Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; steno-
7 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and uniforms or
9 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
10 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; ~~(47)\$6,493,000~~ \$7,000,000, to be
11 derived from the railroad retirement account: *Provided*, That
12 whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person,
13 any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the
14 Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be
15 accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate
16 administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of
17 such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest
18 practicable time.

19 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
20 CONCILIATION SERVICE

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
22 the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the
23 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-
24 180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management
25 Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary

1 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
 2 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; ex-
 3 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor
 4 and industrial relations; and services as authorized by
 5 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
 6 (48) ~~\$3,295,000~~ \$3,390,000.

7 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
 8 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
 9 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
 10 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), includ-
 11 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
 13 of Columbia, \$10,000.

14 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
 15 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

16 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
 17 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay
 18 in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
 19 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
 20 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
 21 administration of its business in the conservancy district
 22 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
 23 748), \$5,000.

1 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

2 For maintenance and operation of the United States
3 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
4 nent fund, \$6,564,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall remain
5 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
6 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
7 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
8 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
9 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
10 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of
11 the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

12 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
15 not authorized by the Congress.

16 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained
17 in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any
18 employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the num-
19 ber that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
20 to one hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
21 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
22 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees
23 shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they

1 spend half time or more in personnel administration consist-
2 ing of direction and administration of the personnel pro-
3 gram; employment, placement, and separation; job evalua-
4 tion and classification; employee relations and services;
5 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of
6 civil-service examiners; wage administration; and process-
7 ing, recording, and reporting.

8 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
9 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
10 1957."

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 5 (legislative
day, June 4), 1956.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Merrick. He served as clerk of the State, Justice, and Judiciary Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in whose behalf I had the privilege of handling the bill on the floor of the Senate.

I have never known a more faithful public servant.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to join the Senator from Mississippi, the Senator from Illinois, and the Senator from Texas, in all they have had to say about Mr. Harold Merrick, the clerk of the subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, and also clerk of the subcommittee on appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and the Judiciary.

When I was chairman of the subcommittee which handles the District of Columbia appropriation bill, Mr. Harold Merrick was a tower of strength. I do not know of a more loyal or more tireless or more devoted or finer public servant than Mr. Harold Merrick. I am proud and happy today to pay my tribute to him.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1053. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands in the State of Montana to the Phillips County Post of the American Legion;

S. 2498. An act to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Oreg., as a national monument;

S. 3332. An act to amend the Employment Act of 1946, as amended; and

S. 3920. An act to authorize the partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted lands in the Tulalip Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1866. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton;

H. R. 4363. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the State of New Mexico; and

H. R. 5237. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ella Madden and Clarence E. Madden.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8123) authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Roseburg, Oreg.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10660) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from the taxes on motor fuel, tires, and trucks and buses; and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BUCKLEY, Mr. FALLON, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. DONDERO, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS on title I; Mr. COOPER, Mr. MILLS, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. JENKINS on title II, were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 3515. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in the provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of the Armed Forces;

H. R. 3255. An act to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to preserve in certain cases the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees whose positions are placed in lower grades by virtue of reclassification actions under such act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8225. An act to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota; and

H. R. 9822. An act to provide for the establishment of a trout hatchery on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 5, 1956, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 3515) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in the provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of the Armed Forces.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of H. R. 9720, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ellender	Martin, Pa.
Allott	Flanders	McCarthy
Barrett	Frear	McClellan
Beall	Fulbright	McNamara
Bender	George	Millikin
Bennett	Gore	Monroney
Bible	Hayden	Morse
Bricker	Hennings	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Murray
Bush	Holland	Neuberger
Butler	Jackson	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Jenner	Payne
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Potter
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Purtell
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Robertson
Chavez	Kerr	Russell
Clements	Knowland	Saltonstall
Cotton	Laird	Schoeppel
Curtis	Langer	Smathers
Dirksen	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Long	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Magnuson	Sparkman
Dworshak	Malone	Stennis
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Symington

Thye
Watkins
Welker

Wiley
Williams

Wofford
Young

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent because of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations has recommended a total of \$2,372,023,281 in the pending bill, H. R. 9720, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. This recommendation from the committee is \$75,041,500 over the House allowance, and \$8,137,881 over the budget estimates.

We considered budget estimates totaling \$2,363,885,400. Of this amount, in excess of \$2.1 billion was requested for grants and contributions, or 89.33 percent of the total. These grant programs embrace the unemployment compensation programs in the Department of Labor; and in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, programs for aid to the blind, for vocational education, for payments to agricultural colleges, for payments to school districts for maintenance and operation in the federally impacted areas, for vocational rehabilitation, for general health grants to States, for hospital construction, for grants to individuals, institutions, and colleges for medical research, for payments to States for public assistance, for maternal and child welfare, and for others.

The estimate for grants to States for public assistance was \$1,315 million, or 68.27 percent of the request from HEW, and 55.62 percent of all budget estimates in the bill. Under the law the Federal Government has contracted to pay a certain pro rata share of benefits paid by the States for old-age assistance, for aid to dependent children, for aid to the blind, and for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and the Congress must make available the sums required. Likewise in other programs, unemployment compensation for veterans and for Federal employees, for payments to school districts for maintenance and op-

eration, the Federal responsibility is clearcut to appropriate such sums as are required.

I point out these facts for the information of the Senate so that Senators may know that the laws the Congress has heretofore enacted require definite sums for the Federal contribution, and the extent of our consideration in the committee is as to whether or not the executive agencies have made a proper estimate for the ensuing year.

I call particular attention to several of the committee's changes in the bill.

For the vocational-education program we have added \$175,000, to bring the appropriation to the full amount authorized, \$29,442,081. In addition, we have added a proviso which would make it possible to use all of these funds in the programs. Heretofore between 4 and 5 hundred thousand dollars have been unused in the programs because the funds could not be reallocated, and if a State had no use for the allocation or any portion of it, the funds reverted to the Treasury.

For the vocational-rehabilitation program we have restored a cut of \$2 million for grants to States, and have added \$200,000 for additional work in training and traineeships for some special work in a prosthetics education program.

For the general health grant to States, in the item "assistance to States, general," we have added \$2,275,000, to make available for this purpose a total of \$12 million for the coming year. I call attention to the fact that this grant has been gradually decreased over the past several years. In 1952, the general health grant was \$13.5 million; in 1953 it was \$13 million; in 1954 it was \$10,135,000; in 1955, it was \$9,725,000; in the current year it is \$9,725,000, plus \$4.5 million available only for work on the polio-vaccination program; and the estimate for 1957 was \$9,725,000. We feel there is more than adequate justification for the recommended increase.

For grants for hospital construction, the committee recommends the full budget estimate, \$130 million, but for which we have a total authorization of \$210 million. Evidence showed that a total of \$350 million, as the Federal share, could be used in fiscal year 1957.

With respect to funds for grants for hospital construction, there is one facet of the program to which I should like to call attention. Under the Hill-Burton program provision was made to make the appropriations available for a 2-year period, existing law being that funds, unless expressly otherwise provided, were available only for obligation for the year for which appropriated. In the authorizing statute we elected to make the grant funds available for an additional year.

But in the appropriation bill each year has appeared the clause "to remain available until expended," which customarily continues the availability of funds without fiscal-year limitation both for the purpose of obligation and expenditure. But the Public Health Service has seemed to think that the clause mentioned in this item does not continue the availability of hospital construction-grant funds beyond the 2 years stipulated

in the authorizing statute. And the House this year in its report on the pending bill made reference to the funds being available for the 2-year period.

When this matter was called to my attention it seemed to me that the appropriation language "to remain available until expended" should make these funds available without fiscal-year limitation, just as it operates when added to any appropriation account, an account which under the law may be available only for a single year.

I directed the staff of the committee to discuss this matter with the General Accounting Office, and we have been informed today that they concur in my view that the words "to remain available until expended" make these funds available for both obligation and expenditure without fiscal-year limitation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me ask the Senator a question. Does this mean that the 1955 funds appropriated for part G projects, and which the Public Health Service estimates to be approximately \$3.5 million, which would have expired under the interpretation of the Department, will continue available for obligation?

Mr. HILL. That is correct. The funds which would have reverted to the Treasury under the Department's interpretation, about \$3.5 million, according to their testimony, but perhaps \$5 million or more under present indications, will continue to be available without fiscal-year limitation for obligation and expenditure, thus making available for part G projects in fiscal year 1957 \$21 million from the 1956 appropriation, \$21 million from this appropriation bill, and some \$5 million from the 1955 appropriation, for a total of perhaps \$47 million.

For the National Institutes of Health, the committee recommends a total of \$184,437,000, an increase of \$48,912,000 over the House allowance. Of the total amount recommended, approximately 75 percent—74.65 percent, to be exact—is provided for grants to colleges, research institutions, and to individuals for medical research and for training.

Some may think the amount recommended for medical research is too large, just as was thought by some persons last year when the committee recommended \$112 million, or \$23 million more than the House allowance. But although our figure last year was not supported by the National Institutes of Health, within 2 or 3 months the Institutes recommended not \$112 million, but \$126 million, for the research work.

Last year we encountered strong opposition from, of all people, officials of the National Institutes of Health, from officials of the Public Health Service, and from the Department of HEW. As a result of that we were not particularly effective in holding the Senate increases in conference, winning approval of only about \$8.5 million. But within a few short weeks these same officials were preparing estimates for \$126 million, after having objected strenuously to our recommendations for \$112 million. The evidence is replete that had the Senate amounts been made available, full and profitable use of such sums could have been made.

While the committee recommendations this year may be viewed in the same light as were our increases of last year, we are hopeful that the availability of these funds will advance our medical research in the coming year to the end that deaths from that insidious disease cancer may be lessened, and that deaths from that No. 1 killer, heart disease, may show a precipitate decline, and that the suffering and misery from mental illnesses and many other diseases may be lessened.

I should point out, too, the action of the committee with respect to an item in the Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor. There was made available in the current year \$40,000 to enable the Bureau to do certain work in the field of workmen's compensation. A like amount was requested for the coming year, and allowed by the House. But after the House action, Members of the Senate began to receive protestations from the States, urging that the funds be disallowed, and that the Federal Government leave to the States the work on workmen's compensation standards. The committee so recommended, and our reasons are given on page 2 of the report.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be considered, for the purpose of amendment, as original text; provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading, "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary", on page 2, line 14, after the word "only", to strike out "\$1,751,000" and insert "\$1,767,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Standards", on page 3, line 5, after the word "than", to strike out "\$155,900" and insert "\$167,800", and in line 16, after the word "Standards", to strike out "\$911,500" and insert "\$960,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Employment Security", on page 5, line 4, after the word "expenses", to insert "including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment."

On page 8, line 22, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$1,888,000" and insert "\$2,125,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics", on page 10, line 16, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$6,687,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Howard University", on page 15, line 15, to strike out "\$3,300,000" and insert "\$3,410,000."

On page 15, after line 15, to insert: "Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University of a military science-physical education building, and a home economics building, \$75,000."

Under the subhead "Office of Education", on page 16, line 11, after "(20 U. S. C. 31)", to strike out "\$29,267,081" and insert "\$29,-

442,081"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$29,092,081" and insert "\$29,267,081", and in line 15, after the word "year", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned."

On page 17, line 9, after the word "to", to strike out "\$925,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Under the subhead "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation", on page 18, line 15, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$37,000,000"; in line 16, after the word "which", to strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$33,500,000", and in line 19, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

On page 19, line 13, after the word "act", to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,950,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available only for a prosthetics education program."

On page 19, line 21, after the word "films", to strike out "\$1,160,000" and insert "\$1,260,000."

Under the subhead "Public Health Service", on page 20, line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "\$300" and insert "\$250"; in line 16, after the word "appointed", to strike out "by the National Institutes of Health", and in line 19, after the word "annum", to insert a colon and "Provided, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out '\$15,000', and inserting in lieu thereof '\$20,000'."

On page 21, line 6, after the word "General", to strike out "\$14,186,000" and insert "\$16,461,000."

On page 21, line 17, after the word "determine", to strike out "\$3,640,000" and insert "\$4,140,000."

On page 21, line 19, after the word "act", to strike out "\$6,375,000" and insert "\$6,625,000."

On page 22, line 22, after the word "only", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,260,000."

On page 23, line 14, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$111,000,000" and insert "\$130,000,000", and in line 15, after the word "which", to strike out "\$88,800,000" and insert "\$107,800,000."

On page 24, line 15, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$35,661,000" and insert "\$35,811,000."

On page 25, line 24, after the figures "\$38,125,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine are required in such appropriations for Indian health activities."

On page 27, line 20, after the word "act", to strike out "\$34,437,000" and insert "\$48,432,000."

On page 27, line 25, to strike out "\$23,749,000" and insert "\$35,197,000."

On page 28, line 4, after the word "only", to strike out "\$25,106,000" and insert "\$33,396,000."

On page 28, line 8, after the word "conditions", to strike out "\$3,471,000" and insert "\$6,026,000."

On page 28, line 11, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$13,845,000" and insert "\$15,885,000."

On page 28, line 15, after the word "microbiology", to strike out "\$8,799,000" and insert "\$13,299,000."

On page 28, line 18, after the word "blindness", to strike out "\$14,196,000" and insert "\$18,650,000."

On page 28, after line 18, to insert:

"Construction of surgical facilities: For the construction and equipment of additional Clinical Center surgical facilities, Na-

tional Institutes of Health, including the remodeling of existing surgical facilities, and for planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$1,630,000."

Under the subhead "Social Security Administration", on page 30, line 12, after the word "only", to insert a semicolon and "and payments, not to exceed \$3,800, to Bureau employees to reimburse such employees for expenses incurred by reason of the failure to relocate the Bureau in the District of Columbia"; in line 22, after the word "amended", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That hereafter funds available for administrative expenses of the Bureau shall be available for payment of rent for quarters for district offices in the District of Columbia"; and at the top of page 31, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for research and development of automatic or electronic equipment, by contract, which shall be coordinated with similar activities and requirements of other Government agencies: *Provided further*, That any such contract shall contain appropriate provisions relating to the disposition of rights in any inventions made or developed in the course of work under the contract."

On page 32, line 2, strike out "\$1,698,000" and insert "\$1,748,000."

On page 32, line 9, after the word "distribution", to strike out "\$1,822,000" and insert "\$1,922,000."

On page 33, line 8, after the word "State", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children."

Under the heading "Title III—National Labor Relations Board", on page 37, line 6, after "(5 U. S. C. 2131)", to strike out "\$8,951,500" and insert "\$9,101,500."

Under the heading "Title IV—National Mediation Board", on page 37, line 24, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$435,000" and insert "\$460,000."

Under the heading "Title V—Railroad Retirement Board", on page 38, line 25, after "(68 Stat. 1114)", to strike out "\$6,493,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

Under the heading "Title VI—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service", on page 39, line 21, to strike out "\$3,295,000" and insert "\$3,390,000."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to increase the total amount for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by \$500,000. I had intended to offer an amendment to increase the amount by \$1,500,000; but after discussing the matter with the chairman of the committee, the majority leader, the minority leader, and other Senators on both sides of the aisle, my judgment is that I must reduce the amount from \$1,500,000 to \$500,000. Therefore, I offer my modified amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, at the beginning of line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,500,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee and as the Senator in charge of the bill, I shall be very happy to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. THYE. I thank the distinguished chairman for accepting the amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the

RECORD, as part of my remarks, a statement I have prepared concerning the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

My proposed amendment would increase the funds available to the Office of Education by \$500,000. Adoption of the amendment would do no more than provide the full \$6 million requested by the President for the service and research functions of this office.

The House allowed the sum of \$4.5 million in the bill which we have before us. This bill provides for increases to strengthen the educational services and the statistical reporting services of the Office of Education. However, after allowing for these increases, the bill would provide only \$530,000 for research projects. A budget request for research projects was made in the amount of \$1,910,000. It is the deletion of funds for these research projects in education which greatly disturbs me.

A few weeks ago I introduced in the Senate a resolution to establish a Joint Senate-House Committee on Scientific Education. Many of my distinguished colleagues have joined in cosponsoring that resolution. It is for the very same reasons I submitted in my resolution that I rise today to protest the deletion of funds for educational research projects.

I have recognized for some time the dilemma we are about to find ourselves in if current trends are allowed to continue.

We have seen the United States assume a position of world leadership largely upon the strength of scientific and technological progress which has been made during the past 10 years.

We are all conscious of this leadership. We follow closely the work of the Atomic Energy Commission in the development of atomic and nuclear energy for peacetime commercial use. We appropriate a budget of approximately \$33½ billion to the Defense Department to develop the latest weapons for our modern day. We have recently read of the cooperation between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Rural Electrification Administration in the authorization of two pilot nuclear reactor plants for rural cooperatives. One of these plants will be located at Elk River, Minn.

But underneath these headlines and behind the scenes another development is taking place which presents us with the dilemma I have mentioned.

At the same time that today's progress is being made tomorrow's future is left in doubt because of a dwindling of manpower in the basic science fields. We are not promoting a program which will insure future manpower to assure continued leadership when today's leaders will pass from the scene.

Less and less students of high school age are taking the fundamental courses of mathematics, chemistry, and physics. Less and less teachers are training themselves to teach the basic sciences. Many high school graduates who have a potential in science and technology are not being encouraged to continue their education. Industry is finding it increasingly difficult to find top grade scientists and technically trained people.

These are the reasons why I appeal to the Senate to restore the funds which have been cut out of this bill.

Nowhere did the House deny the need for the funds. Nowhere did the House deny the facts which I have pointed out. In fact, the only apparent reason why the funds were cut is found in the House report which states that there is doubt that the agency

could provide for expansion of its activities to use the \$1.5 million in 1 year. As a matter of fact, the House report states that the entire budget was soundly conceived.

We all recognize that we can't train the needed manpower overnight or in 1 year. This type of training is a long-range proposition. What the Office of Education is asking for in this request is money to be used in a determination as to how to motivate more able students to enter scientific and technical fields and to continue them in school until they have successfully completed their training. This is one of the fundamental tasks of educational research today. We can be sure that the Office of Education will be criticized if it does not do this job and yet the bill before us does not provide the necessary funds with which to do it.

I remind my colleagues that 2 years ago, in the 83d Congress, we enacted Public Law 531 which specifically provided authority for the Office of Education to contract for cooperative research. The basic purpose of this type of research is to increase the effectiveness of education. We gave the Office of Education statutory authority to contract with our colleges and universities in any cooperative research endeavor that would shed light on our educational problems.

As yet the program has been inoperative for the reason that we have failed to give the Office the funds for this purpose. Two years have passed and still we are asked to hesitate to give the Office of Education funds to undertake cooperative research which we authorized them to conduct. Much could have been accomplished during this 2-year period.

The very existence of this authority to contract for cooperative research completely refutes the only argument advanced for not granting the full budget request; namely, that the Office of Education could not expand its activities in an orderly manner in 1 year. Under cooperative research procedures, all the Office of Education has to do is contract with a college or university or a State department of education to supplement the research being done by personnel in the Office of Education itself. One of the important advantages of the cooperative research approach is that the Office of Education does not have to expand substantially every time it engages in a project to help solve our educational problems.

So that the Office of Education can move forward with the job which it must do, and so that we can begin to meet our future manpower needs in this phase of education, I ask the Senate to go beyond the action of the House and adopt this amendment.

Mr. BUSH subsequently said: Mr. President, I was not present when the Thy amendment was under discussion. I have prepared a statement which I wish to offer in support of that amendment. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the RECORD at the appropriate place in connection with the debate on the Thy amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BUSH

I should like to indicate my wholehearted support for the Thy amendment before modification. In doing so I would like to commend the Appropriations Committee and its chairman for the strong support they have given to a number of important programs in the health and welfare field.

But I am constrained by conscience, Mr. President, to question the wisdom of this committee in declining to provide the full \$6 million requested by President Eisen-

hower for salaries and expenses of the United States Office of Education. In a day and age when world and domestic considerations make our educational system a keystone of the national welfare, it seems incredible to me that we should offer less to support the services of the Office of Education than, for example, we have for years provided for the protection and preservation of migratory birds, the wisdom of which I do not question.

And frankly, gentlemen, I find it impossible to follow the logic whereby the Federal Government, by providing mushrooming grants for research in science, medicine, defense, agriculture, and other areas, increases an already extraordinary demand for trained people, while refusing to take the most rudimentary steps to begin increasing research dealing with problems basic to the supply of such persons. I am, as this body well recognizes, delighted that the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to lend its support to the important program of medical research; but we are treated here to the situation of trying not only to build Rome in a day but trying to do it without a thought to the manpower which will be needed to do the building. You simply can't go on increasing the demand for trained manpower without concerning yourself with the source of supply—our national schools and colleges.

Are we at a stage in our lives when our rightful concern for our own heart, liver, and lungs warps our perspective so that we are prompted to appropriate \$185 million for medical research alone and less than \$1 million for research concerning the education of our Nation's youth? This is not a case of millions for defense and not a cent for tribute; but some might say of such action that it is a case of millions for our aches and pains and not a cent for the golden treasury of the future.

Mr. President, what we decide here today could have a profound impact upon the education and upbringing of generations of our young people. If we fail to take this modest step to support research in this all-important field, we shall stand accused of delaying attention to the needs of children. It may not appear as dramatic as delay in providing Salk vaccine by a year, but the research is aimed at reducing the crippling effect of ineffective or insufficient education on the development of many children.

Mr. President, I would like to say just this much more: In every walk of life, this Nation has come to appreciate the importance of research; in science, in agriculture, in industry, in medicine, we have seen near-miracles result from careful and extensive research. The American people, now aware of and aroused by the need for vast improvement of our educational system will want to know why this body has refused to employ such an obviously promising weapon in the war upon ignorance. Shall we tell them that we cannot provide even the meager foundations of educational research asked by the President? Shall we tell them we can't afford to, when the Federal Government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars on other nondefense research and when, in the same breath, we vote a hearty "yea" to additional tens of millions of dollars for medical research? Shall we tell the people that we don't need such research; that we already know all we need to know about mental retardation, juvenile delinquency, the development of special abilities, school and college dropout problems, and many other problems with which the people are now struggling? Or shall we tell them that research on educational problems is someone else's job to do?

The answer, simply enough, is that we cannot offer any such feeble answers to a pressing social question like this one. No, we must be counted either for or against undertaking a program of educational research, under a law which we ourselves passed 2 years ago, and for doing what lay citizens and edu-

cators have endorsed as necessary to educational progress. A vote for this amendment will be an endorsement of the wishes of the people and a step—however modest—in the direction of strengthening American education.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement I have prepared on the same subject, and also an article entitled "Teachers Chided on Mathematics," written by Benjamin Fine, and published in the New York Times of June 4, 1956.

There being no objection, the statement and the article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR POTTER

As this body is well aware, I have long been vitally concerned about the shortages of trained personnel in many specialized fields of great importance to the national welfare and, indeed, the national security. This Nation gravely needs scientists, teachers, engineers, and doctors in steadily increasing numbers—to name just a few. Now this increasing demand, as you know, is caused by a variety of factors—an evergrowing economy, rapid technological and social advances, and an increasingly import competition for leadership with certain other nations of the world.

I want to point out that the Federal Government is also contributing greatly to this demand for personnel with advanced training. The demands of such activities as national defense and atomic energy are obvious. But let us look at this very appropriations bill: an increase of 80 percent in the medical research budget of the National Institutes of Health is going to mean a great increase in the numbers of trained personnel required to carry out the work of the institutes. Now, if all these doctors and researchers for the institutes' research are to be found in the next year, it will heighten existing shortages in this field.

I am not questioning the wisdom of this increase in medical research. My record of support for this work is clear on that point. But what I do want to question is the wisdom of eternally adding to the demand for trained personnel while continuing to slight the wellsprings of our trained manpower.

We have too long delayed in undertaking a long-range approach to the improvement of the Nation's schools and colleges. It is high time we began to study the major problems in education through systematic and extensive research. For unless we can find better and more efficient methods for meeting the demands of the future, we are going to find ourselves in a situation of ever greater shortages of qualified persons. If we persist in neglecting educational research and related activities, I can picture a day when we are not in a position to appropriate larger sums for medical research, simply because the personnel are not available to do the work.

No major business enterprise would long survive if it refused to appropriate some portion of its budget to research. The small sum requested by President Eisenhower for educational research is only one-third of one-tenth of one percent of our national expenditure for education. We as a Nation can hardly expect to stay in the business of education which today is increasingly competitive in the demands for improved procedures and results, by investing a sum so small as is provided in this bill, toward the vitally important need for research on educational problems. But at least this is a start.

We do the Nation an injustice and discredit ourselves if we fail to adopt the proposed amendment, and thereby delay our chances for future educational advancement.

[From the New York Times of June 4, 1956]
**TEACHERS CHIDED ON MATHEMATICS—STUDY
 FINDS THEM DEFICIENT, CURRICULUM OUT-
 MODDED AND PUPILS HOSTILE OR BORED**
 (By Benjamin Fine)

The teaching of mathematics is in a deplorable state, according to a year-long survey sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation. The survey found that a large number of mathematics teachers not only did not know how to teach the subject effectively, but also were barely able to keep ahead of their students.

As a result, it was noted that mathematics was one of the poorest taught subjects on the elementary and secondary levels and that the students voted mathematics as their most hated course.

The survey, conducted by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, made a first-hand study of 60 classrooms in 5 States. Thirty-six of these were at the elementary level, and 24 at the secondary.

The study was under the direction of six educators, headed by Prof. Samuel S. Wilks of the Princeton University mathematics Department. The Carnegie Corp. gave \$21,000 for the project.

Among the findings were these:

Of the 60 mathematics teachers reached in the study, only 10 were competent; the other 50 were confused and unable to teach the subject.

The mathematics curriculum is outmoded and must be brought up to date if mathematics is to take its rightful place in the public schools.

Most students are not only indifferent, they are downright hostile to the teaching of the subject.

Most of the teachers do not like mathematics and teach it only under compulsion or under protest.

These conclusions are particularly serious, the survey suggests, because of the need for trained engineers, scientists, and technicians in the atomic era. Mathematics is the basis of engineering.

The study notes that most students "back away" from mathematics at an early year. Even superior or gifted students are indifferent. It has the dubious honor of being the least popular subject in the curriculum.

The study lays much of the fault at the feet of the teacher. A sampling of 211 prospective elementary-schoolteachers showed that 150 had a long-standing hatred of arithmetic.

The survey found that half of a random sampling of 370 candidates for elementary school positions failed to solve a simple problem in fractions.

"It seems pretty clear that many elementary-schoolteachers have a hard time keeping even half a jump ahead of their pupils," the report stated.

The survey continues: "Future teachers pass through the elementary schools learning to detest mathematics. They drop it in high school as early as possible. They avoid it in teachers colleges because it is not required. They return to the elementary school to teach a new generation to detest it."

Toughening up requirements for professional certification would be only half a solution, the surveys says.

The Princeton survey proposes the creation of a remedial mathematics course for teachers of mathematics, designed to unravel the teacher's numerical neurosis.

NOT THE ENTIRE SOLUTION

But, the survey concedes, not all the trouble can be eliminated by retaining teachers.

"When our observer visited 60 classrooms to verify at first hand what the books and the experts were saying about the deplorable state of mathematics teaching," the

survey says, "he found 10 in which the teaching was reasonably effective.

"In the other 50 the instruction was so confused that learning of any kind seemed to be largely accidental and unilluminated by any learning theory whatever."

The survey is quick to add that the teachers themselves could not be censured for the conditions under which they work. Most of them were struggling with classes of 35 to 40 pupils who sometimes spread over two different grade levels and almost always ranged widely from the bright but bored to the dull and bewildered.

The curriculum is taken to task, too. The survey notes that it has changed very little during the past century.

"The high-school curriculum today shows few, if any, signs of the important developments that have taken place in mathematical science since the 17th century," the report says.

The results have been devastating. An engineering school reports that 72 percent of its students entering last September were found so inadequate mathematically that they had to take a review of high-school mathematics before they could qualify for the regular freshman course. Similar complaints are frequently heard.

"Many things will have to be done and discovered before the general population can achieve literacy in mathematics comparable to its literacy in the mother tongue," the survey says.

The importance of research is stressed. However, the survey agrees that "the suggestion that the way out of the mathematical mess is through educational research is likely to try the patience of those who want immediate action."

The "big need," then, becomes a comprehensive study of the whole problem of how to improve the teaching of mathematics.

It will take a generation or two to make a sizable dent in the problems of mathematical education, the survey warns. But, it maintains, the issues should be examined immediately."

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement I have prepared concerning the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

In connection with the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] I wish to make a brief statement. It has been called to my attention that in the report of the Committee for the White House Conference on Education there were several references to the Office of Education and its budget. I would like to read a few of these:

1. "There is a general feeling that the United States Office of Education has never received enough support to perform all [its] services fully. This Committee believes that a far stronger United States Office of Education is needed if necessary research on schools is to become available" (p. 20).

2. "The * * * research services of the Office of Education should be expanded" (p. 22).

3. "It was recommended 'that the plans of the United States Office of Education for research in school-building needs be supported by adequate appropriations of funds'" (p. 29).

4. "State boards of education and the United States Office of Education should seek to stimulate local studies, and to organize and conduct studies at the State and National levels" (p. 45).

5. "More research should be directed to getting and keeping enough good teachers. Sufficient funds should be provided for the United States Office of Education, and that agency should assume primary responsibility (a) in conducting research directly; (b) in contracting with agencies, professional organizations, and others qualified to do effective research; and (c) in stimulating, encouraging, and coordinating a continuous program of study at all levels of government" (p. 46).

6. "We recommend that the funds available for the support of the United States Office of Education be sufficient to enable it to perform its functions adequately. The United States Office of Education has important functions to perform in the development of American education. It is the only official Government agency available for providing comprehensive nationwide information concerning the schools. * * * Inadequacies apparently result partly from a lack of funds and staff in the United States Office of Education necessary to carry on the needed research activities. We believe that the United States Office of Education can make important contributions to the development of American education through leadership and research" (pp. 60-61).

7. "The United States Office of Education should be adequately staffed to perform the functions it is now performing in making reports on the progress of education throughout the Nation, in carrying on essential research activities, and for providing promptly needed statistical information."

8. "Consideration should be given to the strengthening of the position of the Office of Education in keeping with the importance of education to the Nation."

It is difficult to see how we can keep faith with the broad cross-section of Americans who made these recommendations, unless we restore at least a portion of the full amount requested by President Eisenhower for the United States Office of Education.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have some questions to ask in regard to various sections of the bill before I discuss a proposed amendment, but first I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] on his devotion to the general public welfare as demonstrated by his unceasing work as chairman of the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senator's efforts in this respect are evidenced by his success in having brought about an increase of \$2 million for the item of "Grants to States and Other Agencies" in the appropriations for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

We find this item on page 18. I invite the attention of the Senate to the subject matter, starting on page 18, under the "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation."

The importance of the vocational rehabilitation program is so well understood and its relationship to human values and to the welfare to our Nation as a whole are so well known that little would be served by reemphasizing these points at this time. Other than to say that I think we, the Congress, and for that matter all healthy Americans, have for too long a time overlooked the sad plight of our unfortunate fellow Americans who have suffered some degree of disability.

To appreciate the importance of the subject matter to which I am addressing

myself, all we have to do is to look at the alarming number of disabled or partially disabled fellow Americans. If we consider the question from the standpoint of economic loss, we must agree that the loss is tremendous, because a great many of such persons, if rehabilitated, could be brought back to productive pursuits.

I desire to discuss the situation from the standpoint of human loss. I have done a considerable amount of work in this field as a Senator, so far as personal investigations and surveys of what is taking place in some of our vocational rehabilitation centers are concerned. All we have to do, I think, is to go through a hospital which cares for disabled persons—and there is a great pilot plant within a stone's throw of the Capitol. I should like to suggest to my colleagues in the Senate, busy as they are, that, some day they take a couple of hours off, go to the Anderson Clinic in Arlington, Va., and see there some of our fellow Americans who find themselves bedridden and in my judgment, also find themselves too much forgotten by healthy Americans.

Mr. President, is not it a rather sad thing that too frequently so many of us never think about the other fellow who is in a more unfortunate position than we are, until misfortune strikes down either us or someone dear to us? I want to have the Senate look upon the question as a common social problem and also a common moral obligation which belongs to each one of us.

Congress makes the appropriations for so many things of so much less consequence than appropriations whose objective is to better the lot of our unfortunate fellow citizens, whether such appropriations are for vocational rehabilitation or for some other features of the bill. I intend to say something about those matters in a few moments, as I get to the provisions where they are found, and I am not interested in a rapid passage of the bill this afternoon. I think there ought to be some discussion of the obligation of the American people, acting through their representatives in Congress, to provide more adequate amounts of money for research, in connection, for example, with great causes of death and disability such as cancer and cardiac disease, in both of which there has been a terrible increase.

Important as is the increase provided in the bill over what has been provided in the past, I do not believe it is sufficient, Mr. President. The American people have the right to have a larger percentage of public funds, taxpayer dollar, go into great medical research centers for intensified research in those fields.

Money for care of those who are already afflicted is important, too. I shall make a plea later this afternoon for more funds for research, because the health problem will not be solved until we know more about the causes of disease. I have talked to doctors. I have read their reports. I shall quote from one later this afternoon.

Important and valuable as is the work which has been done by the committee, I still say the appropriations for medical

research provided in certain sections of the bill are inadequate.

Mr. President, as I speak and look around the Chamber, at the men and women sitting here this afternoon, I am reminded that the chances are better than even that 1 out of 7 will die from cancer. And that is typical of our whole population. Then I ask what we are doing as a Government in the matter of research in the field of cancer. The only answer to that question should be, How much can be soundly spent for cancer research? That is the amount we should appropriate. The American people are entitled to know that. Give me the amount which can be soundly spent on scientific cancer research, and that is the amount the Congress should appropriate in 1956 for the American people.

In the case of research in heart disease, give me the answer to the question how much can be soundly spent, and that is the amount the American people can afford to spend in 1956, because the American people cannot afford to spend less. Mr. President, that is true even if the matter be looked at only from the materialistic standpoint of economic loss, although I hope we shall never reach the time in the Senate of the United States when we appropriate money for purposes involving great human values, such as these subject matters involve, on the basis of materialism or materialistic considerations. I still hope that here in the Senate of the United States we shall always be motivated by a dedication to great moral values.

The bill which the eminent Senator from Alabama is handling is pregnant with moral value. The Senator from Alabama, time and time again, as he has stood on the floor of the Senate, fighting for greater governmental support for programs which seek to bring some relief and help to the stricken in our country, to the less fortunate members of our population, has performed a fine public service, a public service which has not been surpassed by anyone in the Congress, in my judgment, for the past quarter of a century. That is the record of the Senator from Alabama.

I want him to understand, as I raise certain questions, as to appropriations in the bill, that I am not raising the questions because of my disappointment in or as criticism of the great job which he and his committee have done. I have a hunch, an intuition, I may say, that the committee felt it had gone as far as it could go if it could hope to have accepted the amounts recommended in its report.

That is why I think some of us who are not on the committee ought to give the committee greater assurance by raising questions as to whether they have gone far enough. I do not believe they have gone far enough, particularly in the matter of medical research, because time is wasting, and we cannot justify the wasting of the time. If you think so, Mr. President, come with me as I take you through great hospital centers. Take a look at the human suffering and economic loss our failure to provide adequate money for medical research has cost. Then I think I shall have made my

point clear, because I do not think one can believe it until he sees it.

A few years ago I spent a great deal of time at the great health centers in Bethesda, Md., where I had an opportunity to see the great job being done, to listen to doctors, and to hear what more could be done if we provided the funds with which to do it.

So I am making my plea today for more funds because I do not think too much can be spent, and the spending is sound from the standpoint of governmental responsibility for health.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. First, I wish to thank the Senator for his very kind remarks about the Senator from Alabama. Secondly, I should like to point out that the basis for arriving at the funds recommended by the committee was not what the Senator from Oregon may have thought. The amounts were not limited by what the subcommittee or the full committee thought would be acceptable to the Senate and to the Congress as a whole; the amounts were arrived at after hearing testimony from leading and distinguished scientists and doctors in the fields of heart disease, cancer, mental illness, and other fields, and after they told us how much they thought was needed and could be properly expended.

The amount provided was by far the largest amount ever recommended or carried in a bill. If the Senator has an opportunity to check, he will notice that the fund for cancer research is twice what was provided for the current fiscal year.

The committee heard from Dr. Sidney Farber, of Boston, Mass., as to the work which had been done in trying to find an answer to the problem of leukemia, particularly leukemia in children.

The committee had before it Dr. Wendell Stanley, a Nobel prize winner, and now at the University of California. We had Dr. Harry Weaver, of the American Cancer Society, and other distinguished medical men. We asked them, "What do you need? How much do you think you can do? How much money can you profitably expend?" Let me say that in each case we accepted their figures.

Mr. MORSE. That is the next question I wished to ask.

Mr. HILL. We did not cut their figures. Instead, we accepted them.

To show how far we went in this case, let me say that, as the Senator from Oregon knows, under the law, each of our National Institutes of Health has an advisory council. For instance, the National Cancer Institute has an advisory council. On that advisory council are many distinguished doctors and scientists, who are devoting their lives to the cause of trying to find a cure for cancer or the means of preventing cancer. The council made out their estimates of what was needed and what they thought could profitably be spent. Those figures were submitted. Afterward they submitted some revisions of the figures, saying that since they had arrived at the first figures, they had secured information which led them to

believe they could make proper use of even larger sums of money. In each instance, our committee voted them the larger sums.

So I say that the appropriations we now recommend to the Senate are based on what the leading doctors and scientists in these various fields of health have recommended to our committee, saying, "This is the amount we feel we can profitably spend."

Mr. MORSE. Let me ask the Senator from Alabama whether these recommendations are based on both those of the so-called practitioners of medicine and those of the representatives of public institutes of medicine?

Mr. HILL. The answer is that they are based on the recommendations of both. When the Senator from Oregon uses the word "public" in that connection, I assume he has in mind the officials of the National Institutes of Health. Of course, these figures go far beyond those suggested by the National Institutes of Health, because the Institutes are restricted by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. MORSE. That is what I wished to bring out.

Mr. HILL. These figures are practically \$58 million above the budget estimates.

Mr. MORSE. That is what I wished to bring out, namely, that today the committee is bringing before us recommendations which, insofar as the Federal Institutes of Health are concerned, are in excess of the amounts the spokesmen for those institutes recommended. As the Senator from Alabama has said, the institutes are restricted or limited necessarily by the President's budget message, which calls for considerably less than the amounts of money the Senator's committee has recommended. I understand that the Senator's committee has recommended the larger amounts because, upon investigation, the committee thought the amounts provided should be substantially larger.

Mr. HILL. Yes; we thought the amounts should be substantially increased. In the case of each institute, we allowed the maximum amount which any witness on behalf of the Institute requested or in any way believed could profitably be spent. In fact, I will say that our committee went beyond the Institutes' recommendations. For instance, in connection with tuberculosis, we found that Dr. Sams, now in California, and formerly in the United States Army, and formerly the public health officer for Japan, when Japan was occupied by our forces, and Dr. Selikoff felt that with the expenditure of approximately \$1,200,000, there could be developed in the United States a vaccine for tuberculosis, known as BCG, one which has been studied and worked on for years in Britain. In fact, the British Medical Journal for February 25 contains a report on the 5-year trial of the vaccine in Britain. On the basis of the testimony of Dr. Sams and Dr. Selikoff and what we found had been done in Britain, we recommended the appropriation of funds to carry on in the

United States such research work on this and other vaccines.

As the Senator from Oregon well knows, we have vaccines for many other diseases. So why should not we have a vaccine for tuberculosis? Therefore, our committee recommended an appropriation of funds for that purpose, although no reference whatever was made to the matter, insofar as the Institutes of Health were concerned.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to comment on a report, which reached my desk a few minutes ago, dated June 4, 1956. The report is on the medical sciences, and reads in part as follows:

Senate Appropriations Committee late Friday approved bill that gives an unprecedented 80 percent increase to National Institutes of Health for research, bulk to go for grants in aid. Compared with \$102.1 million available this year, committee voted for \$184.4 million. This is \$48.9 million more than total allowed by the House and \$57.9 million above sum requested by the White House. Almost double the 1956 funds are allotted for cancer (\$48.4 million), mental health (\$35.2 million), neurology and blindness (\$18.6 million), and heart (\$33.4 million). The \$6 million earmarked for dental health activities in Public Health Service, including research, is nearly 3 times the 1956 budget.

Is that an accurate report of the contents of the bill?

Mr. HILL. Those are accurate figures.

Mr. MORSE. It is to that subject matter I am addressing myself, and it is because of those increases that I made the statements of commendation of the Senator from Alabama and his committee.

Mr. HILL. I just said those figures are accurate. I should say the figures are stated in round numbers, and are substantially accurate.

Mr. MORSE. Yes, in round numbers they present the picture before us.

Mr. HILL. Yes, in round numbers they show what the committee has done; that is correct.

Mr. MORSE. This particular report does not deal with research in the Veterans' Administration medical centers, does it?

Mr. HILL. That research comes under the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration, which are contained in the independent offices appropriation bill. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is chairman of the subcommittee handling that bill, and he will inform the Senator from Oregon about those appropriations.

Mr. MORSE. So those of us who are disturbed about the reports we have received as to the inadequacy of funds for research work in veterans' hospitals should reserve our comments on that matter until the time when the Senator from Washington brings up the appropriations affecting the veterans' hospitals. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I merely rise to say that the Senator from Alabama and myself, who have for a long time been interested in this particular phase of the appropriations, have tried to correlate the direct appropriations to the National Institutes of Health and the

appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. The latter are handled by the subcommittee of which I am chairman.

I think the Senator from Oregon makes a very good point. Funds for research are carried in the pending bill, but they should be correlated with the funds for research in the Veterans' Administration hospitals. The appropriations for the Veterans' Administration run close to \$5 billion, for many purposes. The amount provided for research has, in my opinion, been inadequate. Last year I tried to have it increased. I did not receive much support from the committee, although the Senator from Alabama supported me. Two years prior to that we had very little success.

If the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Oregon will permit me to do so, I should like to state that the Veterans' Administration has the greatest potential research facilities to be found in any of our public institutions. In its hospitals there are thousands of beds. Research can be done very effectively in the Veterans' Administration hospitals, and all of that work should be correlated with the work done in the National Institutes of Health.

When we were considering the budget in that connection, we were acting on the advice of such eminent men as Dr. Stanley, Dr. White, Dr. Heller, of the Cancer Institute, Dr. Little, Dr. Rhodes, and others. In addition, there are advisory committees composed of lay members. The Cancer Institute has a committee of six lay members. These offices rotate. The committee members come to Washington from time to time. We were taking the advice of these workers. They agreed that the Veterans' Administration facilities could be used as a proving ground for more research, which would be correlated with the work of the advisory committees and the National Institutes of Health.

Consider cancer alone. During the coming year, it will cost us \$243 million to provide bed space in Veterans' hospitals for veterans who are cancer patients. We are devoting very little money to cancer research. We suggest that an expenditure of \$5 million or \$10 million might reduce the cost, and that it would be an economy in the long run. The National Institutes of Health wish to conduct projects in Veterans' Administration hospitals, where this vital research work can be done.

I commend the Senator from Oregon. This has been a long fight. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] has been in it for a long time. I started very early as a Member of the House, when he was also a Member of the House. The first institute established was the Cancer Institute. From that beginning has grown one of the greatest medical institutes in the world, at Bethesda, Md.

I think it would be interesting to Senators to know that at the time the Cancer Institute was established—and at that time the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] was in the Senate—we could obtain only \$1 million. In those days Congress would not appropriate money

for land. A very generous woman by the name of Mrs. Wilson owned an estate in Bethesda. Her husband had died of cancer. She donated the first bit of land, and we started the Cancer Institute.

It would do all of us good to go there and see what is being done. Sometimes we are criticized for the amounts which we appropriate for these purposes. To be brutally frank, we have been criticized by Senators who, a few months later, found themselves stricken with the same disease we were trying to eradicate. Sometimes it is very difficult for us to show results. They are very intangible.

An amazing thing has happened this year. We have been obtaining definite results in connection with cancer, heart disease, mental illness, muscular dystrophy, and other diseases which plague the people of the United States. Such progress has been made possible because of research.

In connection with Veterans' Administration hospitals have been gradually eliminating tuberculosis wards, as will be seen tomorrow when the appropriation bill for the Veterans' Administration is before the Senate. Tuberculosis is passing out of existence because of this research program.

If we could persuade sufferers from venereal diseases to come forward for treatment, they could be cured almost immediately. We are still plagued with three great killers, namely, heart disease, cancer, and mental illnesses, which cause many complications. But we are making progress.

The testimony on this subject furnishes the most interesting reading. It shows that in the field of biochemistry it has been possible to isolate certain drugs. Even since the budget hearings, certain new drugs have been isolated. Seven teams of top scientists and medical men are traveling all over the United States demonstrating the use of the newer drugs. There are 2,700 human

volunteers. The drugs have worked perfectly on mice and other animals.

In the field of hormones, in connection with cancer research, it has been found that certain parts of the body are more susceptible than others. Great strides have been made.

The critics usually ask, "What are we getting for our dollar?" We cannot always point out the results. For the first time these research activities are being correlated. When the Senator from Alabama and I started years ago there was a small laboratory in Chicago. Dr. Little was working in Maine. The Mayo Bros. Institute was conducting certain work. However, these research activities were not correlated.

We are making definite progress. Certain drugs have been discovered which, before many months have passed, may prove very useful in the treatment of leukemia.

I wish to compliment the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], who have done yeoman work.

Mr. MORSE. I shall discuss later the work of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] has been very helpful.

Sometimes we have been reluctant to come to the Senate asking for money. It is pretty difficult to answer the question, "What are we getting for these expenditures?" All of us feel very proud that, after all these years, we now can show some results.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say. I felt so keenly on the subject that I could not resist this opportunity for commenting.

Speaking of results, I will say to the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Alabama that sometimes they are intangible. Another cold, hard fact is that because of the medical-research program, in which the Government has played a most important part through

these expenditures, in the period of 16 years from 1937 to 1954, life expectancy has increased 9 years. I know of no one anywhere in the world who would not give a few paltry dollars for 9 years more of life.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Washington. I shall have something to say in a moment regarding his record.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I have been following the discussion relative to the funds which have been appropriated for the various items which come under the National Institutes of Health. I think it would be enlightening to those who read the RECORD if there were inserted in the RECORD at this point a tabulation showing the appropriations made in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956, and the amount recommended in the bill for 1957. Those figures show a constant increase over the years. With respect to this year, we have followed the recommendation of the National Cancer and Heart Institutes.

I know it will be enlightening to anyone who reads the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to have it in the RECORD, particularly because it bears upon one major point I wish to emphasize in these few remarks this afternoon, namely, the inadequacy of the appropriations in the past and the fact that now at last we are taking some forward steps in an effort to provide the kind of support the American people are entitled to in improving their health conditions.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the tabulation be printed in the body of the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

National Institutes of Health appropriations, 1950-57

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance, 1957	Senate allowance, 1957
Operating expenses, NIH.....	\$12,075,000	\$15,750,000	\$15,756,500	\$16,598,750	\$4,675,000	\$5,674,000	\$5,929,000	\$11,922,000	\$11,922,000	\$11,922,000
National Cancer Institute.....	18,900,000	20,686,000	19,656,750	17,887,000	20,237,000	21,737,000	24,978,000	32,437,000	34,437,000	48,432,000
Mental health activities.....	¹ 8,666,000	10,000,000	10,561,737	10,895,000	12,095,000	14,147,500	² 18,001,000	21,749,000	23,749,000	35,197,000
National Heart Institute.....	10,725,000	14,750,000	10,082,650	12,000,000	15,168,000	16,668,000	18,898,000	22,106,000	25,106,000	33,396,000
Dental health activities.....	1,780,000	2,090,000	1,617,654	1,650,000	1,740,000	1,990,000	2,176,000	2,971,000	3,471,000	6,026,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	(3)	(4)	(4)	⁴ 4,568,900	7,000,000	8,270,000	10,840,000	13,345,000	13,845,000	15,885,000
Microbiology activities.....	(3)	(4)	(4)	⁵ 5,475,200	5,738,000	6,180,000	7,775,000	9,799,000	8,799,000	13,299,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	(3)	(4)	(4)	⁵ 1,537,300	4,500,000	7,600,500	9,861,000	12,196,000	14,196,000	18,650,000
Total.....	52,146,000	63,276,000	57,675,291	59,030,750	71,153,000	81,268,000	98,458,000	126,525,000	135,525,000	184,437,000

¹ Excludes \$2,946,000 for support of narcotic hospitals at Lexington and Fort Worth which was subsequently transferred.

² Includes \$250,000 supplemental.

³ The operating expense, NIH appropriation included funds in 1950 for arthritis and microbiology and are not identifiable in this year.

⁴ The operating expense, NIH appropriation included funds in 1951 and 1952 for arthritis, microbiology, and neurology and are not identifiable in these years.

⁵ The identifiable programs included in operating expense, NIH appropriation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like the attention particularly of the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who have spoken earlier about the work the committee has done in this field in trying to obtain justice and equitable and needed appropriations for the health needs of the American people in the field of medical research and in the field of public hospital care. I would not

be duly appreciative in my remarks if I did not recognize the work the Senator from Maine and the Senator from Washington have done.

A problem such as this requires leadership in the Senate. Unless such leadership is provided in committee by those who are willing to exercise leadership, very little progress can be made. Certainly without such leadership having

been provided, we would not have made the progress we have made so far.

What we are now doing represents a very great step forward as compared to the somewhat dragging-of-heels attitude, which has characterized this effort in the past. I am talking about the work the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] has done, because I happen to know—and she does not know that I know it—of some positions she has taken within the

committee this year, when an argument of false economy crept into the committee's deliberations on the part of some persons who questioned whether we were not moving too fast, and when the old bugaboo was raised as to whether we would not be moving in the direction of socialized medicine if we were to appropriate taxpayer dollars for research in an attempt to find the answer to such great menacing threats to the health of our people as cancer and cardiac diseases.

Therefore I wish to pay this tribute to the Senator from Maine, and also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point some editorials published in Maine newspapers.

The first one is entitled "How About One Billion for Health?" published in the Bangor Daily News of July 12, 1955; the second one is entitled "Our No. 1 Evasion," published in the New York Post of December 18, 1955; and the third editorial is entitled "Let Us Raise Our Sights," published in the Bangor Daily News of November 19, 1955.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Bangor Daily News of July 12, 1955]

HOW ABOUT ONE BILLION FOR HEALTH?

There are occasions when we feel Congress is too generous about spending the taxpayers' money. But today we'd like to point out an instance in which we think the Federal legislators are being downright niggardly. We refer to funds for medical research on major killing diseases. Congress hasn't yet decided on a final figure, but the largest amount we have seen proposed is \$24 million.

Why not \$1 billion? This may sound startling, at first. Yet, what better investment could be made for the welfare of the Nation? Let us suppose the sum found the answer to dreaded cancer, for instance. Suppose it gave us new information on heart ailments and their treatment. Suppose it speeded up improvement of the Salk polio vaccine. Wouldn't research funds help the battle against cerebral palsy? Wouldn't it hasten the development of marvelous new atomic weapons for the war against disease?

It occurs to us that we Americans may have lost our perspective as to the relative importance of things. A Federal highway program running into many billions undoubtedly will be put on the books within a short time. We are spending billions upon billions for national defense. Other billions have been poured overseas in the form of foreign aid. Yet, we discuss medical research in terms of only millions.

The suggestion of allotting 1 billion Federal dollars for vital medical research is in nowise linked to the philosophy of socialized medicine. The latter is something we oppose. We suggest the research funds be distributed as grants to appropriate college and medical research laboratories. The project should be carefully organized, just as our generals and admirals would plan war against an aggressor.

It need be no more socialism than was the Government's spectacular success in developing atomic energy. This was a wartime emergency, and the immediate goal was to make atomic bombs, but it spelled the dawn of the atomic age—an age which we hope will be peaceful and prosperous. The Federal atomic know-how is now being gradually passed along to private enterprise for peaceful use of atomic energy.

We startled and frightened the world with the atomic bomb. Would we not win the

gratitude of the world if by a billion-dollar research program we were able to give the human race the answers to the diseases that kill and cripple?

We'd like to see the billion-for-medical-research idea catch on in Washington. If you like the idea let President Eisenhower and the Maine delegation in Congress know how you feel. Write direct or care of Bangor Daily News, Bangor.

[From the New York Post of December 18, 1955]

OUR NO. 1 EVASION

The delusion that New York State sets the pace for all other States persists. Are we victims of our own propaganda about the hicks being in the sticks? Or of the long-range effects of Tom Dewey's publicity machine? What, for example, have we been doing about mental health?

In terms of the State's annual operating budget, this is problem No. 1. It is costing more than any other single function of State Government. How does New York rate with other States in trying to get to the root of the problem? Admittedly we have more medical schools and celebrated psychiatric research centers than anywhere else. Yet, as an authoritative voice has just reminded us, the State of Kansas, the land of the Meningers, has the top mental health program in the Nation. Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, even Florida are not far behind. New York isn't leading any one but the footdraggers.

The bleak news was presented to the Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging by Mike Gorman, Director of the National Mental Health Committee.

New York spends only \$16.50 per year on research for every mental hospital inmate. But we spend \$1,364 per patient for bed, board, window bars, and keepers.

"New York must start betting on brains rather than bricks," Gorman pleaded.

A congress of State governors has recommended that at least 10 percent of each State's mental health budget be set aside for research and training. On this point, New York's budget is woefully out of joint. Out of \$160 million this year, the State is marking only about \$2 million for research on deep-seated causes and cures of mental illness.

Gorman says the choice is simple and grim. We can keep on doing what we're doing until we face another bond issue of several hundred million dollars for more mental institutions for more people. Or we can "invest \$10,445,000 a year in buying new knowledge and on training new people to apply it to patients * * * [to] reverse the trend and start reducing the patient population."

Take the Kansas example. Kansas spent millions for psychiatric personnel training over the last few years. In Kansas today there is 1 doctor for every 67 mental patients, as against the New York ration of 1 doctor for every 191. The daily expenditure per patient in Kansas is \$4.66, as against \$3.70 in New York. The result? In the past 4 years, despite increased admissions, Kansas mental hospitals have reduced their patient population by about 400 people; there are vacant beds in the State system.

Governor Harriman must certainly be aware that Republican Governor Fred Hall of Kansas and his legislative colleagues have spent an immoderate amount of money, by Albany standards, to achieve this spectacular result. Even Ohio's conservative Governor Lausche and his legislature have launched what Gorman cites as one of the largest training programs in the world—more than \$10 million in the next 2 years for training and recruiting psychiatric personnel alone. This is to say nothing of Governor Mennen

Williams of Michigan, who managed an immoderate appropriation of almost \$5 million just for research and training—a program which makes our budget look like something for a backward area.

The choice now is whether to continue to make a token effort—or really give Mental Hygiene Commissioner Hoch the funds for an all-out war.

[From the Bangor Daily News of November 19, 1955]

LET'S RAISE OUR SIGHTS

Last July we suggested that Congress appropriate \$1 billion for health having in mind greatly expanded activity in the field of medical research. The idea brought favorable responses from several sources. And now we have come across recent reports by three health groups which make us think that we're on the right track for sure.

Here, in part, is what the National Health Education Committee says about our research needs:

"While we have made great strides in certain directions, we need to spend much more to find the answers to the life-and-death questions which still remain: heart disease, cancer, mental illness, arthritis, palsy, epilepsy, sclerosis. More funds—both public and private—are necessary if we are to find these answers, which are long overdue.

"President Eisenhower's illness revealed how meager is our knowledge of America's prime killer, heart disease. Yet we spent in 1954 only some \$16 million in research on the heart—while we spent four times that amount on ballpoint pens."

Now see what the American Public Health Association says in an article dealing with the Albert Lasker awards for research achievements:

"If present conditions continue to prevail 24 million Americans now alive may be expected to die of cancer. In the face of this situation we are spending 25 million a year on research—which is 15 million less than we spend on lipsticks.

"* * * Mental illness is another piece of unfinished business. * * * The cost of this human tragedy is staggering—2.8 billion a year in care, lost wages, and other sundry items. We have been content to bear this burden while spending but 10 million on research."

There are pages more in a similar vein, showing by facts and figures that we are niggardly when it comes to investing in medical research. The third organization, the American Foundation, makes a special plea for basic medical research in such fields as biology and chemistry. It, too, stresses the need for more funds.

One health organization, in commenting on our original editorial, raised the point that medical research isn't prepared to absorb \$1 billion in a hurry. If this is so, why not then have Congress earmark \$1 billion for research grants? Let the President appoint a representative committee of research leaders to work out a program and dispense the funds. The important thing is to set our sights higher and get busy.

We know that a single billion-dollar appropriation isn't going to win the war against disease, any more than a single billion can win a modern war between humans. But it would be a starting point. It would put the problem in proper perspective. There's something wrong in our thinking when Americans spend more on lipstick than on cancer research, more on ballpoint pens than on heart studies.

We are flatly opposed to socialized medicine, but we do feel that medical research is a field in which the Federal Government is best fitted to carry the money burden. It could be done without adding a cent to the budget if Congress would eliminate the Fed-

eral frills and waste brought to light by the Hoover Commission.

What are we waiting for?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the editorials speak for themselves. However, in essence the editorials clearly demonstrate what we would find to be the enthusiastic reaction of the American people if we presented to them the quotation: "How much should we spend of your taxpayer dollars for medical research?" I reassert that the American people would answer: "The very last dollar that can be spent profitably; the very last dollar that can be spent efficiently."

On this issue there is no division among our people so far as public opinion is concerned. There is no partisan division. There is no ideological division. The American people are rightly alarmed about what they are finding out concerning the threat of cancer and the threat of cardiac diseases and the growing threat of mental diseases. They recognize it to be a governmental obligation to do what the Government can do for the people by providing adequate funds for research in these fields.

There are other Senators who have been very helpful, but the ones I have mentioned, I know from my own knowledge, have done yeoman service for all of us on the Committee on Appropriations in behalf of more adequate research funds. That is why we have this progressive appropriation bill before us today. The only question I raise is whether we are going far enough. It is very reassuring to hear the Senator from Alabama say that in the pending appropriation bill the committee has provided the top dollar which was recommended by the leaders in the field.

I am glad of that. However, I say to the Senator from Alabama that I, too, have talked to some medical authorities, and they have pointed out that one of the reasons why we are not going faster is a tremendous shortage of doctors.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is absolutely correct. We are providing the top dollar for this research work. We are also providing a great deal of money in the bill for traineeships, for training men for research in the various fields.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator from Oregon will yield to me on that point, I should like to say that later on, after we furnished support for the National Science Foundation, that work also was correlated, and researchers are located in various medical institutions, both private and public, and fellowships also are provided.

I see on the floor the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], who also worked zealously in trying to correlate this work with the work that is done in veterans' hospitals. Although we should not spend too much time telling each other what a fine job we have been doing, it is nevertheless a fact that sometimes we approach these problems with a great deal of reluctance and trepidation. Nevertheless, all of a sudden, we see some light all around.

Mr. HILL. Light is breaking through the clouds.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Light is breaking through the clouds; yes. A great job has been done by our two committees. At least we did what we thought should be done.

Mr. MORSE. I intended to say something about the work of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] in connection with this appropriation bill, particularly with respect to the Veterans' Administration. I will say it now, because I think the matter will come up tomorrow, and it is perfectly proper to correlate the Hill appropriation bill with the Magnuson appropriation bill.

The Senator from Washington has already said something about the need for greater medical research within our veterans' hospitals. I wish to say to the veterans that some of their representatives seem to be of the opinion that research in veterans' hospitals is not of great importance to the care of the veterans. They are dead wrong about that, Mr. President. Some of them also seem to be of the opinion that perhaps research in veterans' hospitals will make guinea pigs out of veterans who are hospitalized in those hospitals. When they say that, they merely show that they do not know what research is.

When we talk about funds for research, we are not talking about experimentation or about experimenting upon the veterans who are patients in veterans' hospitals. We are talking about placing in veterans' hospitals, to work with the doctors in such hospitals, research experts who can be of assistance to the doctors in giving the veterans better care.

If in my remarks today there is one point I wish to emphasize more than any other, let it be that our veterans' hospitals are tending too much to be domiciliary hospitals and are becoming too much homes for veterans instead of true medical hospitals, in which veterans are supposed to get medical care.

I have worked for and voted for domiciliary institutions for veterans wherever they can be shown to be needed, and I shall continue to do so. However, I am inclined to believe, from the study I have made on the subject to date, that there has been a decline in the standards of veterans' hospitals in recent years from the standpoint of medical care. One of the reasons, in my judgment, is that research work in the hospitals has been neglected. The trend ought to be in the other direction. We need more money for medical research within the veterans' hospitals if we are to give to veterans, to whom we owe so much, the very best medical care they can have.

We must dispel the notion, which seems to be developing in the minds of some of the rank and file veterans' organizations, that augmented funds for medical research in veterans' hospitals means that veterans will become some kind of guinea pigs for treatment and experimentation. That is not so. I am asking for the kind of research which is provided at Bethesda and at Walter Reed and at the National Health Institutes and at other great hospitals.

Without a strong research center in a hospital, the patients do not begin to get the kind of medical care to which they are entitled.

I say to the Veterans' Administration from the floor of the Senate today, "You should fight harder than you have been fighting for more funds for research in the veterans' hospitals and build up the research sections of those hospitals, if you want the veterans to have the kind of care which they are entitled to receive."

I had intended to make these comments tomorrow, but I am making them today because I happen to know that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] fully entertain the same views and see the direct relationship between mental research and mental care for our veterans, and they see the importance of stemming the tide of turning our veterans hospitals into what may be called rest homes or domiciliary homes or convalescent homes, rather than hospitals.

I ask the Senator from Michigan, if I have in anyway misrepresented his point of view or have overemphasized it, to correct my remarks. But I am sure I have not, because I know the fine service he has rendered, the valuable contributions he has made and the earnest attention he has given to this important subject. I hope the point of view I have expressed this afternoon may be translated into action by the Senate for an increase in appropriations this year for medical research in the hospitals of the country.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator for his kind and warm remarks, and I concur in his position 100 percent. If the Senator could have heard the testimony which the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and I heard concerning the alarming rate at which the veterans have been afflicted by mental disturbances of one kind or another, I know he would agree with us that as a result of the research carried on in the past 2 or 3 years gains have been made, but there is a great field of endeavor which must be undertaken and which should be worked over in a dynamic sort of fashion. It cannot be a patchwork program. If we look at it only from a mercenary standpoint, the dollar value of the rehabilitation of the veteran, enabling him to become a self-sustaining taxpayer, is of great importance, to say nothing of the humanitarian aspects of rehabilitation. That is one category among mental diseases in veterans hospitals.

I was most interested in the observation made by the distinguished Senator, which is so true, that veterans' hospitals are tending to concentrate on custodial care of veterans, without getting at the real core of rehabilitation and making it possible for veterans to return to their home communities.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the only reason why I am taking the time of the Senate to participate in this debate is that it has been my observation that too

frequently nonmembers of committees do not give to members of committees the support to which they are entitled, and too frequently bills go through the Senate without being properly pointed up. I think the members of committees should be aware of the fact that other Members of the Senate who are not serving on the committees with them are watching them.

Just as I made some observations about my keen disappointment regarding what the Finance Committee was doing, so I think that if other committees are not doing what we think they should do, we should make our views a matter of record; and when a committee has done such a grand job as the Hill committee has done and as the Magnuson committee is doing, we should rise on the floor of the Senate and say we have been following their work, and if there is some priation, we might say, "This is smaller in amount than, on the merits, it should be."

I have a few more points, and I shall be through, but, first, I yield to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, first, let me say that I agree with everything which has been said on the floor with regard to our hospitals for veterans and the need for this particular appropriation.

I wish to commend the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. They have always been at the plow, so to speak, trying to do something in the field of health. May they continue to work in that field.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, recurring to my colloquy with the Senator from Alabama, I wish to say to him that it was my intention, based upon conversations I have had with medical authorities, to suggest increases in some of the appropriations, particularly in connection with the Heart Institute, the cancer work, and work in mental health. Perhaps most important of all is the field of mental health, because of the need for more adequate support for mental health facilities.

I wish we could take the American people by the hand and lead them through the mental hospitals of America. If I could get every taxpayer to spend 3 hours, or half a day, in observing conditions in mental hospitals in my judgment, the public response would be such that they would say to us in the Senate, "Listen, you fellows. Get busy and start spending money to meet this mental health problem, or do not come home."

In view of the appropriations we have made in the past, we are lucky that the people do not know the true facts about the mental health situation. If the people knew how close we still are to the medieval ages in the matter of mental health, they would demand that the funds in the appropriation bill this year be increased even more than they have been. I agree that we can go only so far at a time. The Senator from Ala-

bama has done much this afternoon to remove one of the great fears I have about this bill, namely, are we denying the people who have the facilities and the competency to spend the money, adequate amounts to spend this next year in the various health fields. I am directing my attention particularly to the field of mental health.

I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator from Alabama. If I should offer an amendment which I intended originally to offer, increasing the amount for mental health by at least \$750,000, would I be confronted with the answer, "Where would we get the personnel, and where would we get the facilities?"

Mr. HILL. I may say that very definitely the Senator would be confronted with that answer. I would say that the amount recommended by the committee, \$35,197,000, for mental health, is the top figure, the maximum figure, which the doctors, the scientists, and those who are working and laboring in research in the field of mental health believe can be invested at this time.

The mental-health appropriation in 1950 was \$8,656,000. Last year the appropriation was \$18,001,000. This year we have brought it up to \$35,197,000.

The committee had before it some very able and dedicated men in the field of mental health. One of them was Mr. Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Mental Health Committee and author of that great eye-opening, provocative book entitled "Every Other Bed."

Another witness was Dr. Kline, head of one of the great hospitals of New York State. There appeared other witnesses of that character and type. The figures now reported were the maximum figures which they submitted to us. These were the amounts they thought could be used profitably at this time.

I appreciate what the Senator from Oregon has said, as I appreciate also the interest he has shown in this subject, not only this afternoon but throughout the years. The light is beginning to break in the field of mental health. For too long persons suffering from mental illness were thrown into institutions which were called insane asylums. The doors of those places were closed too often even to the members of the patients' own families, and the patients became the forgotten people. That is not true today. Our doctors, our chemists, our scientists are all working diligently to find cures. Many new drugs have been discovered. One of them is known as reserpine, and comes from India. Other drugs come from France and Belgium. We know them by the name of tranquilizing drugs.

By the use of these drugs, it is now possible to discharge from 5 to 7 percent more persons than were being discharged before these drugs became available. There are some instances of patients who were classified as violent, and who had been in institutions for as long as 30 years, having been restored, through the use of these drugs, to a condition which will enable their being released from the institutions. So, although there is yet much to be done in the field of mental health, progress is very definitely being made.

A very interesting incident which came to our attention was an experiment carried on in the excellent medical school at Tulane University, under the direction of Dr. Heath. Many persons, as we know, suffer from a mental disease known as schizophrenia. Dr. Heath took the blood of a schizophrenic and injected it into some normal persons, and those persons developed symptoms of schizophrenia. This is strong evidence of the fact that much of what we refer to as mental illness comes from what might be called physical disability.

Today, more and more research doctors and scientists are engaged in the field of chemistry of the body, the field of metabolism. Much of the work which is now in progress is connected with a program which has been launched in the field of chemotherapy and is concerned with research in the field of cancer. Last year Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, who is head of the research division of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, came before our committee and brought with him some white mice. The mice had cancer. At the institute the mice were caused to develop cancer. This year the institute sent the committee a picture of one of the mice, together with the names of certain chemicals or drugs which were used on the mice, and with which the cancer was cured.

So it can be seen that progress is being made in the field of cancer research. But much remains to be done, as the Senator from Oregon has suggested. Nevertheless, I repeat—and I feel certain the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] will confirm what I say—that in each one of these categories of disease, we have provided in the bill all the funds the doctors, the scientists, and the research workers have told us can be profitably used at this time. We have given them every dollar they have asked for.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Alabama, who is chairman of the subcommittee, and his associates, for the amounts which have been recommended for the National Institutes of Health and other activities. I was deeply interested in what my colleague from Oregon said about the mental health activities, because during the many years I was Lieutenant Governor and Governor of my State, I think there was no other single subject to which I gave so much of my time, attention, and thought as that of mental illness.

In the State of New York alone more than 110,000 persons are receiving treatment in the State mental hospitals. They are in addition to those who may be receiving treatment in private clinics and under private care.

I believe New York State spends today about \$150 million for the custodial and medical care of the persons in the State mental hospitals. The item for the care of the mentally ill is the largest item in the entire State budget, with the excep-

tion of the items of State aid for schools and State aid for other activities.

I do not agree with my colleague when he says it is fortunate that the people of the United States cannot go through the hospitals to see for themselves the terrible, tragic plight of the mentally ill. I think it would be most salutary if they did go through them. I recall very vividly the first time it was my duty to visit the State mental institutions. That was 25 years ago. Since then, happily, conditions have greatly improved. But what I saw then came as a shock to me. I can barely describe the force of the shock. I can only say that I was sick for a week after I visited the first hospital which I had the duty to inspect. I think that the more people who knew the unfortunate and tragic plight of those in the mental hospitals, the better off we would be.

I cannot tell the Senator from Alabama, the Senator from Washington, and the other Senators how delighted I am at the more adequate appropriations which have been recommended by the committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I appreciate deeply what has been said about the Senator from Alabama; but we have had wonderful teamwork in procuring these funds for research. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], who formerly was the chairman of the subcommittee, have been a tower of strength. No committee could have been more devoted and indefatigable in its work than the members of this subcommittee, who have been helping to wage the battle for many years. All of them have been working, pulling, and fighting together for the necessary funds.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am aware of the work all my colleagues on the committee have done in connection with this appropriation. I do not think I can more adequately express my satisfaction, my approval, and my deep gratification at the amount of the appropriations which are recommended in this bill than by saying that I have served on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare under the chairmanship of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], for the past 7 years, and I fully appreciate his ability.

I had not dared to hope, a few years ago, in spite of all the testimony which was presented to our committee, that we would be able in this year, 1956, to obtain from Congress the appropriations which are here recommended. It is a fine piece of work. It marks great progress. I think we can all be truly gratified with the progress which has been made.

I cannot express more strongly my sense of appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the people of my State and the people of the Nation generally for the increased appropriations which will make it possible to carry on the work of

the National Institutes of Health in even a more comprehensive and better way than it has been carried on in the past. I again congratulate the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to add, if I might, a word to the comments just made by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN]. Mental illnesses in veterans' hospitals and elsewhere have increased at an alarming rate. A few days ago General Hershey testified that of the thirty-some percent of our youngsters rejected in the draft, some 37 percent of those rejected were turned down because of mental illness.

Mr. MORSE. In addition to what the Senator from New York has stated, I wish to say that I share his delight over the increases in the appropriations, and I share his commendation of the committee. I also wish to say that I still should like to be able to see the taxpayers of America actually spend from 3 to 4 hours in visiting mental hospitals, because, although the progress on which the Senator from New York has commented is a far cry from the progress we must make, we shall not be able to make it until we get the necessary appropriations with which to build the facilities and train the personnel to do the much better job which needs to be done. I am merely repeating the comments and attitudes of leading mental hygienists and psychiatrists, who say they will be able to do much better just as fast as they can get increased personnel and money to carry on their work.

My point in suggesting that the taxpayers go through the mental hospitals was that after they had done so they would make it perfectly clear to the Senate that we had better supply the additional appropriations for the personnel.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I merely desire to correct the impression the Senator from Oregon must have inadvertently obtained. I understood the Senator from Oregon to say he was glad the people of the Nation could not go through the hospitals, because the shock would be too great.

Mr. MORSE. No. I urged that they should go through them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I should like to refer to something the distinguished Senator from New York spoke of earlier. I think he might be interested in knowing that as a result of the drug research we have had, and which we hope can be greatly increased, in New York State there has been a 19-percent increase in discharges from State mental hospitals, and it is anticipated that there will be another substantial drop in admissions, merely as the result of the use of the two drugs which have been developed in the little research which had been done, money for which was grudgingly pro-

vided by the Congress last year. There has been a 19 percent increase in discharges.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Alabama to two other matters. A few minutes ago we started a colloquy on the question of personnel. The Senator from Alabama made the point, and I am sure I paraphrase him correctly, that the appropriation bill provides for the maximum amount of money the experts testified could be spent with available personnel. Will the Senator from Alabama tell the Senator from Oregon what the appropriation bill provides with reference to training, and the increase in personnel which apparently is so much needed?

Mr. HILL. For all the different categories of disease, the bill not only carries funds for research work—some of which is to be carried on by the institutes at Bethesda; the greater part of which is to be carried on in medical schools and universities—but the bill also carries funds in each one of those categories for traineeships, that is, to provide for the training and preparation of young doctors and scientists for research work.

Mr. MORSE. That is what I desire to stress, Mr. President. I shall be brief. I speak now to the medical profession of the country, because I think the medical profession owes it to itself to correct what I am satisfied is a misapprehension of its own attitude on the question of increasing personnel for training in the medical sciences. I think the medical profession is responsible for the misapprehension. It must take a much more objective and forthright stand than it has taken up to date. The matter of increasing medical personnel and scientific personnel and nursing personnel affects vitally America's health problem. If we should get into a war tomorrow, the scarcity of doctors would be simply alarming.

I do not believe in make-work programs, whether they be in the field of labor relations or any other field; and I do not believe in make-work programs in the medical field. I do not believe there can be a denial of the fact that there are a great many young people in this country with particular aptitudes and capacities to work in the field of science and in medicine who would enter those fields if they could get some encouragement to enter them, and if they could get some financial support to enter them. There is no creeping socialism involved in appropriations for the public good, seeking to enlarge the base of personnel so essential for more of the type of work in the whole field of health, which the Senator from Alabama has sought today in the pending appropriation bill.

We ought to face the fact that no doctor in America ever began to pay anywhere near the cost of his medical education. You and I pay for it largely, Mr. President, through taxes. We know medical students have to pay a great amount out of their own pockets for medical training, but I have seen an analysis of the problem of cost. If there are taken

into consideration the facilities which are utilized in the training of a doctor and which are made available for his training, the schools which charges the highest tuition rates do not begin to charge enough to pay for the training.

The result has been that the American medical profession has been subsidized to a remarkable degree in the training of doctors in the first instance. I am for that. I am for an increase of the subsidy, for that matter. In doing that, we would not weaken the private practice of medicine, but would strengthen it. In my judgment, we shall strengthen the private practice of medicine when we provide greater facilities for the training of a larger number of doctors.

Let me say to the medical profession from the floor of the United States Senate, that I think one of the greatest threats to the private practice of medicine today is the failure of the medical profession itself to increase the number of doctors and to enlarge the number of medical facilities in America, because if the American people ever reach the conclusion that there is not the fullest of cooperation from the medical profession in supplying the number of doctors needed to meet the health requirements of the country, then for the first time will the private practice of medicine be threatened.

Those of us who are fighting for a larger appropriation for the training of more personnel in the sciences are the ones who are fighting in real fact, for the preservation of the private practice of medicine, in coordination and cooperation with great public health services, such as the medical health institutions which the Senator from Alabama is supporting in the appropriation bill pending before the Senate today.

In my judgment—and if the Senator from Alabama thinks I am wrong, I want him to say so—what this appropriation means, although it has made great strides over last year's appropriation, is that we are appropriating the amount which can be spent in line with existing personnel; but, in my judgment, we should be spending much more on cancer research, much more on cardiac disease research, much more on mental disease research. The reason why we are not spending much more, if I understand the Senator from Alabama correctly, is that we do not have the personnel which would justify the larger appropriations. If that be true, I wish to say that come 1957 the Congress of the United States ought to ask the question, in considering appropriations, "What has happened during the past year to justify an increase in the number of trained personnel, so that we can appropriate more money in order to advance research more rapidly?"

Does the Senator from Alabama follow my argument?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I follow the argument of the Senator from Oregon. I must say that he is absolutely correct in stating that a limit on what can be done today in research results to a very large extent from the lack of trained personnel.

Mr. MORSE. Yes. For instance, let us consider the medical schools. We find that we are confronted with a vicious circle, for one of our problems is to obtain a sufficient number of doctors in the medical schools to do the teaching in order that there may be an increased number of medical students.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAIRD in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. We have spoken of the crying need for more research and more work in the field of mental health and more care and more attention to the mentally ill. Currently, we are turning out 1 psychiatrist a year for every 350,000 persons. Of course that indicates the woeful shortage. We need many, many more.

Mr. MORSE. That is a dramatic illustration of my point. With the terrific problem of mental health which exists, we are turning out 1 psychiatrist a year for every 350,000 persons. That cannot be justified in a country such as ours. The number of personnel must be increased, so a better job can be done. That is why I say, as I have said many times during the past 12 years, that rapid increases should be made in the number of students trained in the medical schools, in order to increase the number of doctors, because the existing shortage of doctors is alarming. Therefore, I shall continue to do all I can to help the medical profession increase its own number, so it can avoid the criticism which is bound to occur if the medical personnel and medical facilities of the country are not increased.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. What I have in mind is very much in line with what the Senator from Oregon has stressed. A few minutes ago I praised the committee for recommending appropriations which represent a very substantial increase over the amounts voted last year for these purposes.

There is one item on which I differ, and regarding which I have grave reservations, and must express disappointment over the recommended appropriation. I refer to one of the recommended appropriations for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The item to which I refer appears on page 38 of the report, under the heading "Training and Traineeships."

Last year, \$2,075,000 was appropriated for this item. This year, it is recommended that the item be increased to \$2,950,000, or an increase of \$875,000. Percentagewise, that would seem to be a very substantial increase.

I think the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, will remember that on many occasions in the past I have questioned the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare about this item, whenever the Secretary appeared before us, and I

have expressed the belief that the amount allowed has been totally inadequate.

Today, there are in the United States 2 million physically handicapped persons. The number is increasing each year by 250,000. However, in the face of that situation, we are rehabilitating less than 60,000 physically handicapped persons a year. In other words—and I intend to stress this matter when I speak on the subject of social security, too—we have not made any dent whatsoever in the backlog of more than 2 million physically handicapped persons; and at the present time we are taking care, through rehabilitation, of less than 25 percent of the annual increase of 250,000. Those figures are very, very conservative.

At the hearings which the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has been holding over the years, it has been testified that for every dollar the Federal Government spends on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, the Government recoups \$5 in the form of taxes and other contributions made by the men and women who have been rehabilitated and who, because of rehabilitation, again become self-supporting and contributing members of society.

I have never understood the logic of being so niggardly in our appropriations for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. In all the discussions we have had, I have been met by the same argument as the one to which the Senator from Oregon has referred, namely, that it is impossible to obtain sufficient personnel to train the physically handicapped. Of course, without trained personnel, very little headway can be made in rehabilitating the physically handicapped.

I wonder whether the Senator from Alabama feels that an increase in this appropriation, by means of the adoption of an amendment calling for, let us say, an increase of \$1 million in the item for training and traineeships, would be perfectly practical and advisable. Small appropriations for the purpose do not make sense to me, when we are told that for every dollar spent to rehabilitate the physically handicapped men and women, the Government gets back \$5 through tax receipts and in other ways. Yet we refuse to provide more than a niggardly amount for training and traineeships, which constitute the key to this situation, as I believe the Senator from Alabama will agree.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have deep sympathy with all that the Senator from New York has said, and I wish to see this program move forward just as expeditiously as possible.

Last year the appropriation for this item was \$2,075,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. I realize that.

Mr. HILL. And this year the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$2,950,000, or an increase of almost \$900,000. Then we went further, and earmarked \$200,000 for a prosthetics-education program.

The committee considered this item very carefully. The committee also voted

to add \$2 million to the grants to the States.

As chairman of the committee, and in view of the consideration the committee gave to this item, I do not believe I would be in a position at this time to accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from New York, because the committee did consider this item; it provided for appropriations amounting to \$875,000 more than those made last year, and it earmarked \$200,000 for a prosthetics-education program.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield further to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will not the senior Senator from Alabama agree with me that there was much testimony from highly responsible medical persons, lay persons, social workers, and others, that for every dollar invested by the Government in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, the Government would recoup several times that amount?

Mr. HILL. The testimony before the legislative committee, to which the Senator referred, as well as the testimony before the Appropriations Committee, showed that this program is a good investment, that it pays off well. We considered the testimony of the representatives of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. I do not think we have a finer, more devoted public servant than Miss Mary Switzer, Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. We considered the testimony of the other witnesses, and after considering it we provided \$875,000 more than was provided for last year. It was the consensus of the committee that that was the sum which was justified for this year.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Will not the Senator from Alabama agree with me that the question of providing trained personnel—and they can be trained only if they receive training through traineeships—is the key to this situation?

Mr. HILL. There must be trainers and teachers to do the job. As the Senator knows, in years past we have had testimony from Dr. Howard Rusk, of New York, on the subject of training these workers. We had excellent testimony on this subject this year from Miss Mary Switzer. I know that members of the committee are most sympathetic toward this program. I do not know of anyone in the United States who has a deeper interest in this subject than has the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER]. After consideration in a most sympathetic way, the committee arrived at the figure of \$875,000. As the agent of the committee, I do not believe that I am in a position to accept an amendment calling for additional funds at this time.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I do not wish to press an amendment which does not meet with the approval of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. I understand that, while he is entirely in sympathy with the point of view I have expressed, he does not feel that

he can take the amendment to conference, as I had hoped he would do.

Mr. HILL. The distinguished Senator from New York and I serve on the legislative committee together. He knows how sympathetic both of us feel toward the program of rehabilitation.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I commend the Senator from Oregon for raising this issue; also I commend the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] and the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. HILL]. We are all very much concerned over this program.

Is it not a fact that the administration asked for the maximum amount for this purpose, and that the amount has been reduced? If we had followed the administration's recommendation, there would be no cut in this item.

Mr. MORSE. My understanding is just the opposite.

Mr. HILL. We did not cut the administration's figure for this program. The truth is that the budget estimate—the administration figure—was \$2,750,000. The pending bill, as recommended by the Senator Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee, provides \$2,950,000. So the item is \$200,000 more than the recommendation of the administration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Alabama, the Senator from Michigan, and I felt that perhaps the amount should be more, but there was a question as to how many trainees could be obtained. The question of trainees was raised by the Senator from New York and the Senator from Oregon. Those in charge of the program will take another look at the situation. I believe the members of the subcommittee resolved in their own minds that if more personnel could be obtained, we would allow more money in a supplemental bill. However, because of the difficulty in obtaining personnel, it was felt that there would be difficulty in using more than the amount recommended.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I know the great sympathy the Senator from Washington has for this program. I know that it is his own personal desire, as it is the desire of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and myself, to allow larger appropriations for the program.

So far as concerns the testimony of those who say they will study the subject further and see whether or not more trainees can be obtained, I have heard that argument in the legislative committee for 7 years. Undoubtedly that argument was made long before I came to the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was not a question of further study. The question involved the search for more personnel.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I commend my colleague from Washington and all the other Senators who have spoken on this subject.

I think I am correct in saying that the administration initiated the request for additional appropriations, and it asked for what it thought it could get. The fact is that the administration has evidenced an interest and a concern in the entire program. I appreciate the contributions of Senators to this discussion. The need for this program is most urgent.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am speaking about a problem with which we have been dealing in the Senate for the entire period of 12 years during which I have been a Member of this body. This is an annual problem. We have been seeking for 12 years to increase the appropriation year by year. I am about to ask the Senator from Alabama a few questions about certain action we took several years ago in connection with another subject.

Mr. POTTER rose.

Mr. MORSE. First I yield to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

In response to the inquiry made by the Senator from New York, I think there has been a great increase in interest in physical medicine over the past 3 or 4 years. I thoroughly agree that one of the great needs has been to bring trained people into the field of physical medicine. It is difficult to attach a dollar sign to this program and to say whether or not a certain number of trainees can be absorbed at this time with the facilities which are presently available. Senators have knowledge of my interest in this particular field. I should like to see as many trainees as can possibly be trained, as many as can possibly be accommodated with the available facilities.

However, the evidence before the committee was such that we felt that the funds we recommended were sufficient at this particular phase. We wish to push these programs as fast as we can. Yet they must be built on a gradual basis, because there are so many tangential factors. The program must be built up as an entirety. I assure the Senator from New York that irrespective of partisanship, the committee is most sympathetic toward his own viewpoint. Our physical medicine program should have the personnel which it needs.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I appreciate what the Senator from Michigan has said. I am depending somewhat on my memory as to the testimony which was given last year. If my recollection is not playing me false, it was testified, I believe, by Dr. Rusk that in the entire country there were only 72 experts trained in the art of rehabilitation, and that 36 of them were in the city of New York.

Mr. POTTER. I think the Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. No matter how many arguments are made, I do not believe

that in this great country of 165 million people, most of whom are literate, educated, and interested, we cannot increase beyond the figure of 72 the number who can be trained as experts in rehabilitation. Such an argument does not make sense.

The reason I am emphasizing this point is this: I do not know whether I shall be here next year. If I am not, I hope someone else will continue the fight which many of my colleagues and I have been waging, to bring about an increase in the training program in connection with rehabilitation. That is the key to the entire problem.

I express to the Senator from Alabama and to the committee, my very sincere thanks for having restored the item of \$100,000 for salaries and expenses in the Children's Bureau. I believe it will go a long way toward helping to control the great problem of juvenile delinquency.

Mr. HILL. The distinguished Senator from New York appeared before the subcommittee and made a very strong statement in behalf of this item. The committee agreed with the Senator from New York, and we were delighted to restore the item of an additional \$100,000 in the appropriation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it will take me only 4 or 5 minutes to complete the legislative history on this particular point that I wish to get into the RECORD. I am making this legislative history on behalf of the two Senators from Virginia [Mr. BYRD and Mr. ROBERTSON] as well as myself.

The Senate will recall that a few years ago we included in an appropriation bill some funds for the establishment of a rehabilitation pilot plant in Arlington, Va. It is known as the Anderson Clinic. It is a clinic which is community-supported in the sense that many groups in the community have donated their services and many hours of labor toward building up this rehabilitation clinic. It is a clinic which follows the rehabilitation point of view of a great rehabilitator in the American medical profession, Dr. Engh, who holds to the point of view that when a disabled patient enters the hospital for treatment, he should leave the hospital rehabilitated. In other words, under one roof, so to speak, there should be provided medical care and a retraining of muscles and a retraining of the rest of the body of a person who has been crippled or who has suffered a great injury, and he should be physically rehabilitated for a gainful occupation. Dr. Engh contends that muscular training should go on at the same time the patient is being medically cured; and that whether his new job is to be that of watch repairing or furniture repairing or upholstery, all the rehabilitation should take place under one roof.

To that end, the service clubs in Alexandria and Arlington and church groups and labor groups have donated their services for some time in building up this great pilot plant, to determine what can be done in the field of vocational rehabilitation under the so-called one-roof approach.

I should also like to stress, as I have in the past, the Federal interest that is

involved. Let us consider for example, civil service employees of the Federal Government who have suffered a great injury; and, to use a hypothetical case, let us suppose that this afternoon a civil service employee in the Department of Justice falls down an open elevator shaft and is badly crippled as a result. Under this proposed program, the Anderson Clinic can serve as a rehabilitation center for that civil service employee.

Therefore there is that Federal interest and, in my opinion, a Federal responsibility to make sure that that kind of rehabilitation center shall be operated.

With what I have said thus far as a review of our debates of the past, I wish to read a very brief statement and then ask for comments by the Senator from Alabama on the statement, for the purpose of legislative history. My concern, as the Senator will see, is over the word "initial" in past legislation. It raises a question as to whether the initial appropriations are to be looked upon as temporary appropriations, or whether we shall continue to support this pilot plant so long as it can demonstrate, as it has demonstrated in the past, a very sound use for every Federal dollar which goes into it.

The restoration of \$2 million to the original budget request of \$37 million for "Grants to States and Other Agencies" will enable the Federal Government and local people to carry on the work of the pilot demonstration and rehabilitation center in the metropolitan Washington area which the Senator from Alabama and I, as well as the Senators from Virginia, have followed so closely in recent years.

The House recommendation of \$35 million would have been short \$2 million and, as indicated in the memorandum of appeal filed by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, would have excluded an item of \$200,000 requested by that agency for support of the national pilot demonstration center authorized by section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

It is encouraging to me to read the testimony of Miss Mary Switzer, Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, on this point. On March 12, 1956, Miss Switzer testified before the Senator's subcommittee and when she was asked by the Senator from Alabama for a report on the status of the national pilot demonstration project, in Arlington, Va., the following colloquy occurred:

Senator HILL. Could you tell us the status of that project now?

Miss SWITZER. Well, that project is going forward. Of course, I should say that the \$2 million has in it an amount, as nearly as we can estimate, that would be necessary to carry this project forward as we spoke of it last year.

The building is progressing. The organization of the staff is proceeding. Dr. Engh has, I think, now, all of the key members of the rehabilitation staff team on board and he is hoping to get the rounded-out program under way by late spring. He did not use as much money this year as he thought he was going to, but he was made a grant of about \$200,000, and we have tentatively thought that perhaps that level of support, perhaps a little more, if things move

along, would be about what he would want next year, to carry forward on the plans we have all agreed to. Of course, that money would be in the \$2 million requested for special research projects and, if \$1 million is cut it wouldn't be possible to do anything at all, I think, to carry on what we have given him. It wouldn't be possible to go forward. It is very important from that end that it be restored.

Senator HILL. Of course, that project is just an example of the number of other projects throughout the country.

Miss SWITZER. Yes; and this project we hope will have far-reaching results as a demonstration project, and eventually as a training center for much-needed personnel.

Based upon the testimony given by Miss Switzer on March 12, does the Senator from Alabama feel that there is any danger that the Arlington pilot demonstration project would be dropped by the Federal Government in the near future?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I would say to the Senator from Oregon absolutely not. In a case like this, when the Federal Government invests large sums of money, when the Federal Government has received such complete cooperation, when there has been an investment of such large sums of money on the part of the people of the community, when we have the benefit of the skilled guidance and direction which has been supplied by Dr. Engh, and when the project has been so worth while and so beneficial, and doing all that we hoped it would do, I would say there is no likelihood of such a worthwhile project being dropped on short notice.

Mr. MORSE. I was certain that that would be the position of the Senator from Alabama, but I thought it was very important to have this legislative history made. I have one more point.

Section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act refers to the fact that "sums made available for such a pilot demonstration center in the Washington area may be used during such initial period as the Secretary may deem for such services as hospitalization, domiciliary care, and rehabilitation training and other services essential to the program, as in the discretion of the Secretary deems desirable."

Does the Senator from Alabama regard the word "initial" as used in the language just quoted as being susceptible to the interpretation that the pilot demonstration center for the metropolitan Washington area could be abandoned within a few years insofar as future Federal appropriations are concerned?

Mr. HILL. I would say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon, no, indeed. The word "initial" as used in connection with a pilot demonstration center of this type would be construed, it seems to me, in connection with the context in which it appears. In the language just quoted, reference is made to a pilot demonstration center. The program of such a center is necessarily of long-range variety. It takes years to build up a full program in a facility of this type. In my opinion, it would be most unreasonable if the Federal Government were to withdraw assistance to this project within a short span of years after the Government, local

organizations, and individuals have devoted so much money and such great efforts toward bringing this center into the fine operating unit that it is today.

I would say further to my distinguished friend from Oregon that, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare of the Committee on Appropriations, I would bend every effort to increase and extend the facilities of this pilot-demonstration project. An effort to cut it off summarily from Federal assistance would meet strong objections on my part, and I am sure that there are many other Senators who would join in such objection.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much. I was sure his position was as he has stated it, but I thought, for the purpose of clarification, in behalf of the two Senators from Virginia, we should make this legislative history today.

In yielding the floor, Mr. President, I wish to say, without one syllable of flattery in my language, that I think the entire Senate is greatly indebted to the Senator from Alabama and to the members of the subcommittee for what I think is one of the most progressive steps of statesmanship, so far as appropriations are concerned, that I have ever seen taken by the Senate of the United States in my 12 years as a Member of this body.

Mr. President, when we pass this appropriation bill we shall be carrying out what, after all, is the most important function of the United States Senate, namely, in fulfilling our oath of office, to do those things which will promote human values, because this great political society of ours was organized and designed to protect and to promote such values. That is what we mean, Mr. President, when we talk about this country of ours, under the Constitution, as a country with a government of the people. If it is to be a government of the people, the elected representatives of the people must always do those things which are necessary to protect the human values we find symbolized by the people. When we do a task such as this, I think we participate in a rich spiritual experience, because here today we are answering to the American people as we should answer to them in carrying out our responsibilities of promoting the general welfare by appropriating the largest sum of money which has ever been appropriated by the Senate of the United States in the field of human endeavor where we seek to extend a helping hand to those in our citizenry who are less fortunately situated. We should keep in mind that only by the grace of God are we able to sit here today in our state of health, and that we owe a responsibility to those who are not so fortunate, and should be willing and glad to live up to what I call the great moral obligation of the elected representatives of a free people to do for the public welfare what the facts show need to be done.

Under the leadership of the Senator from Alabama, Mr. President, I think the Senate of the United States has risen to great spiritual heights.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODES OF 1939 AND 1954— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendments, beginning with "For" in line 5, strike out all through line 12, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "In applying section 291 (a) (relating to additions to the tax for failure to file a return) in any case to which paragraph (b) of this section applies, the term 'reasonable cause' shall include the filing of a timely incomplete return under circumstances which led the taxpayer to believe that no tax was due on amounts received under a settlement with the United States.

"(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1948, notwithstanding the operation of any law or rule of law (other than section 3760 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or section 7121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to closing agreements, and other than section 3761 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or section 7122 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to compromises). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, no claim for credit or refund of any overpayment resulting from the amendment made by this section shall be allowed or made after the period of limitation applicable to such overpayment, except that such period shall not expire before the expiration of one year after the date of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: On page 3 of the Senate engrossed amendments, beginning with line 12, strike out all through line 24 and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"(2) If any portion of a distribution of property by a corporation to its shareholders, with respect to its stock, is a dividend solely by reason of the last sentence of subsection (a), then—

"(A) paragraph (1) shall not apply to such distribution, but

"(B) such distribution shall be considered to be a distribution which is not a dividend (whether or not otherwise a dividend) to the extent that the fair market value of such property exceeds the Subchapter A net income referred to in the last sentence of subsection (a), adjusted as provided in such sentence.

In applying this paragraph, distributions described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (3) shall be taken into account before other distributions."

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendments, in line 12, strike out "1939." and in lieu thereof insert the following: "1939, except that it shall not apply to any taxable year of a shareholder which was a corporation and which filed a return for such year reporting dividends in accordance with publicly announced litigation policies of the Secretary or his delegate which had not been revoked at the time such return was filed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 4. Trademark and trade name expenditures.

"(a) Part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by inserting after section 176 thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 177. Trademark and trade name expenditures.

"(a) Election to amortize: Any trademark or trade name expenditure paid or incurred during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955, may, at the election of the taxpayer (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate), be treated as a deferred expense. In computing taxable income, all expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year which are so treated shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over such period of not less than 60 months (beginning with the first month in such taxable year) as may be selected by the taxpayer in making such election. The expenditures so treated are expenditures properly chargeable to capital account for purposes of section 1016 (a) (1) (relating to adjustments to basis of property).

"(b) TRADEMARK AND TRADE NAME EXPENDITURES DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term "trademark or trade name expenditure" means any expenditure which—

"(1) is directly connected with the acquisition, protection, expansion, registration (Federal, State, or foreign), or defense of a trademark or trade name;

"(2) is chargeable to capital account; and

"(3) is not part of the consideration paid for a trademark, trade name, or business.

"(c) TIME FOR AND SCOPE OF ELECTION.—The election provided by subsection (a) shall be made within the time prescribed by law (including extensions thereof) for filing the return for the taxable year during which the expenditure is paid or incurred. The period selected by the taxpayer under subsection (a) with respect to the expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year which are treated as deferred expenses shall be adhered to in computing his taxable income for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent years.

"(d) Cross reference:

"For adjustments to basis of property for amounts allowed as deductions for expenditures treated as deferred expenses under this section, see section 1016 (a) (16)."

"(b) The table of sections of part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof

"SEC. 177. Trademark and trade name expenditures."

"(c) Subsection (a) of section 1016 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to adjustments to basis) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by adding at the end of such subsection the following new paragraph:

"(16) for amounts allowed as deductions for expenditures treated as deferred expenses under section 177 (relating to trademark and trade name expenditures) and resulting in a reduction of the taxpayer's taxes under this subtitle, but not less than the amounts allowable under such section for the taxable year and prior years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 5. Livestock sold on account of drought.

"(a) Section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to involuntary conversions) is hereby amended by redesignating subsection (f) thereof as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (e) of such section the following new subsection:

"(f) Livestock sold on account of drought: For purposes of this subtitle, the sale or exchange of livestock (other than poultry) held by a taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes in excess of the number the taxpayer would sell if he followed his usual business practices shall be treated as an involuntary conversion to which this section applies if such livestock are sold or exchanged by the taxpayer solely on account of drought."

"(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1955, but only in the case of sales and exchanges of livestock after December 31, 1955."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

HARRY F. BYRD,

By R. S. K.,

ROBT. S. KERR,

J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,

E. D. MILLIKIN,

EDWARD MARTIN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JERE COOPER,

W. D. MILLS,

NOBLE J. GREGORY,

DANIEL A. REED,

THOMAS JENKINS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I assume the Senator from Oklahoma has conferred with the minority leader?

Mr. KERR. That is correct.

Mr. POTTER. I have no objection, Mr. President.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I should like to call up for the consideration of the Senate the conference report on H. R. 6143.

The conferees accepted with clarifying and technical changes all of the Senate

amendments to the bill except amendment No. 3, which would have eliminated the transportation excise tax on amounts paid for the transportation of poultry from the farm to a local processing plant. This amendment was not accepted by the conferees because of difficulties in applying the exemption and because the conference was informed by the Department of Agriculture that the amendment would disrupt traditional practices of marketing poultry.

The first Senate amendment relates to limiting the surtax on amounts received on unpaid claims from the United States. The conferees made certain clarifying changes to this amendment to better carry out its purpose.

The second Senate amendment provides that corporate distributions of property shall not be taxed as dividends to the extent that the distributions exceed the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. The conferees made a clarifying change consistent with the purposes of the amendment to take care of certain problems affecting personal holding companies and further provided that the amendment was not to affect taxpayers who filed their returns in accordance with publicly announced policies of the Internal Revenue Service.

The third Senate amendment, as previously explained, was not adopted by the conferees.

The fourth Senate amendment permits taxpayers to amortize over a period of at least 5 years expenditures connected with trade names and trademarks. The conferees made various technical and clarifying changes in this amendment in order to conform it with similar provisions in the Internal Revenue Code by adding specific provisions relating to basis and the starting time of the amortization period.

The fifth Senate amendment would permit farmers selling livestock on account of drought conditions to defer reporting gain if the amounts received are reinvested in similar livestock at a later time and such sales occurred in areas determined by the President and the Department of Agriculture to be entitled to emergency drought relief. The conferees amended this provision to eliminate the area determination required by the President and the Department of Agriculture in order that farmers not living in emergency relief areas could come within the provisions of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I wish to express my commendation for

the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor, the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama, for the magnificent job he has done in handling the appropriations bill now before the Senate. Perhaps the most evident proof of the tremendous amount of work he put into this bill is gained in a glance of the bound hearings, the thickness of which I believe is one of the greatest of all appropriations hearings.

How he presided so intelligently, patiently, understandingly, efficiently, and effectively for many weeks is indicated in the printed record of the hearings. But that does not tell the entire story. It would not be possible to express in words the true character of his performance as chairman of the subcommittee. I think I can speak with greater conviction than anyone else on this point, since I attended practically all of the hearings and was second only to him in attendance.

His performance is best summed up by saying that the senior Senator from Alabama has truly done his country a wonderful service on the objective of improving the welfare, the health, the education, and the working conditions, not only of the Nation, but individually of the 167 million Americans.

Republican leadership on the subcommittee has been admirably provided by the senior Senator from Minnesota, who for many years has been acknowledged because of his great work to be an informed authority and an unexcelled advocate in the fields of health, welfare, education, and labor. It has been a real honor and distinct privilege to serve under him on this important subcommittee and to follow his leadership.

Praise is also due Mr. Herman E. Downey, who so effectively handled the staff work for the subcommittee. In his quiet manner, he kept the subcommittee well informed and the hearings well organized. Without him the subcommittee surely could not have accomplished what it has.

Mr. President, this year has been my most active year on the Subcommittee on Health and Labor. The increase in my active participation on the subcommittee has meant that I had less time for other subcommittees and committees. Such a shift in the allocation of my committee and subcommittee time has been prompted by my desire and drive for an expansion and extension of medical research.

Last fall I proposed a 5-year medical research program that would increase funds for medical research by \$200 million a year. I called it a billion-dollar medical research proposal since the aggregate increase would be \$1 billion for the 5-year period.

I proposed a threefold increase and expansion. Leadership on two parts of my proposed program had already been taken by the senior Senator from Alabama and others in the introduction of S. 849 for the construction of laboratories and other medical research facilities and S. 1323 for aid to our medical schools.

I incorporated those two bills with my revisions into an omnibus bill S. 2925 that I introduced—changing the provisions of S. 849 to make the program proposed under it a 5-year program instead of the 3-year program, and increasing the amount to \$150 million for the 5-year program instead of the \$90 million for the 3-year program in S. 849—and changing the provisions of S. 1323 to increase the authorized funds of that program by \$20 million a year from the annual amount of \$50 million proposed by S. 1323 to the annual amount of \$70 million proposed by my S. 2925.

I have been hoping that the House would act to amend S. 849 to include my proposed upward revision of it by increasing the program from 3 years to 5 years. When S. 1323 comes before the Senate I hope it can be amended to increase the authorized funds as I have proposed on the basis of the estimate made by the National Fund for Medical Education of which Herbert Hoover is honorary president.

There is nothing basically new in what I offered in these respects and I certainly claim no originality or leadership but rather acknowledge that that is due the senior Senator from Alabama and others. There were only two distinctions. One was that I proposed an increase and an expansion in programs already proposed. The other was that I proposed an integrated omnibus approach instead of the piecemeal, bill-by-bill approach.

The third part of my threefold medical research proposal was to increase the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health from the 1956 amount of \$102 million to an amount of \$200 million for the next 5 years.

On this objective I want to express my deep gratitude to the subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee for approving an amount that gratifyingly approaches my target of an annual budget of \$200 million for the National Institutes of Health since the amount in this bill is \$184,437,000—an increase of 80 percent over last year's budget for medical research by the National Institutes of Health.

This action represents a growing realism and perspective on medical research. In fact, it represents a farsightedness on the importance of medical research and of the great dividends that it returns in the lives saved—yes; and in terms of economy, in the dollars of savings returned for each dollar invested in medical research.

To anyone who might feel that too much money is being appropriated in this bill for medical research, I want to address these remarks. First, let me say that my interest in economy and saving has been indelibly registered in my voting in the Senate over the years. Every year that the Council of State Chambers of Commerce has rated Members of Congress on their actual voting records on spending versus economy, it has voted me as one of the top champions of economy in the Senate.

I have looked at medical research first from the humanitarian standpoint and in my emphasis on saving lives—whether in medical research, in highway safety,

in the prevention of war, or in other endeavors. But I have also looked at medical research from the standpoint of economic justification—from the standpoint of saving dollars and human resources and of preventing the economic losses which illness and death cause.

To put it to the acid economic test, let us ask the question whether the proposed spending for medical research would be a sound investment for a banker. I think the statistical proof in answer to that question will be found completely convincing.

Over the past decade alone, medical research has added 5 full years to the life expectancy of the average American. Let me repeat that statement, because that fact alone justifies increased spending for medical research. Over the past decade alone, medical research has added 5 full years to the life expectancy of the average American.

This increase, which encompasses a reduction in deaths for all causes of about 10 percent, occurred between 1944 and 1952. We all know something of the wonders of penicillin, streptomycin, isoniazid, cortisone; and a host of other battlers against disease. I am confident that the results of these miraculous products of medical research have been personally witnessed by each Member of this body with their families or friends.

Along with new surgical techniques and blood plasma, the new drugs have brought about these percentage reductions in the death rates of some of the major killers and cripples: Influenza, 77 percent; appendicitis, 69 percent; acute rheumatic fever, 66 percent; syphilis, 56 percent; tuberculosis, 50 percent; pneumonia, 50 percent; and kidney diseases, 43 percent.

Now let us translate these figures into terms which a hard-headed businessman can appreciate. During the 8 years I have mentioned, a total of 845,000 American lives were saved. These 845,000 people, who would have died if research knowledge had remained constant, earned and added approximately \$1½ billion to the national income in 1953 alone.

And from these earnings in 1952, the Federal Treasury received approximately \$234 million additional in income and excise taxes. Please note that this increase in tax receipts was more than 7 times the \$33 million spent on research in 1952 by all the major institutes of the United States Public Health Service.

Putting it very simply, medical research has returned \$7 in Federal taxes for every dollar spent by the United States Public Health Service; in other words, a return of \$7 for every dollar invested. I ask where an investment will be found that will pay such a return.

It has been officially established that 4 diseases alone—heart, cancer, tuberculosis, and arthritis—have resulted in an annual loss of 370 million man-days of work and that the annual cost to the nation from all illnesses is roughly equivalent to the total income-tax revenue, or \$30 billion a year. In comparison, the \$184 million provided for medical research in the bill would seem to be a very modest investment.

Moreover, it would seem to be modest when compared with the \$1,700,000,000 which was appropriated for research on military weapons alone in 1954. This is approximately 10 times as much as is provided for medical research in this bill to save lives rather than to create destructive power.

I could speak at great length giving many impressive comparisons and convincing facts, but I believe I have given enough to convince the most skeptical, and I do not wish unduly to delay Senate action on the bill now before us.

Let me conclude my remarks with these pointed and terse observations. When Americans last year spent \$10 billion for cocktails and liquor; \$5 billion for tobacco; \$264 million for chewing gum; \$40 million for lipstick; when one of the Armed Forces built up a 25-year supply of hamburgers, and another spent hundreds of millions of dollars on a fighter plane that could not fly—when these things have happened, then I say we can afford to appropriate funds to give our children and our children's children the best in medicine.

Surely this is a wise investment in the future of America—a wise investment that American taxpayers will gladly and unstintingly make and give.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I commend the distinguished Senator from Maine for her remarks relative to the appropriation bill. I know of no Senator other than the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who spent so much time in the committee hearings as did the Senator from Maine. Unfortunately, it was not possible for me to attend all the hearings on the bill, because I was dividing my time between the hearings on military appropriations and the hearings on Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations. But when I was present at the hearings on the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Senator from Maine was always there, as was the chairman.

Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Maine for her statement that this appropriation is an investment rather than an expenditure. It is an investment in research for health, and for education, and will result in substantial returns for every dollar spent.

I was disappointed today when it became obvious that my amendment to increase the appropriation by \$1,500,000 would be defeated. Therefore, I modified the amendment to provide for an increase of \$500,000. I feel that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has never been provided with sufficient funds to enable it to do the type of research necessary to carry on progressively aid to education, so that our youth may become qualified to assume the great responsibilities which they must assume as they enter upon adult years. We are living in a mechanical age, an age requiring highly scientific and specialized qualifications in everyday life.

Again I offer my commendation to the Senator from Maine for her services on the Committee on Appropriations, as I offer them also to the Senator from Alabama, the chairman of the subcommittee, who is also chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which deals with the legislative questions in this field.

Mr. President, it has been a real pleasure to have listened to the remarks of the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. If my distinguished colleague from Alabama will permit me to thank the Senator from Minnesota for his very generous remarks concerning me, I shall be glad to yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. HILL. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Maine for her very kind and generous words about the Senator from Alabama. It has not only been a pleasure, but it has been an inspiration, to serve on the committee with her. She was at the meetings of the committee day after day. She was always there taking an active part in the hearings, and vigorously participating in the work of the committee, and making many fine contributions to the deliberations of the committee.

Mr. President, it is said that where there is no vision, the people perish. I only wish we had more people with the vision of the Senator from Maine. She demonstrated it time and time again in our work on the bill. She was tremendously helpful in every way. I warmly and heartily thank her and commend her.

I also wish to pay tribute to my predecessor as chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. He said he had not been able to attend as many meetings of the committee as he would have liked to attend, because of conflicting meetings of other committees. The Senator from Minnesota has labored so long and so valiantly in the vineyard and in the great work of the committee that, whether he is able to attend meetings when hearings are held or not, he has such a wonderful store of information and he has so much knowledge of the matters which confront us that he is tremendously helpful in the work of the committee. I want to commend him heartily.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I should like to thank my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the subcommittee. The reason why there is before the Senate such a fine bill, which provides for constructive progress in the matter of medical research, is that the cooperative spirit evident here this afternoon has been seen every day in the committee.

Mr. NEUBERGER obtained the floor.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For what purpose does the Senator from Michigan arise?

Mr. POTTER. I should like to send an amendment to the desk.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Michigan for that purpose.

Mr. POTTER. I send an amendment to the desk, and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 10, it is proposed to strike out the "\$1,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,100,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I may say I have discussed the amendment with the Senator from Michigan. It does not add \$1 to the appropriation. It does make it possible to have a better inspection and a little closer watch on the expenditure of many millions of dollars which will go into the construction of new schools in federally impacted areas.

Therefore, I shall be happy to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for his usual courtesy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared in connection with the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR POTTER

I offer an amendment under the head "Assistance for School Construction."

This amendment does not constitute an additional appropriation of funds. It is merely an increase in an authorization to use funds previously appropriated. The item concerns the technical services which are provided by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator in connection with the design and construction of school buildings in federally impacted areas.

I believe that the Committee amendment on this item did not fully take account of the present situation. I am advised that these are the facts:

1. The 1957 authorization request in the budget was a reduction of more than 50 percent from the current year, on the assumption that workload would be less in similar measure.

2. In fact, the construction inspection workload has increased by almost one-third over expectations as a result of factors beyond the control of the Agency.

3. If the budget estimate is not restored, the Agency would not be in the position to maintain an adequate staff of field engineers to perform an effective job of project supervision. Engineering inspection at the project site would have to be cut from the present average of about 1 per construction month to an average of about 1 every 2 to 3 months.

It seems to me that everyone concerned will suffer if adequate inspection and engineering services are not provided. The local school authorities and the Office of Education would get very little effective technical assistance and the risk of defective or inferior construction would be materially increased. There would be less effective enforcement of prevailing wage requirements; there would be delays in payments to local contractors as Government engineers come to the project site at greater intervals to inspect and certify work in place.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, before I relinquish the floor, and if the distinguished Senator from Alabama will bear with me, I, as a junior member of the subcommittee, should also like to pay tribute to the Senator for the work of

the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

He has a profound knowledge of many of the health problems which come before the committee. He has more than a layman's knowledge; he has almost a professional knowledge of many health problems with which the committee is confronted.

Likewise, I should like to pay my respects to the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], who has worked for many years on the problems involved in the bill. The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] has had the main responsibility for our side of the aisle in carrying on the work of the committee. If I recall correctly, it was the senior Senator from Maine who offered the amendment in the subcommittee to increase the funds for the Institutes of Health. Her leadership has been a great inspiration to the other members of the committee. She also has a deep knowledge in this field.

It was with a great sense of pride that I, as a junior member of the subcommittee, learned that the committee is a thoughtful one, which considers the problem before it not on a partisan basis, but having in mind the best interests and the welfare of the country.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator for his kind remarks about the Senator from Alabama. I wish also to say, as one who has the privilege of being chairman of the subcommittee, that the distinguished Senator from Michigan has been one of the most faithful and devoted members of the subcommittee. He has always tried to do his part of the work of the subcommittee, and has made very splendid contributions to it. If this team has been in any way a winning team, much of the credit for what it has done must go to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. I thank my distinguished friend, and I thank the Senator from Oregon for yielding to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] on page 17, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, there are several questions which I believe are important to the future of appropriations in the vital field of health. I am not going to take the time of the Senate to add to the encomiums which have been paid to the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and other Senators.

I should like to say that perhaps the last grim and terrible riddle of our time, next to the permanent elimination of war, is the cure of diseases which have thus far failed to submit to successful medical care. It is an anomaly that man can master the waters of the sea, master the air, and master almost all of his environment, and yet there are diseases which, when persons are stricken by them, result in their being virtually, if not literally, under the sentence of death.

I was impressed, in listening to the eloquent and able remarks of the Senator from Maine, when she pointed out how we had made gains in life expectancy for the average person. Compared to that achievement, it seems to me that other things, such as may be done by this Congress, are trifling indeed. If something can be done to add to the comfort of people in their later years, in their ability to live longer, nothing else has much relevancy compared to that almost cosmic achievement.

This is what I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. The most terrible disease of our time, insofar as it strikes large numbers of people, is cancer and the allied diseases, such as leukemia, which the chairman of the subcommittee has mentioned.

The committee has provided a substantial gain in the appropriation for the National Cancer Institute in the field of cancer research. I regret that the advances are not as great as those proposed by the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], but certainly they are increases which must be respected and admired, because the sum of \$48,432,000 is virtually twice that provided in the 1956 appropriation. Certainly very few committees have voted to double a fund from one fiscal year to the next.

All of us recall that in the field of atomic energy, for decades men spoke of the time when the atom would be cracked, or expressed the hope that it might be cracked; and that subject was discussed by great scientists such as Dr. Einstein and his associates, in Europe, and great scientists in the United States. Then, suddenly, President Roosevelt, pressed by the urgency of war, set aside \$2 billion, I believe, which was assigned to the Manhattan project; and the atom was cracked, and there has come about the most terrible weapon mankind has ever developed and also some new methods of treating disease. Is it not possible that in the future, instead of providing \$48 million for cancer research, if we were to provide hundreds of millions of dollars for cancer research, with the control and cure of cancer as a goal, we might thus bring nearer the time when this terrible disease will be conquered?

Mr. HILL. Of course money is a very important factor; but in and of itself, money will not do the job, as the Senator from Oregon knows. In addition, there must be sufficient personnel and there must be devotion and talent and genius and hard work.

We arrived at the figure \$48,432,000 on the basis of testimony from what we believed to be the best brains in this field. There appeared before us Dr. Harry Weaver, of the American Cancer Society, and Dr. Sidney Farber, a member of the National Advisory Council of the Cancer Institute, and one who has devoted his life in Boston, Mass., to endeavoring to find the answer to leukemia. We also had before us Dr. Wendell Stanley, of the University of California. I may say that in 1946 he won a Nobel prize in chemistry. We had the benefit of the testimony of those men and other

men of that type. We said to them, "Give us the story; tell us what you can do; tell us what you need; tell us how far we can go and what can be done." We accepted, and we have recommended, the amounts they proposed; and the pending bill contains the top amounts they believed could be used at this time in the fight on cancer.

I wish to say that we are making progress. I do not wish to be too optimistic; but the evidence before our committee shows that we are making progress in this battle.

Earlier in my remarks I referred to the fact that a year ago Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, who is the head of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute of New York, and also the head of the Memorial Hospital in New York, testified before us, and showed us some white mice in which cancer had been induced. This year we were shown photographs of a mouse which had had cancer, but from which, through the use of chemicals and chemical compounds, the cancer had been eradicated. Of course, as the Senator from Oregon knows, the fact that a mouse is cured of cancer does not necessarily mean that similar treatment with chemical compounds will achieve the same results in human beings.

But a year ago we provided the necessary funds and setup, under the chairmanship of Dr. Sidney Farber, a committee on chemotherapy, or on the use of chemicals or drugs in the field of chemistry, and having particularly to do with studies of the chemistry of the human body. That committee is carrying forward its work at this time. We asked the members of the committee how much money they needed. The amounts voted by the committee represent the top figures they recommended to us.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In other words, those eminent medical scientists and physical scientists did not believe that additional funds would bring any nearer the time when this grim disease will be controlled?

Mr. HILL. That is certainly the deduction I drew.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask a further question. Of course, I know the chairman of the committee is much more experienced and wise in this respect than I am. Although looking toward the situation in the next fiscal year, would not it be advisable for the committee, together with the scientists who advise it and who are allied with it, to consider in the next fiscal year the fact that even the gains, particularly in the field of cancer, which have been made as a result of the appropriations made thus far, are but a beginning in the march toward an ultimate goal?

Mr. HILL. Yes, this represents an onward march.

To illustrate what I have in mind, let me say that the funds recommended in this bill for appropriation for this item—namely, \$48,432,000—are twice the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year in connection with the fight we are waging against the insidious disease of cancer. These funds represent another great, forward step in this battle. When the researchers, scientists, doc-

tors, and technicians testify before our committee next year, we shall be prepared to go along with them in continuing this forward march and in increasing it and expanding and expediting it wherever possible.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I would like to mention that at the present time Mrs. Neuberger and I are the immediate next-door neighbors of the Surgeon General of the United States. In the words of the fable, I am sure that the ears of the Senator from Alabama and other Senators would burn if they could have heard the Surgeon General talk, the other day, upon his return from Europe, about the work being done there in this most important field.

Cancer inspires such justifiable fear among the people, that I believe that any funds, no matter how large, appropriated by the Government for work in the field of cancer research, would be supported by the American people. No matter what sacrifices would be required of the people as a result of the making of such appropriations, they would be supported by the taxpayers of the United States, if someone such as the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], were to certify to them that he was informed by our medical and physical scientists that such funds could be used to good advantage.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that according to the testimony before our committee, unless we can do something more about cancer than we have been able to do thus far, 40 million Americans now living will have cancer; and out of those 40 million, approximately 25 percent will be able to undergo successful treatment, either by surgery or by radiation. In the case of another 25 percent having cancer of that type, successful treatment of that sort will be impossible, because in their case the disease will have advanced too far. Of course, the insidious thing about cancer is that all too often, pain is not felt until it is too late to provide successful treatment. The remaining 50 percent will have some form of cancer which, today, we do not know how to treat.

As I have pointed out, the funds recommended for this purpose by the committee are twice as large as the funds appropriated for this item for the present fiscal year.

We are advancing; we are marching forward; we are definitely making progress.

I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon for his great interest in this matter and for the very fine support he gives the committee and gives to the cause of waging the battle not only against cancer, but also against all the other terrible diseases which cause so much misery and suffering and so often result in death.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I have learned a great deal today from the chairman of the committee. I doubt if there can be any greater challenge in our time than that to which he and his committee have responded.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I should like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and his fellow members, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and others, in giving recognition to the great humanitarian program exemplified by the expansion in health activities, not only in connection with research, but in connection with Indian health, and many other features of the bill. I am certain that the increase in expenditures will result in new gains on new fronts, in connection with diseases with respect to which a cure was believed impossible.

With specific reference to the attention which the Senator from Alabama has given to the problem of education, is it not a fact that in increasing by more than \$3 million the appropriations of last year for the development of vocational education we are bringing the appropriations up to the limit of the authorizations for the great vocational education program?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. The Senator will recall that he appeared before our subcommittee at the time we were holding hearings, and made a strong and eloquent plea to the subcommittee, recommending the full appropriation authorized by law. The committee has done the very thing which the Senator from Oklahoma so strongly urged it to do.

Mr. MONRONEY. Has not the committee also provided, by reallocation of the unused portions of funds allocated to the States, for an additional half million dollars, approximately, which otherwise could not have been utilized, and now will be reapportioned to the States desiring to make the maximum use of this great program?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. That, in effect, will be the result of the committee's recommendation if the provision now written into the bill becomes law.

Mr. MONRONEY. Those of us who know the Senator best know of the leadership which he has always given to this fine program, which is giving emphasis and accent to farm leadership, through Future-Farmer Clubs, vocational business education clubs, and other activities which create a reservoir of great skills which otherwise might not have been created had it not been for the great program of vocational education.

The distinguished Senator also has the privilege of heading the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I should like to ask him a question. If next year efforts are made to increase the authorizations for vocational education, will the Senator look with favor upon an expansion of that program?

Mr. HILL. Let me say to my distinguished friend from Oklahoma that I share his deep interest in the cause of vocational education. In connection with any movement for the expansion of vocational education programs, I assure the Senator that he will find most sympathetic response from the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MONRONEY. We must consider increased authorizations to meet the needs of school districts which wish to expand their programs in this field. These districts in turn usually pay for two-thirds of the cost of the program, the Federal Government paying only a third or a fourth of the cost. Thus, I hope consideration will be given, as the new authorization legislation is prepared, to adding to the vocational agricultural program and the other vocational programs a new program of basic science instruction in high schools.

Otherwise, these schools could not offer instruction in the basic sciences. I am sure the distinguished Senator realizes that not only in defense work, in aviation, in engineering, in nuclear science, in physics, and in medicine, but in connection with almost every other branch of science, there are ever-increasing needs for more and more scientists. Our schools, particularly the smaller ones, are unable to provide laboratories, classrooms, and, above all, science teachers to give the foundation courses upon which the higher branches of science must rest.

It is the good fortune of the Senate that the distinguished Senator from Alabama is chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I wonder if, in his other capacity, he would give consideration to adding basic science to the vocational education program.

Mr. HILL. There is no more devoted or tireless friend of vocational education than the Senator from Oklahoma. He is always on the battleline fighting for vocational education. Not only do I believe that such consideration can be given in connection with basic sciences, but I think it should be given.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the distinguished Senator for his kind words, and also for the assurance that a study will be made in connection with the bill which my colleague [Mr. KERR] and I have introduced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 9720) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. POTTER conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when

the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN GREAT LAKES BULK CARGO VESSELS—UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, for myself and the distinguished minority leader, and with the approval of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], I submit a proposed unanimous-consent agreement, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed unanimous-consent agreement will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That, effective on Wednesday, June 6, 1956, at the conclusion of routine morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 3108) to encourage the construction of modern Great Lakes bulk-cargo vessels, and that debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if the proposed unanimous-consent agreement shall be agreed to by the Senate, then after the Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels bill has been disposed of, it is planned to call up H. R. 9536, the General Government matters appropriation bill, and H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill.

When those bills have been disposed of, it is hoped that the Senate will have available the report and the hearings on the social-security bill, which will be made the unfinished business.

The distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], chairman of the Committee on Finance, will make the opening statement on the social-security bill on Thursday next.

I call this to the attention of all Senators so that they may adjust their plans accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered.

ADDRESS BY FORMER SENATOR
STROM THURMOND BEFORE
SOUTH CAROLINA JUNIOR STATE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a speech made by Senator Strom Thurmond at Myrtle Beach, S. C., before the annual convention of the junior State chamber of commerce on May 20.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT PRICE FRIENDS?

(Address by Strom Thurmond to the annual convention of the junior State chamber of commerce, at Myrtle Beach, S. C., May 20, 1956)

President Risher, distinguished guests, members of the junior chamber of commerce, and other friends, it is a pleasure to have the opportunity to speak to this fine group at your annual convention. It is rare that we find a dynamic community program under way which is not being spearheaded by young men like yourselves. Certainly the Jaycees of South Carolina have distinguished themselves as young men who know how to get a job done. The excellent result of these endeavors has been the molding of South Carolina into a better State in which to live.

Even while my duties for the past 2 years have kept me in Washington, I have made it a point to spend as much time as possible among the people of our State. I have been constantly impressed with the programs supported by the Jaycees. I have witnessed your safety checks on vehicles. I have followed with great interest your efforts to raise the salaries of the teachers of this State. In addition, your programs on mental health, the Voice of Democracy, Our Stake in Better Government, the Teenage Road-E-O, sports, the securing of tourist trade, and the encouragement of industry, have certainly brought lasting results to the people of South Carolina.

It has also been my pleasure to have received many communications from some of your project chairmen, club presidents, State officials, and other leaders, who sought my assistance in your civic endeavors. I hope that you will continue to call upon me for whatever service and encouragement I might render.

While some conventions turn out to be gruelling work, I trust that yours here has been a festive one as well as one of accomplishment. I have already been hearing of the shrewd political maneuvering that characterizes your election of State officers, and I feel sure that this is a healthy situation and one from which you all should benefit.

As you know, I am unopposed in the approaching primary election, and the situation reminds me of a story about two colored women. One of these women was telling her friend that her daughter was going to have a baby, and of course her friend was quite thrilled to learn of this news. The proud mother then added, "And she's married too, and that do make it nice." [Laughter.] Well, I kinda feel like that colored woman—here I am with no opposition, and "that do make it nice."

In a more serious vein, I am deeply humble that the people of South Carolina have seen fit to allow me to become the United States Senator-nominee for the Democratic Party without opposition. As I have said in the past, I will do all within my power to fulfill this responsibility.

I would like to talk with you for a few minutes today about a matter that may at first seem distant to your problems here in South Carolina. Yet I think that you will

soon realize, as I have, that this problem is indeed very close to home.

The matter of which I speak is that of foreign aid, and I ask you the question, "What price friends?"

Since the end of World War II this country has poured out \$51.3 billion of the American taxpayers' money in foreign aid to nations in every corner of the world.

While we all can recognize the great good that has come from the Marshall plan in the precarious years that followed the close of World War II in 1945, I would remind you that this is 1956—11 years later.

But where are we going today? The Congress is now faced with, and being urged by the administration to pass, a \$4.9 billion foreign aid bill for this year alone.

I pose the question again—What price friends? Surely, if we do not know in the beginning that we could not buy friends with dollars, we should certainly know by now.

Only last month we all felt the impact of the heavy tax load imposed upon us as we filed our income tax returns. A reduction in foreign aid would enable us to cut taxes, which are now taking a third of our total income. It would enable us to begin paying our national debt, which is larger than the combined debts of all the nations in the world.

However, before we start using this money, let's examine just where this huge program of support for other countries has brought us today. How many friends we have won and what it has done to strengthen our position in the free world.

We may ask ourselves what has been the result of foreign aid in our close ally Britain, the struggling nation of France, the neutral power of India, Tito's Yugoslavia or a small Asian nation like Ceylon.

First, a close look at the situation in Britain will reveal that one of the worst things that happened to that nation was the \$4 billion loan made in 1946, which helped put their socialist government in office, and later aid helped keep them in office.

Most Britons will tell you that they would have gotten rid of their Socialist government—which brought them to the brink of ruin—much sooner than they finally did without our interference.

The case of France is far more striking. Since the close of World War II this country has given France about \$10 billion in economic and military aid. But 26 percent of the people of France, with an average of \$1 billion a year in help from the American taxpayers during the past 10 years, voted in favor of the Communists in recent elections.

You might now justifiably ask the question I have been asking—What price friends? What kind of ally is this to depend upon when a half-million American boys are in Europe prepared to give their lives to halt a sweep from the Russians in the east? Truly, we can say that France was a better ally before she received a dime in American foreign aid.

Take the situation in India. Since 1950 this country has shelled out \$500 million in aid to this important, and newly independent nation. Now, how do the Indians feel about the United States?

They favor turning Formosa over to the Communists; they are supporting Red China in her fight to gain admission to the United Nations; they have recently entertained the Russian leaders and placed them on exhibition before the world as lovers of peace and nonviolence; they oppose nearly every defense measure employed by this country to keep the Red menace in check.

Recent visitors to India report that there is agitation within that nation for more trade with the Soviets. The press and people ignore American benefactions or take them for granted.

After all our aid to India, after the American taxpayers have dug deep into their pockets—our prestige in India has now fallen to a new low.

A more striking result of the problem surrounding foreign aid was very pointedly made recently when a newspaper of great influence in Ceylon was quoted as saying, "If the United States withdrew its offer of aid that would be the price Ceylon would cheerfully pay to maintain her independence."

This comment is a typical one, for the people of Ceylon—and those of other countries to which we extend this aid—cannot believe that we extend support without harboring motives of gaining control and influence in their governments. This very simple trend of thinking has resulted in suspicion on the part of the people of most all nations we have assisted.

A further look into this basic problem which has manifested itself in Ceylon is revealed even more by another quote from the Ceylon paper, which read: "If any country in the world offers Ceylon aid without strings she will gladly and gratefully accept, as Nehru's India has done, but she cannot be bought, sold, or bartered. After all, we have survived without American aid all these years, and our self-respect cannot be bought with dollars."

More and more we find that nations are responding to American aid as the Ceylon newspaper does, namely, that when a country accepts foreign aid from the United States it feels that it is doing this country a favor.

If some of the countries receiving American aid are so blinded with pride that they don't know the difference between Communist oppression and American generosity, then the time has come to stop injuring their pride with gifts of American dollars.

Moving on to our examination of the results of foreign aid in some countries, let us take a look at Yugoslavia.

This nation, once under the influence of Russia, has in the past few years received millions of dollars in aid from America. Even when this aid was given, Tito was operating almost the same kind of Communist state that this country so strongly opposes in the nation of Russia.

Today, after those millions have been turned over to Yugoslavia, we can only hope, at best, that Tito's country would take a neutral stand if the situation came to a showdown.

In fact, we will be fortunate if the same guns, ammunitions and supplies we have furnished a great number of these nations will not be used against us. What assurance have we that this will not be the case?

Surely, after 10 years of this sort of thing, we must now admit that our charity has not made us the most popular Nation in the world. From practical experience we all realize that in many cases the debtor has no love for the creditor, or vice versa.

While it would be wrong to state that this \$50.3 billion in foreign aid has not done this Nation some good, it would be equally wrong to assume that the free world expects this country to indefinitely continue this give-away program. Indeed, it now seems that we have very much overdone ourselves.

Still, with our NATO program and other vital programs not yet completed it seems that a certain amount of foreign aid not only should, but must, be continued.

However, we now find ourselves in the undesirable position of increasing this foreign aid rather than drastically reducing it.

Congress is now being asked to approve an increase in foreign aid. The administration proposes appropriations of \$4.9 billion next year compared with \$2.7 billion this year. This means that the administration is committed to continue this foreign aid program at a high level of spending.

June 6, 1956

13. EDUCATION. Sen. Humphrey commended the work of the International Farm Youth Exchange. p. 8679
14. RURAL LIBRARIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 2840, to be known as the "Library Services Act," which authorizes an annual appropriation of \$7,500,000 to the States for a 5-year period beginning with the fiscal year 1957, for payments by the Office of Education, to extend public-library services to rural areas which have no service or which have inadequate service. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 8679
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson said the calendar may be called Mon. p. 8680

HOUSE

16. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9720, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8687 Senate conferees were appointed June 5.
Received from the President supplemental estimates in the amount of \$895,000 for GSA and the Interior Department (H. Doc. 420); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 8751
17. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill. pp. 8687, 8688 (For provisions of this bill, see Digest 89, except that the reference to Title II, regarding ICA expenses, relates to the Mutual Security Act.)
18. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Coon commended this Administration for furthering the policy of partnership in the development of electrification programs. p. 8749
Received from the Interior Department a report on a survey of lands in the Ventura River project area, certifying that the lands were favorable for irrigation and crop production; to the Appropriations Committee. p. 8751
19. MEATS. Rep. Scrivner described the virtues of Kansas City, Kan. prime ribs of beef, and invited members to try the "taste test." p. 8687
20. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Thompson, La., related his efforts to improve the condition of farmers in his La. District and inserted appropriate letters commending him for his efforts on behalf of the sweet potato, rive, and cotton producers of that District. p. 8739
21. ACCOUNTING; AUDIT. The Government Operations Committee issued a report, "The General Accounting Office--- A Study of Its Organization and Administration. With Recommendations for Increasing Its Effectiveness" (H. Rept. 2264). pp. 8751, D579

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. FORESTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted his radio address presenting a 20-point legislative program, including strengthening our conservation and forestry programs. p. A4500
23. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Gavin inserted a newspaper editorial, "Heart of the Farm .. Bill", commenting on possible future benefits to be derived from soil bank program. p. A4505
Rep. Edmondson expressed concern for the "uncertainty in the Department of Agriculture concerning the soil-bank program", and inserted telegram to the Secretary requesting USDA plans for instituting the program. p. A4507
Rep. Flood inserted a Progressive Farmer article, "The Fight for Fairer Prices Must Go On", supporting higher support prices for farm products. p. A4534

24. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Gavin inserted a newspaper editorial in support of the construction of the Niagara River hydroelectric project by private industry. p. A4505
Rep. Gavin inserted a newspaper editorial questioning the benefits gained from the government operation of TVA. p. A4508
Sen. Gore inserted a magazine article favoring the building of atomic power reactors by private industry rather than by AEC. p. A4513
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lanham inserted a letter and spoke in favor of limiting the import of textile goods. p. A4508
26. COTTON. Rep. Gavin inserted a newspaper article suggesting that cotton producers were more willing to receive Government subsidy than attempt to meet the market conditions. p. A4512
27. INFORMATION. Rep. Priest inserted a speech by Mr. Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register and Tribune, commending the work of the Moss Subcommittee on Government Information and urging liberalization of Government information programs. p. A4522
28. SMALL FARMER. Rep. Bass inserted certain letters from his constituents describing personal observations on the plight of the small farmer and criticizing the present farm program. p. A4524
29. ROADS. Rep. Canfield inserted a telegram from Gov. Meyner urging the adoption of the Fallon formula for allocation of road building funds to the States, in order to equalize the needs of the States and the funds to be allocated to them. p. A4525
30. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a newspaper editorial describing certain errors in the administration of the foreign aid program. p. A4526

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. ANIMAL DISEASE. S. 4002, by Sen. Murray (for himself and Sen. Mansfield) and H. R. 11626, by Rep. Metcalf, to provide for the establishment of a Western Research Laboratory for the study of animal disease at or near Montana State College; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of Sen Murray, p. 8634.
32. FARM LOANS. S. 4004, by Sen. Welker, to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the repayment period on certain disaster loans made under the provisions of such act; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
33. LANDS. S. J. Res. 179, by Sen. Stennis and H. J. Res. 642, by Rep. Smith, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., to the House Demonstration Club of Rena Lara, Miss., Inc.; to Agriculture Committees.
34. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 11623, by Rep. Hayworth, to provide that veterans may continue to accrue eligibility for education under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 for so long as conscription continues, and that hereafter the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay tuition charges for veterans receiving education under that act; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who alone art acquainted with our many needs and knowest that we are not sufficient of ourselves to meet them, grant that in our walk and work during this day we may be guided by Thy infallible wisdom and guarded by Thy infinite power.

We beseech Thee to bless our President, our Speaker, and the Members of the Congress with Thy bountiful grace and prosper all the efforts that are being made to maintain our country's honor and security, health and strength.

May the hardships and adversities, which we are encountering in the great adventure of establishing peace on earth, never cause us to doubt Thy care or disturb our faith in Thee, but may we be strong and of good courage, assured that Thy divine providence will continue to protect and preserve us.

Hear us in Thy love and mercy through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3638. An act to promote the foreign policy of the United States by amending the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.).

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 9720. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. POTTER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is

requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10003. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill disagreed to by the House, and agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. STENNIS, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BEALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1026. An act for the relief of Nihat Cengiz; and

S. 1244. An act for the relief of Eva Gershebin Rubinstein.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6143) entitled "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9390) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to the foregoing bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL 1957

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amend-

ments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, LANHAM, DENTON, CANNON, TABER, HAND, and JENSEN.

KANSAS CITY, KANS., PRIME RIBS OF BEEF

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], who has a pleasant announcement to make.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker—

You have tried the rest, now taste the best: Kansas City, Kans., prime ribs of beef.

That is the first paragraph of a letter which should be on your desk and the desk of every Member of the House of Representatives. In case you have not seen it, the next paragraph, and the most important one, of the letter reads as follows:

You are invited to be my guest for the meat portion of your lunch Thursday, June 7, in the House restaurant, and enjoy a serving of Kansas City, Kans., prime ribs of beef. This taste treat is made possible through the courtesy and cooperation of the Kansas City, Kans., plant of Armour & Co., a recovered flood victim, the Kansas City (Kans.) Chamber of Commerce and a group of friends.

Mr. Speaker, as I pointed out in my invitation, you have had Wisconsin cheese, Indiana tomato juice, Idaho and Maine potatoes, Texas onions, California and Florida orange juice, Georgia watermelon, Virginia peanuts, and last, but by no means the least delectable, fishsticks from Gloucester, Mass. They were all good. I trust you will find that this Kansas City, Kans., prime ribs of beef is the best yet.

I feel quite sure good beef is one subject that Republicans and Democrats alike will agree on, and I will be delighted to have you as my guests tomorrow.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. HAND'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FOREIGN AID BILL

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have some remarks I wish to make about the bill which we take up in the House today, the foreign aid bill.

From the very beginning I have questioned the wisdom of trying to buy the friendship of other nations. Nevertheless, I was willing to give it a trial. I voted for this program with serious misgivings during my first term here in Congress. I am now convinced that history has shown that my doubts were fully justified. The time has long passed when there is any justification for burdening American taxpayers with economic aid for nations all over the face of the earth, and I have for a long time been voting to eliminate this burden. We have even given a half billion dollars to Communist Yugoslavia, over my protest, and \$52 billion of our \$27 billion national debt represents money we have given to foreign nations since the end of World War II.

It is alarming to me that we are blindly pursuing a course that is contrary to the fundamental principles on which this country was founded. A wise man may make a mistake. Only a fool refuses to recognize that he has made one.

We have spent billions on various forms of foreign aid. Today we have fewer friends than we had at the start. It is admitted that we are slipping from international leadership in many ways. I think it is high time that we stop and reconsider. We must do that before we lose all of our friends.

I said that our present course in international relations is opposed to the fundamentals upon which our Nation is built and I repeat it. We built a nation on the integrity and effort of the individual. We are proud of the fact that basically we are an honest, God-fearing, business-like people. It seems to me that we are forgetting these principles in our use of dollar diplomacy.

You cannot buy true friendship nor does any decent, self-respecting person like to be put on charity. Yet that is exactly what we are trying to do to all of our allies and friends. We are trying to make them wards of our charity. We are trying to put them on the dole and expect them to like it. They want our respect not our charity.

We state that our aid has stopped communism in many countries. We brag, openly for all to hear, that we have been able to buy elections in other nations. Have we forgotten that buying elections is a crime in this country? Do we have two sets of morals, one for us and one for the rest of the world? It would seem so.

Of course, others want our money. But they resent being made wards of an international charity. What decent, self-respecting nation would not?

We have been running a multibillion-dollar giveaway program, an international WPA program. Those initials mean it "Won't Produce Anything."

I am opposed to what we are now doing. I am opposed to the way we are doing it and the results we are getting. It does not make sense to me to spend money to get what you do not want. I think a good title for this measure would

be a bill to spend money and lose friends.

I do not quarrel with what is supposed to be the intent of this measure, but I am violently opposed to the method. We can accomplish the intent—to increase world markets and make friends. We can do that without sacrificing any of our American ideals. But first of all, we must start treating all the nations as nations, not as wards of our charity or as corrupt political machines to be bought with our dollars.

This entire program can be handled as a business venture. We can introduce good, sound, American business practices into it and make friends instead of losing them.

First of all, we should say to each nation, we need certain raw materials and you need help to develop your resources. We will help you develop your resources as an investment. In return we expect, through trade arrangements and payments, to get our money back, plus a reasonable rate of interest. That is no more nor less than sound business. It would also remove the stigma of the dole. In other words, we would treat them as partners in a business venture. Both sides would be expected to profit directly, just as we do in this country.

We could then say, if you need any technical advice or assistance we can help you arrange for it at cost. Such help would be limited to the needs of the country and its ability to finance the project. This could be handled just as a management or industrial engineering firm assists private industry in this country.

I recognize that this would call for an about-face in our international diplomacy. I realize that it means practicing abroad what we preach at home. I firmly believe that if we did so we would gain respect in the eyes of the world. We would do so because we would be doing unto others as we do unto ourselves.

If such an approach were taken I would gladly lend my support. But it is long past the time to put an end to the bungling method we have been pursuing, of scattering taxpayers' money to every corner of the world while losing friends all the time.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE LATE WILLIAM E. LEAHY

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the death of William E. Leahy is felt with deep regret by his many friends. One of the ablest lawyers of the country, Bill Leahy devoted his unusual talents for the benefit of country and mankind. He was a great American.

His activity in civic affairs and charitable activities were known to all. His charming personality endeared him to all who knew him.

Bill Leahy was a man of deep faith. He loved and served God and country. He was a devout communicant of the Catholic church.

An active practicing attorney for 42 years as prosecutor and as defense attorney, Bill Leahy was recognized by the bench and the bar as one of the outstanding lawyers of our country. His profound knowledge of law, his great ability in examination of witnesses, particularly in the important field of cross-examination, coupled with his eloquence in argument to court or jury and his keen analytical mind and charming personality—qualities very seldom possessed by one man—earned for him his preeminence as a lawyer. As has well been said, "His arguments to juries were considered masterpieces of oration."

I first met Bill Leahy shortly after I first came to Congress 28 years ago. A friendship blossomed at our first meeting which strengthened as the years passed. I valued his friendship very much.

Bill Leahy was always willing to do a favor for a friend, to help the sick, the afflicted, the unfortunate. Bill was loyal to his friends. He was a man of charity.

The death of Bill Leahy takes from the city of Washington one of its outstanding citizens. His death leaves to his friends a gap that will never be filled.

I shall miss my dear friend very much. Mrs. McCormack joins with me in extending to Mrs. Leahy and to his sisters and other loved ones our deep sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may extend their remarks in the Record following my remarks in relation to the late William E. Leahy, and that other Members may have 5 legislative days to do the same thing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1956

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 515) providing for the consideration of H. R. 11356, a bill to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11356) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the con-

June 25, 1956

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference reports on H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2413), and H. R. 9720, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2414). pp. 9846, 9851, 9882.
- The conferees on H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill, agreed to the following provisions: Provided \$13 million as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6 million by the House for the Upper Colorado River Basin project; omitted the Senate provision for construction of recreational facilities at reclamation projects on a nonreimbursable basis; and provided \$455,949,500 instead of \$422,034,000 as proposed by the House and \$463,673,000 as proposed by the Senate for general construction of Army river, harbor, and flood control projects and improvements.
12. ROADS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10660, the Federal aid road construction and revenue bill (H. Rept. 2436). pp. 9855, 9822 The conferees agreed to provisions: authorizing appropriations of \$125 million in addition to other sums authorized for fiscal year 1957, \$850 million for fiscal year 1958, and \$875 million for fiscal year 1959 for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the Federal aid highway and road program; apportioning the funds in the following manner: 45% for primary highways, 30% for secondary roads, and 25% for urban extensions; authorizing the appropriation of \$30 million for forest highways construction for each of the fiscal years 1958 and 1959, and \$27 million for forest development roads and trails for each of the fiscal years 1958 and 1959; providing that funds for forest highways, roads or trails authorized to be appropriated will be available for contract upon apportionment or a date not earlier than one year preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which authorized if no apportionment is required; providing that funds available for highway and road construction shall also be used for the construction or improvement of public use facilities in the National forests repealing the apportionment procedures for forest roads and trails as contained in the Federal Highway Act of 1921; and providing that Federal funds may be used to reimburse States for the costs of utility relocations at the same ratio as Federal funds were used in the construction of the project.
13. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 898, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them, in the furnishing of transportation of property (H. Rept. 2425). p. 9882.
14. PROPERTY. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7227, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes, to provide that certain Federal surplus property be disposed of to State and local civil-defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law. p. 9854 This bill is now ready for the President.
15. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Passed without amendment S. 3295, to authorize the extension of daylight saving time to the last Sunday of October, by a vote of 199 to 120. p. 9873 This bill is now ready for the President.
16. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1871, to provide for the reimbursement to the Post Office Department of fees for registration of Government mail (H. Rept. 2421). p. 9882

17. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 3866, to facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by GSA (H. Rept. 2422). p. 9882
18. WEATHER CONTROL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 2913, to extend for two years (until June 30, 1958) the Advisory Committee on Weather Control (H. Rept. 2424). p. 9882
19. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7535, to authorize Federal aid to school construction. p. 9882
20. WATER POLLUTION. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees on S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act, agreed to file a conference report. p. 9678

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. PERSONNEL. Rep. Jensen inserted an editorial, "United States Should Be Generous To Retired Employees," favoring bills now pending in Congress which would increase certain benefits to annuitants. p. A4979
Rep. Colmer criticized the Supreme Court ruling on the loyalty program and stated that "...if permitted to go unchallenged is a fatal blow at the efforts of the executive and legislative departments of the Government to root out and keep out of the Government subversive employees," and inserted a newspaper article, "The Court Intrudes." p. A4991
22. REA. Sen. Langer inserted a GTA daily radio roundup broadcast commending rural electrification programs and stated that "...REA is a prime example of a program that has been a marvelous help to not only farm people, but city people, as well." p. A4985
23. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Hyde inserted a newspaper article describing the meeting held in Baltimore by the Small Business Administration; and stating that Administrator Barnes, SBA, in hailing the meeting as a success in disseminating information on how to do business with the Government, said that his agency plans to hold similar Government procurement conferences in other parts of the country. p. A4986
24. VEGETABLES. Rep. Minshall inserted a newspaper article, "Indoor Farmers," and stated that it is a success story of an extremely important segment of our agricultural economy--the vegetable growers of America. p. A4992
25. FARM INCOME. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted a Democratic Digest article, "Ezra Takes The Blame But It's Ike's Farm Depression," p. A4996
26. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. Rep. Haley stated that "the Members of Congress should awaken to the fact that Congress is and has been in the process of delegating too much of its power to the various bureaus and agencies of the Government" and suggested a definite reappraisal of the situation. p. A4997
27. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a newspaper article, "Foreign Aid Program Should Be Scrutinized," and stated that the overwhelming evidence is that our people are demanding that this program be carefully examined in the light of present-day world conditions." p. A5002

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

JUNE 25, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9720]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 19, 26, 41, 43, 45, and 48;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 42, 46, and 47, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,887,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,025,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$125,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$102,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$35,736,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 11, 18, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 44.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,
HENDERSON LANHAM,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN TABER,
T. MILLET HAND,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
EDWARD J. THYE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
CHARLES POTTER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,751,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,767,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$155,900 for the President's Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped Week as proposed by the House instead of \$167,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$911,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$960,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 4—*Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—*Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program*: Appropriates \$2,125,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of 1,888,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Amendment No. 6—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$6,887,000 instead of \$6, 687,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$200,000 over the House bill includes \$150,000 for a special survey of wages and hours in the retail trade and \$50,000 for extension and improvement of the State-Federal program for the collection of injury-rate data.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Amendment No. 7—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,410,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—*Plans and specifications*: Deletes appropriation of \$75,000 proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 9—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Appropriates \$29,442,081 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,267,081 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Provides that the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,092,081 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 12—*Assistance for school construction*: Increases the limitation on funds available for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies from \$750,000 to \$1,025,000 instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees were agreed that none of these funds should be utilized to establish a library.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 14—*Grants to States and other agencies*: Appropriates \$37,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15—*Grants to States and other agencies*: Provides that \$33,500,000 of the total appropriation shall be for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of the act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$32,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—*Grants to States and other agencies*: Provides that \$2,000,000 of the total appropriation shall be available for special projects under section 4 of the act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17—*Training and traineeships*: Appropriates \$2,950,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18—*Training and traineeships*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,160,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes payments, under certain circumstances, for expenses of schooling for dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300 per student as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time in any part of the Public Health Service at rates not to exceed \$15,000 per year as proposed by the Senate instead of limiting such authority to the National Institutes of Health as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23—*Assistance to States, general*: Appropriates \$16,461,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,186,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24—*Venereal diseases*: Appropriates \$4,140,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,640,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25—*Tuberculosis*: Appropriates \$6,625,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,375,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26—*Sanitary engineering activities*: Appropriates \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—*Grants for hospital construction*: Appropriates \$125,000,000 instead of \$111,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—*Grants for hospital construction*: Provides that \$102,800,000 of the total amount appropriated shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C of the act instead of \$88,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$107,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—*Hospitals and medical care*: Appropriates \$35,736,000 instead of \$35,661,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,811,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—*Indian health activities*: Deletes authorization to transfer funds from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public Health Service proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31—*National Cancer Institute*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 32—*Mental health activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 33—*National Heart Institute*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34—*Dental health activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35—*Arthritis and metabolic disease activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 36—*Microbiology activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37—*Neurology and blindness activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38—*Construction of surgical facilities*: Reported in disagreement.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Amendment Nos. 39 and 40—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*: Deletes authorization to spend not to exceed \$150,000 for research and development of automatic or electronic equipment proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance*: Appropriates \$1,748,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,698,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 43—*Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau:* Appropriates \$1,822,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,922,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—*Grants to States for maternal and child welfare:* Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 45—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$8,951,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$9,101,500 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 46—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$460,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$435,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 47—*Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board:* Appropriates \$7,000,000 to be derived from the railroad retirement account as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,493,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 48—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$3,295,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,390,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,
HENDERSON LANHAM,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN TABER,
T. MILLET HAND,
BEN F. JENSEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1957		Conference allowance		State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1957		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning		Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Wisconsin:					Lower Columbia River fish-sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service)	\$1,400,000		\$1,400,000	
Milwaukee Harbor: River channels	\$130,000		130,000		Program total, construction, general	416,592,000	\$6,095,000	456,387,500	\$9,562,000
Prairie du Chien Harbor		\$14,000		\$14,000	Reduction based on unobligated balances			-10,000,000	
Wyoming:					Grand total, construction, general	416,592,000	\$6,095,000	446,387,500	\$9,562,000
Jackson Hole	400,000		400,000			(422,687,000)	(455,949,500)		
Sheridan		25,000		25,000					
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation	1,000,000		1,250,000						
Emergency bank protection	400,000		400,000						
Snagging and clearing	500,000		600,000						
Projects deferred for restudy		90,000		90,000					
Small authorized projects	2,000,000		2,500,000						
Total	415,192,000	6,095,000	454,937,500	9,562,000					

San Diego River and Mission Bay, Calif.: In view of the emergency conditions created by previous dredging work on this project, the conferees of both Houses are in agreement that the emergency work on the Federal portion of the project be accomplished in fiscal year 1957, using available prior year funds, to permit local interests to proceed with their portion of the work as soon as possible.

Central and Southern Florida: A total of \$750,000 of the funds provided for this project are to be applied to repayment of advances made by local interests.

Missouri River, Omaha to Sioux City: As indicated in the House report, \$250,000 of the funds provided for this project are to be used for bank stabilization work in Reach 4, Upper Little Sioux-Upper Blair.

Overton-Red River Waterway: The conferees are in agreement that the funds provided for this project should be used for study purposes only and that the action of the conferees in providing such funds does not imply commitment for construction of the project.

McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington: None of the funds provided for this project are to be used for the repayment of loans advanced in prior fiscal years. In view of the substantial unobligated prior year balances available to the corps and the authority which has been granted for the transfer of funds between projects on a permanent basis, the conferees are in agreement that there is no longer need to repay loans previously advanced to this project.

Amendments Nos. 16, 17, and 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Provides that \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate be allocated for small authorized projects instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Strikes out House language prohibiting use of funds for planning and construction of the Wilkesboro Reservoir, N. C.

Operation and Maintenance, General

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$95,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$85,900,000 as proposed by the House.

General Expenses

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$10,400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,075,000 as proposed by the House.

Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$62,791,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$58,030,000 as proposed by the House.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOHN J. RILEY,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
JAMES C. MURRAY,
DON MAGNUSON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
T. MILLET HAND,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1957

Mr. FERNANDEZ, on behalf of Mr. FOGARTY, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2414)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9720) "making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 19, 26, 41, 43, 45, and 48;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 42, 46, and 47; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,887,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$125,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$102,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,736,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 11, 18, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 44.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,
HENDERSON LANHAM,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN TABER,
T. MILLET HAND,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
EDWARD J. THYE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
CHARLES E. POTTER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,751,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,767,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Labor Standards

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$155,900 for the President's Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped Week as proposed by the House instead of \$167,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$911,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$960,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Employment Security

Amendment No. 4—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm-labor program: Appropriates \$2,125,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of 1,888,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,887,000 instead of \$6,687,000 as proposed by the House and \$7 million as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$200,000 over the House bill includes \$150,000 for a special survey of wages and hours in the retail trade and \$50,000 for extension and improvement of the State-Federal program for the collection of injury-rate data.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Howard University

Amendment No. 7—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,410,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—Plans and specifications: Deletes appropriation of \$75,000 proposed by the Senate.

Office of Education

Amendment No. 9—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Appropriates \$29,442,081 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,267,081 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Provides that the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,092,081 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 12—Assistance for school construction: Increases the limitation on funds available for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies from \$750,000 to \$1,025,000 instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees were agreed that none of these funds should be utilized to establish a library.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendment No. 14—Grants to States and other agencies: Appropriates \$37,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15—Grants to States and other agencies: Provides that \$33,500,000 of the total appropriation shall be for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of the Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$32,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—Grants to States and other agencies: Provides that \$2,000,000 of the total appropriation shall be available for special projects under section 4 of the Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17—Training and traineeships: Appropriates \$2,950,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18—Training and traineeships: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,160,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes payments, under certain circumstances, for expenses of schooling for dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300 per student as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time in any part of the Public Health Service at rates not to exceed \$15,000 per year as proposed by the Senate instead of limiting such authority to the National Institutes of Health as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23—Assistance to States, general: Appropriates \$16,461,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,186,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24—Venereal diseases: Appropriates \$4,140,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,640,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25—Tuberculosis: Appropriates \$6,625,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,375,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26—Sanitary engineering activities: Appropriates \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Grants for hospital construction: Appropriates \$125,000,000 instead of \$111,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—Grants for hospital construction: Provides that \$102,800,000 of the total amount appropriated shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C of the Act instead of \$88,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$107,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—Hospitals and medical care: Appropriates \$35,736,000 instead of \$35,661,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,811,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—Indian health activities: Deletes authorization to transfer funds from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public Health Service proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31—National Cancer Institute: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 32—Mental health activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 33—National Heart Institute: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34—Dental health activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35—Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 36—Microbiology activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37—Neurology and blindness activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38—Construction of surgical facilities: Reported in disagreement.

Social Security Administration

Amendment Nos. 39 and 40—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Deletes authorization to spend not to exceed \$150,000 for research and development of automatic or electronic equipment proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: Appropriates \$1,748,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,698,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 43—Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: Appropriates \$1,822,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,922,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 45—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$8,951,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$9,101,500 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 46—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$460,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$435,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 47—Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board: Appropriates \$7,000,000 to be derived from the railroad retirement account as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,493,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 48—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,295,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,390,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,
HENDERSON LANHAM,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN TABER,
T. MILLET HAND,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11619) to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs, and for other related purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. COOPER, Mr. MILLS, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, and Mr. SADLAK.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 28, 1956
For actions of June 27, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 107

CONTENTS

Accounting.....32	Flood control.....6	Personnel.....7,29
Animal slaughter.....16	Food and drugs.....26	Poultry inspection.....24
Appropriations.....1,34	Food production.....15	Reclamation.....20
Assistant Secretaries....8	Foreign affairs.....15	Reports.....31
Budget.....31,32	Foreign aid.....10,22	Research.....8
CCC.....2,20	Forestry.....12,20	Small business.....27
Contracts.....9	Information.....33	Social security.....27
Defense production.....18	Legislative program....20	Taxation.....27
Education.....5	Livestock and meat.....28	Trade, foreign....13,20,25
Electrification.....21	Loans, farm.....11,30	Veterans' benefits....11
Export control.....17	Marketing.....3	Water.....6,23
Farm credit.....20	Mining.....19	pollution.....4
Farm program.....27	Organization.....8	Watersheds.....14

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on, and cleared for President: Public works appropriation bill. Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Water pollution bill. Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate agreed to conference report on bill to extend Export Control Act. Senate agreed to conference report on bill to extend Defense Production Act. House Rules Committee cleared bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. Rep. Dodd urged compulsory poultry inspection.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the following bills and thus cleared for Presidential action:
~~H. R. 10003, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 10005, 10048~~
~~H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 10010, 10046~~
~~H. R. 9720, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 10026, 10052~~
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10986, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1957. p. 10052 Senate conferees were appointed on June 26.
2. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing authority of the CCC. pp. 10051, 10079
3. MARKETING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4054, to provide a system of mortgage insurance to municipal and other political subdivisions of the States, to be administered by the USDA, for the expansion of public marketing of perishable commodities. pp. 10051, 10079

4. WATER POLLUTION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 10007, 10073
5. EDUCATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11695, to extend until June 30, 1958, the program of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities under the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress. pp. 10051, 10079
6. WATER. The Public Works Committee ordered reported S. 2374, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. p. D698
7. PERSONNEL. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11923, to provide for the conferring of an award to be known as the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement (H. Rept. 2500). p. 10079
8. RESEARCH; ORGANIZATION. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported H. R. 11575, to provide for an Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of the three military departments of the Defense Department. p. D696
9. CONTRACTS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 11947, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. p. D698

SENATE

10. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill. Agreed to limit debate, beginning Thurs., to 1 hour on each amendment, and to 3 hours on the question of final passage. pp. 9988, 10019, 10023, 10033
11. VETERANS' BENEFITS; FARM LOANS. The Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs ordered reported to the full committee with amendment H. R. 9260, to extend the VA guaranteed-loan program for 1 year until July 25, 1958. p. D694
12. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7663, to restore subsurface rights in certain lands formerly a part of the Uintah Indian Reservation to the Ute Indians (S. Rept. 2372). p. 9984
13. FOREIGN TRADE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted a report, "Influence of Cargo Preference Statutes on the Surplus Agricultural Disposal Program" (S. Rept. 2376). p. 9984
14. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Department of the Army a review report on the Oswego River watershed at Auburn, N. Y. (S. Doc. 133). p. 9984
15. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Flanders commented on various aspects of foreign affairs, including the effects of increased food production in India. p. 10045
Sen. Mansfield spoke on the need for continued military and economic aid for Southeast Asia. p. 10009
16. ANIMAL SLAUGHTER. Sen. Neuberger spoke on the need for more humane methods in the slaughter of animals for food consumption, and inserted two letters on the matter. p. 10009

Second. The nonmilitary, namely, the buildup of underdeveloped countries and our attempt to help them attain their freedom, independence, and self-determination, so that they may become equal partners in a free world. This is the positive aspect of our assistance program.

Both of these aspects, the military and the nonmilitary, are provided for by the bill which we are asking the Senate to support.

Now let me get to the bill itself, the Mutual Security Act of 1956.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1956

This bill involves our consideration of the dollar authorizations for the fiscal year 1957. At this point I desire to urge upon my colleagues the importance of carefully studying the report of the committee, which explains the present evolution of our foreign policy and presents the dollar issues involved. I call attention particularly to page 2 of the report, which sets forth in parallel columns the original request of the administration, the action by the House, and the recommendation of our Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Let me analyze these figures briefly.

I am comparing now the administration request, the House action, and the recommendations of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The administration request was for a total of \$4,672,475,000, of which the military request was \$2,925,000,000 and the nonmilitary request was \$1,747,475,000.

The House action provided a total authorization of \$3,567,475,000, of which the military authorization was \$1,925,000,000 and the nonmilitary authorization was \$1,642,475,000.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended a total authorization of \$4,270,075,000, of which the military authorization is \$2,525,000,000 and the nonmilitary authorization is \$1,745,075,000.

This means that the House in its action cut the military part—I emphasize the military part—of the program \$1 billion. The Senate committee cut the military part of the program \$400 million. In other words, the committee restored \$600 million of the total House military cut.

The House cut the nonmilitary part of the program by approximately \$100 million, but the Senate committee recommended substantially the same amount as the administration requested for the nonmilitary part of the program.

THE WORLDWIDE MILITARY PICTURE

This is what I have defined above as the first part of our overall foreign program and it involves the issues of adequate defenses to deter aggression.

In the program, as General Gruenther and Admiral Radford pointed out, it is necessary to bring the armed forces of the Western Powers up to date in the strenuous world competition. This applies especially to the NATO countries, accounting for \$530 million of the total. There are certain critical danger spots in the Far East. With these I am very familiar because I have studied them during the past 8 or 10 years.

In the military part of the bill, as I have stated before, the Defense Department and the President feel that we will

need authorization for \$2.52 billion as in the Senate version of the bill. If we cut an additional \$600 million below this amount as the House did, this cut must be made somewhere.

Let me analyze the situation. As I see it, there are certain "must" priorities in this military program:

(a) The program calls for \$530 million in so-called advance weapons to bring the armed forces of the Western Powers up to date in the strenuous world competition. This applies especially to NATO countries.

(b) There are certain critical danger spots in the Far East.

These are:

First. South Korea, where there is an uncertain armistice which is being constantly violated by the Communists and especially the Red Chinese in North Korea.

As we all know, we have withdrawn our own troops from South Korea. We have there a military assistance group to train the South Koreans. They are prepared to defend their own homeland if it should be further attacked, and they will bear the burden of any attack which may come.

Second. The Formosa area, where there has been an enormous buildup of Red Chinese strength opposite Formosa and immediately threatening the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. This is the area covered by the Formosa resolution of last year.

Third. Vietnam and the overall Indochina area: Here again is an uncertain armistice line and free Vietnam is constantly threatened by the Viet Minh which is supported by Red China and Russia and which threatens to take over all of Vietnam as well as Laos and Cambodia.

The amounts which are contemplated to be set aside for these three critical areas are strictly classified for security reasons. I may say to my colleagues however, that these amounts and the amounts privately earmarked for other countries of the world, while classified, are of course available to any Member of the Senate in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee.

It is estimated that these critical areas of the Far East, including Pakistan, are so demanding on our resources to keep alive and effective the manpower defending the front in these areas that any reduction in these funds might well require a complete change in our Far Eastern military policy.

If at this time we should say that we will do less for NATO, we would be giving notice that we are withdrawing from our responsibilities. It might appear that we were failing our allies at this time. As I have analyzed the figures, if we give priorities to the Far East, we will have to take any reductions out of the NATO figures.

Let me emphasize here that it is native Koreans who have been trained into an effective army in South Korea. It is native Chinese who have been trained for an effective defensive army in Formosa and it is native Vietnamese who have been trained to defend their homeland in Vietnam. Our boys are not now involved. It is in the interest of our own

security that we furnish the necessary resources to maintain these armies that are in the field and which are being trained by the United States in these areas.

The same is true of NATO. Admiral Radford and General Gruenther both point out that to maintain the military strength of NATO and possibly even its very existence it will be necessary for us to continue to support the assistance program which is recommended. Two billion fifty-two million dollars is the lowest figure that our military experts, including the President, feel we must authorize if we are not going to be compelled to revise our worldwide military program. Let me digress a moment to compare this military end of the pending bill and even the overall figures for the entire mutual-security program with our total defense budget that we have just approved our appropriation for in the Senate. As I said above, the military end of the bill is \$2.52 billion. The overall figure for the entire program, both military and nonmilitary, is \$4.27 billion. The total defense budget is over \$35 billion, plus the additional billion dollars we voted for airpower.

It is obvious that the foreign military support which our present policy calls for is a relatively small percentage of the overall total of our defense program. It is estimated that our foreign military support—that is, the \$2.52-billion Senate version—probably saves us at least 2 or 3 times what the cost to us would be without this foreign cooperation. On page 12 of the report there appears a chart which shows the relative contribution of the European NATO countries to NATO defenses and the United States contribution to NATO for the years 1950 to 1955, inclusive.

I invite especial attention to that, because it has been charged that we are carrying the load for the NATO countries. That is not true. The bulk of the expenses are carried by the countries with whom we are trying to work.

My conclusion on this part of the bill, therefore, is that it is vitally important for us to help to develop foreign security alliances and foreign manpower to aid in the defense of the free world. The expense is stupendous, I admit, even though it is but a small percentage of our overall defense picture. But the alternative seems to be a complete withdrawal from all security pacts and again a return to isolationism in the Western Hemisphere.

My colleague, the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], pointed out most eloquently what it would mean if we had to withdraw from the world and to leave the world outside our own hemisphere to Soviet Russia. This, to me, is unthinkable in this modern age of hydrogen bombs.

I turn, now, to the nonmilitary side of the bill and what its provisions entail.

This is what I call the positive approach to our foreign policy. So far as the amounts involved are concerned, the differences are relatively small. The administration request is for \$1.74 billion plus. The House bill calls for \$1.64 billion plus and the Senate committee recommendation calls for \$1.74 billion

plus. The Senate recommendation is, therefore, approximately the same as the administration's request. The House, on the other hand, deducted from the administration's request approximately \$100 million beyond that figure, which, as I say, is relatively small compared with the \$35 billion appropriated yesterday for our overall defense at home.

A question may arise as to whether this nonmilitary assistance is justified at all.

The Marshall plan countries, as the Senator from Georgia has pointed out, have, generally speaking, made such advances in their economic recovery that they need no economic aid from us this year. We provided them with such aid when they needed it; and although their political recovery is not clear, their economic recovery is. The main economic problem is in the underdeveloped areas of the world, especially in the Far East and the Middle East, in Africa, and, to some degree, South America.

Let me emphasize why I believe a nonmilitary aid program should have our support. I myself feel that this should be continuing support, as the President has requested. This does not mean continuing substantial grants, but, as the Senate bill contemplates, it means support in the way of loans, so as to help these people to solve their economic problems. We should give evidence that we are willing to assist these countries to be free and independent, and especially to help them to determine their own future destinies. To sum up briefly my position on this matter, I submit the following:

First, this partnership policy supplements military preparedness and collective security.

Second, it must have a more human and more universal objective than merely the prevention of the spread of communism. I wish to emphasize that we must aim to do more than merely to prevent the spread of communism. We must have a broader approach. We must determine how people can be brought into friendly relationships and thus, ultimately, to bring about world peace.

Third, our primary nonmilitary objective should be as friendly partners, to help fulfill the aspirations of people in the underdeveloped countries for freedom, independence, and self-determination, and higher standards of living. This does not require large dollar handouts, but loans and technical assistance.

If we could only get away from the need for military expenditures, we would be amazed at the ranges of assistance and the ranges of human understanding which could be opened up by simply helping many of these people to raise their standards of living, and to become self-sufficient members of the free world.

Fourth, if we can do this effectively, we can meet the threat of communism with its recent "smiling" promises. Bulganin and Khrushchev have recognized clearly what we have been doing. Now they are offering inducements from their own standpoint which they think will lure those people into the Soviet field.

Fifth, from my personal experience the people in these so-called underdeveloped countries are yearning to break away from the old imperialism and

colonialism, and to be recognized as free and independent, without any form of external control.

Sixth, they are eager to learn the know-how of real government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Seventh, stated in another way, our primary nonmilitary objective might well be human, man-to-man contact with peoples who really wish to be free and who wish to know what brought freedom and liberty to the people of the United States.

Let me add that our own security will only be assured and the world can only be at peace if we do our part in helping to raise the standard of living in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

So I find myself in entire accord with the inspiring and noble words of my colleague, the Senator from Georgia. From my own experience of 10 years on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and from my trips to Europe and, especially, to the Far East, I have observed at first hand the yearning for freedom and independence which those people legitimately have.

Our ancestors came to this country because they sought to be free. They realized the possibilities of men being free. They realized the possibilities of releasing the creative energies of mankind, in order that mankind might express itself with the deepest emotions of the human spirit. Our ancestors realized that there is a God who is directing the destinies of His people. They realized that this Nation had been blessed by Almighty God. Our forefathers were blessed with the ideal of bringing to the people of the world a new conception of life, a conception never before known.

We have demonstrated by our freedom and our institutions of self-government that man can be protected against the encroachment of totalitarianism and dictatorship, and can be protected, really, against himself.

It seems to me that we are justified in continuing the policy which has evolved from our experience since World War II into a program, first, of strength against possible destruction, and second, of maintaining and improving our relationships with the people of the other countries of the world, so as to afford them the opportunity to secure for themselves the greatest blessings which we in America have enjoyed. I believe that is, for us, both a responsibility and an opportunity.

It is my sincere hope that the United States Senate will pass the bill as reported by the committee, and will support the authorizations which the committee, after a careful study of all the figures and facts presented to it, has seen fit to include in the bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Sen-

ate to the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 25, 1956, p. 9851, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as was announced by the clerk of the Senate, the report was signed by all the conferees on the part of the Senate, both the majority and the minority, and is now before the Senate.

This bill, H. R. 9720, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, as it passed the Senate was for \$2,372,523,281, an increase of \$75,541,500 over the House allowance, and \$8,637,881 over the budget estimates.

The bill as it is now before us following the House adoption of the conference report and its acceptance of the Senate amendments affecting the National Institutes of Health, reported in disagreement, carries a total of \$2,366,380,781, a decrease of \$6,142,500 under the Senate allowance, an increase of \$69,399,000 over the House allowance, and \$2,495,381 over the budget estimates.

Amendment No. 3 provided for an increase of \$48,500 for the Bureau of Labor Standards, with respect to which the report, No. 2093, had this comment from our committee:

The Bureau has developed, the committee was advised, in the current year a model workmen's compensation law and circulated this draft among the States last November. There has been sufficient time to conclude this project, and the Department should finalize its conclusions based upon the work heretofore done and with funds heretofore provided, and make a report to the Congress.

The Senate conferees in receding from the action of the Senate increasing the funds \$48,500 did not retreat from the position taken by the committee as set forth in the report just quoted, and the Department is expected to bring to a termination work on the model workmen's compensation law. As is pointed out in the report, sufficient time has elapsed for the exchange of views between the Department and the States with respect to the model law circulated last November and the committee contemplates the termination of the work on this particular project within a very short time.

The Senate had provided an increase of \$313,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to allow the full budget estimate of \$7 million. In conference the managers on the part of the Senate were forced to compromise and accept \$200,000, of which \$150,000 may be used for a special survey of wages and hours in the

retail trade and \$50,000 for extension and improvement of the State-Federal program for the collection of injury-rate data.

There was a great deal of interest in the Senate with respect to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Education," for which we had an estimate for \$6 million, but for which the House had allowed only \$4,500,000. An additional \$500,000 was added in the Senate, and the Senate amendment was accepted by the conferees. The House in its report on this item specifically directed that \$675,000 be used for research on the problems of the mentally retarded children, and the Senate had specifically directed that a total of \$817,905 of the increase over 1956 funds be allocated to certain work. The conference agreement provides sufficient funds over the 1956 appropriation to permit the effecting of both directions, and leaves approximately \$250,000 for use in the discretion of the Office of Education, except that the conferees were in agreement that none of the funds could be used for the library.

The Senate had provided an increase of \$260,000 to allow the full budget estimate for sanitary engineering activities, and to make the full amount sought available for air pollution work. The Senate conferees were unable to gain even a compromise on this amendment and were forced to recede.

The Senate provided an increase of \$19 million for grants for hospital construction, approving a total of \$130 million, of which \$107,800,000 was for grants under the original Hill-Burton program, compared to the House allowance of \$111 million, of which \$88,800,000 was for the original Hill-Burton program. The conferees agreed upon a compromise figure of \$125 million, of which \$102,800,000 is for the original Hill-Burton program. This allowance has been exceeded only once, in fiscal year 1950, when the full amount authorized, \$150 million, was made available.

The Senate had provided an increase of \$100,000 for the Children's Bureau, to make available the full amount requested for work in the juvenile delinquency program. The Senate conferees were unable to gain even a compromise on this amendment, and were forced to recede. The managers on the part of the Senate strove to salvage at least something from this amendment, but our efforts were unavailing.

The conferees were unable to reach an agreement on amendments 31-38, inclusive, providing additional funds for the several accounts under the National Institutes of Health, for which the Senate had provided total increases of \$48,912,000, for a total of \$184,437,000, an increase of \$82,279,000 over the current year's funds. The amendments were reported in disagreement to the House, and a motion was made by Mr. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, chairman of the House conferees, to recede and concur in our amendments, a motion which was adopted.

Our committee report gave fairly explicit directions with respect to the use of the increases recommended, and later

approved by the Senate, and the National Institutes of Health will be expected to observe our suggestions and directions, and to obligate funds only in accordance with the justifications and with the instructions from the committees as set forth in the reports accompanying the bill when reported.

The amounts approved for the National Institutes of Health represent an increase of 80.54 percent over the current year's funds. This is by far the largest amounts ever appropriated for health research. of the total appropriation, less that amount provided for construction of surgical facilities, 73.05 percent will be used for the extramural program—for grants for research and training purposes—a total of \$133,544,000 for grants to research institutions, to hospitals, to medical schools and to individual scientists.

There have been expressions of doubt as to whether such increases could be prudently and wisely expended in medical research. The committee had advice and counsel from eminent doctors and scientists who were of the opinion that such sums as have been approved could be prudently and wisely spent in the coming year on medical research.

The committee expects to have these research programs followed closely to secure periodic and frequent lay reports on progress.

Mr. President, there was a great deal of interest in the Senate with respect to the appropriation for the Office of Education, and particularly with reference to the amendment offered by the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], an amendment in the amount of \$500,000. I am happy to advise the Senate, as the Senator from Minnesota so well knows, that the House conferees agreed to accept the amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the agreement to the requested funds for research was possibly one of the greatest steps that has even been taken in furnishing funds for research activities in the field of health. I wish to say to my colleagues that the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], was a powerful factor not only in convincing us on the Senate side—he did not have to convince me—but in convincing all those concerned that the fund could be properly used for research activities. He certainly was a very potent factor in convincing the House conferees that there was a need for such funds, and that the research funds could well be used throughout the Nation to hurry the day when we shall have complete knowledge of how to deal effectively with cancer and heart disease, as well as to extend ourselves into the unknown field concerning mental disease and research in mental diseases. So I again commend the Senator for the very excellent job done in having the requests for the funds accepted.

Mr. HILL. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for his very kind and generous comments, and also to say that there was no one who was more interested in having the figures adopted than was the Senator from Minnesota. He has been a longtime member of the committee, and was former chairman of the subcommittee, and during that time he has always urged funds to be used for research in health problems, and, as he mentioned, for research into cancer, heart disease, mental illness, arthritis, metabolic diseases, neurological diseases, blindness, microbiological diseases, including tuberculosis, and many other diseases. The Senator from Minnesota was a strong factor in behalf of the adoption of these figures.

Mr. President, I am proud of the fact that as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia a few years ago I successfully insisted on the appropriation of funds for the fluoridation program for the District of Columbia.

I also wish to discuss the progress of dental research, and the attitude of the Senate toward this area of investigation. Based upon testimony from highly qualified witnesses, the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has consistently recommended increases in funds for dental research, and has also suggested, based again on competent scientific advice, that the field of dental research be considered as involving the whole array of physiological processes and systems which affect dental health and dental disease.

Splendid progress is being made. For this reason the Senate proposed that \$6,026,000 be appropriated for dental research and related activities in fiscal year 1957. This contrasts with \$3,471,000 in the House allowance and \$2,971,000 in the President's budget. The House voted to accept the Senate figures.

One of the most important factors affecting the desire of the Senate to see an expansion of dental research has been the discovery that fluoridation of water at optimum levels will curb the formation of cavities in the teeth without doing any harm to the people who drink the water. The long, tedious, and comprehensive research that resulted in this discovery and in means of applying the discovery as a public-health measure is an inspiring story.

Together with millions of Americans, I am grateful for this discovery.

The responsibilities of the Public Health Service in regard to fluoridation are quite clear. Not only should they continue research in this field, but also they should make the facts about fluoridation known to State and local health agencies. They also have the obligation to provide, upon request, technical assistance in the application of this important public health advance.

There are those who dispute the facts, or who, for a number of reasons, reject fluoridation of water supplies. These people are entitled to their opinions, and each community has the right—which we must zealously uphold—to decide for itself whether its water supply will be fluoridated. However, the de-

cision should be based on knowledge rather than on misinformation and misunderstanding.

It is essential, therefore, that the Federal Government be free to pursue its investigations and report the results of its investigations. This is as true of community water fluoridation as it is of all scientific investigation.

In fact, the Government would be gravely remiss in its obligations if it failed to disseminate the results of its studies because the results might arouse criticism or cause public controversy. This would undermine the very foundations of scientific research. Freedom is the essence of science—freedom to pursue leads, to study the facts and evaluate the evidence objectively, to publish the findings—no matter what they reveal. I, for one, would be satisfied with nothing less, whether the subject of research be cancer, mental illness, or water fluoridation.

In this connection, I should like to clarify a point in the report of the committee which has given rise to some misinterpretation. I am sure the Members agree with me that the Federal Government must continue its traditional role of disseminating scientific facts through publication of articles, speeches, exhibits, and responses to requests by State and local authorities for technical advice and assistance. Nothing in the report of the committee should be construed as placing any limitation on this function or of providing information which will be of help to States and local communities in determining whether or not they should adopt community water fluoridation as a public health measure. Nothing in our committee report should be so interpreted. On the contrary, we believe the results of scientific research should be disseminated as widely as possible, and that it is an obligation of officials of the Public Health Service to assist in spreading knowledge scientifically arrived at.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter to me from the Surgeon General be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1956.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: Senate Report No. 2093, page 22, on the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, 1957, contains the following statement:

"The committee was advised that less than \$40,000 would be used in connection with fluoridation, and that only for studying the effects of its use."

This statement apparently relates to the research grant program alone, under which it is true that somewhat less than \$40,000 is currently being expended in support of projects relating to fluoride metabolism and water fluoridation. Inasmuch as the committee may have been provided with inadequate or misleading information, I should like to bring the following facts about the dental program to your attention.

In addition to these research grants and without taking into account the laboratory studies in this field conducted under the

intramural program of the National Institute of Dental Research, the Public Health Service has four other important programs in the water fluoridation field. They are:

1. Approximately \$21,000 is expended annually on two study projects concerned with developing practical, efficient methods of removing excessive fluorides from water, so that the fluoride concentration may be adjustable downward to the optimal level of 1 part per million. These studies are being carried out in Bartlett, Tex., and Britton, S. Dak., where the natural fluoride concentrations are 8 parts per million and 7 parts per million, respectively.

2. Approximately \$25,000 is expended annually on the Grand Rapids project, now in its 12th year of operation. This study, in which sodium fluoride is being used as the fluoridating chemical, is a primary demonstration of fluoridation in the reduction of dental caries.

3. Approximately \$12,000 is expended annually in the Public Health Service's Montgomery County, Md., fluoridation study, where sodium silicofluoride is being used. This study is providing data for a comparative analysis of the effect of sodium fluoride and sodium silicofluoride as fluoridating chemicals.

4. Approximately \$23,000 is expended annually in laboratory and field investigations directed toward simplifying the tests for fluoride concentrations in drinking water and devising a system for automatically and continuously recording fluoride concentration.

Thus the figure cited in the Senate committee report is conspicuously low and does not represent an accurate estimate of the Public Health Service's investment in studies and programs related to the effect of the use of fluoride in public water supplies.

Inasmuch as fluoridation is only part of a well-rounded dental public health program, it is most difficult to estimate the proportion of consultative time or funds devoted to this segment of the Public Health Service's dental activities. Nevertheless, it can be estimated that less than 5 percent of the total Public Health Service appropriation for dental health is devoted to activities which, in the very broadest sense, can be interpreted as promotional in character, consisting largely of advice and assistance to States and communities on technical matters relating to the fluoridation procedure.

Since more than three-fourths of the total appropriation for dental health activities is for the support of laboratory and clinical research activities at the National Institute of Dental Research, for grants to universities and research institutions throughout the Nation, and for the coordination of dental resources, it seems clear that the numerous protests from citizens alleging that virtually all of the dental health funds of the Public Health Service are being used to promote water fluoridation are not in accordance with the facts.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD A. SCHEELE,
Surgeon General.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks an article prepared by Dr. J. Roy Doty, secretary of the American Dental Association's Council on Dental Therapeutics, regarding water fluoridation.

Dr. Doty's statement is a concise disposition of arguments raised by anti-fluoridationists and was prepared for

presentation to the Senate Appropriations Committee in connection with the 1957 appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. Through inadvertence, the statement did not reach the Senate Appropriations Committee in time to be printed with the hearings on the appropriation bill, and at the request of the American Dental Association I am pleased to request unanimous consent to have the article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE IRRESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION TO FLUORIDATION

(By J. Roy Doty, Ph. D., secretary, Council on Dental Therapeutics, American Dental Association)

It is unfortunate that every advance in public health brings to light a group of crusaders who are determined to save the public from the imaginary dangers of the new public health procedure. Even today, in spite of the many years' experience with chlorination of water supplies and pasteurization of milk, and in spite of the innumerable lives that have been saved and the tremendous improvement in public health resulting from these procedures, there are still some individuals trying to save the public from the hazards of chlorination and pasteurization.

Today, with the widespread interest in fluoridation and the dental benefits which it has been shown to provide, a flock of so-called experts can be found who are opposing fluoridation just as vigorously as chlorination was opposed 30 years ago by the same type of individual. Since scientific fact has a way of eventually penetrating the barriers of confusion and misinformation, there need be no concern for the ultimate acceptance of fluoridation.

It is unfortunate, however, that thousands or even millions of the younger children of today could be denied the dental benefits of fluoridation because of the lies and half-truths being disseminated by a relatively small but vocal group which is apparently dedicated to the perpetuation of misinformation.

Since the general public is ordinarily not in a position to evaluate technical statements and does not have ready access to the medical and scientific literature which describes the studies bearing on fluoridation, many persons are particularly susceptible to flamboyant charges by irresponsible individuals who manage to surround themselves with an aura of expertness, and, like Don Quixote, manage to find innumerable windmills which threaten the health, sanity and well-being of the American public. It is unfortunate that these individuals must be dignified and given further publicity through the necessity of correcting the misinformation which they are spreading.

Many opponents of fluoridation use the old propaganda trick of attempting to inflame emotions through the use of a name which is expected to be distasteful to a large number of individuals. The author of the article attempts to convey the impression that fluoridation is simply a scheme which the former Federal Security Administrator attempted to foist on the public by means of the United States Public Health Service. He therefore conveys the impression that this was another line in the attempt to sell the public on the scheme of socialized medicine. These implications may be contrasted with the actual fact that studies of the dental significance of the fluorides began many years before the Federal Security Agency came into being. It is important to note also that two organizations, namely the American Medical Association

tion and the American Dental Association, that led the fight against the Federal Security Administrator's proposal of compulsory health insurance have both endorsed the fluoridation procedure. Thus, instead of being a visionary political scheme, fluoridation is shown to be a carefully considered recommendation of conservative professional organizations. Many authors of antifuoridation articles continually hammer away with the big lie technique. Thus we have a repetition of the old charge that there has been little study of the various factors relating to the safety of fluoridation. Contrast this charge with the fact that about 5,000 titles of scientific articles bearing on the physiological effects of fluorides appear in the list¹ which was compiled at the Kettering Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine. It is especially noteworthy to observe that nature herself demonstrated the safety of fluorides at the recommended level of approximately one part per million by providing a huge laboratory in numerous sections of the United States where several million persons have, for many years, used drinking waters which contain varying amounts of fluoride up to a level as high as 14 parts per million. In no instance has

¹ Kettering Laboratory, Department of Preventive Medicine and Industrial Health, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati. Classified bibliography of publications concerning fluorine and its compounds in relation to man, animals and their environment.

anyone demonstrated undesirable effects except with regard to mottled enamel in those areas where the fluoride concentration is distinctly higher than that recommended in controlled fluoridation.

One of the apparent causes of apprehension in the minds of the uninformed individuals is the fact that large quantities of fluoride are toxic. Many individuals, without a background in pharmacology, will therefore infer that even in small amounts fluoride must also be toxic.

It will perhaps allay the apprehension of many to know that a number of substances which are essential parts of our everyday diet, such as vitamin A and vitamin D, are toxic when consumed in concentrated form, and in large, uncontrolled amounts. Thus toxicity is not only a matter of what material is consumed but also of how much is consumed.

It is suggested that each individual answer for himself the following question: Which of the following groups is more likely to have reliable information regarding the effectiveness and safety of fluoridation: (1) professional organizations in the health field, including the American Medical Association, the National Research Council, the American Public Health Association and other similar groups, or (2) food faddists, purveyors of so-called health foods, publicity seekers and writers of sensation articles, together with a very few members of the health professions? In this latter connection it should be remembered that out of approximately

216,000 physicians and 94,000 dentists and several hundred thousand other scientists, it is not remarkable to find a dozen or so representatives who oppose fluoridation largely on the basis of the idea that the proponents of fluoridation should be willing to guarantee that no harmful effect, however insignificant, will ever result from this procedure. One may pose the rhetorical question: Can anyone guarantee that any individual's most trivial activity may not sometime result in injury? Can any scientist therefore be honest and be willing to provide such a dogmatic guarantee? When millions of people for many years have used drinking water bearing one part per million of fluoride without any evidence of adverse effect and when dozens of careful animal tests show that fluoride must be consumed at levels at least 50 to 100 times this high before toxic effects (other than mottled teeth) can be detected, then the public can know that the statement, "There is no evidence that fluoride in water at one part per million will have any undesirable effect," is an adequate assurance of safety.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the result of the conference between the two Houses.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 677, 850	\$1, 767, 000	\$1, 751, 000	\$1, 767, 000	\$1, 751, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 812, 400	2, 080, 000	2, 021, 000	2, 021, 000	2, 021, 000
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses.....	866, 500	1, 000, 000	911, 500	960, 000	911, 500
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	383, 000	383, 000	383, 000	383, 000	383, 000
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 350, 800	3, 445, 000	3, 399, 000	3, 399, 000	3, 399, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	5, 350, 350	5, 765, 000	5, 558, 000	5, 558, 000	5, 558, 000
Grants to States.....	250, 000, 000	265, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	105, 067, 250	90, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	70, 000, 000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	33, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000
Mexican farm labor program.....	1, 957, 000	2, 125, 000	1, 888, 000	2, 125, 000	2, 125, 000
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	395, 374, 600	392, 890, 000	352, 446, 000	352, 683, 000	352, 683, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 317, 500	2, 353, 000	2, 347, 000	2, 347, 000	2, 347, 000
Employees compensation fund (indefinite).....	[48, 000, 000]	Annual indefinite	Annual indefinite	Annual indefinite	Annual indefinite
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	6, 407, 000	7, 000, 000	6, 687, 000	7, 000, 000	6, 887, 000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses.....	371, 000	403, 000	403, 000	403, 000	403, 000
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8, 143, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Total, Department of Labor.....	420, 703, 650	421, 321, 000	380, 348, 500	380, 963, 000	380, 785, 500
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind.....	224, 000	230, 000	230, 000	230, 000	230, 000
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (general).....	6, 144, 000	5, 779, 000	6, 779, 000	6, 779, 000	6, 779, 000
Salaries and expenses (certification and inspection services).....	[1, 160, 050]	annual indefinite	annual indefinite	annual indefinite	annual indefinite
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 980, 000	2, 755, 000	2, 755, 000	2, 755, 000	2, 755, 000

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$548,000	\$615,000	\$615,000	\$615,000	\$615,000
Construction.....	2,225,000	2,547,000	2,547,000	2,547,000	2,547,000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	2,773,000	3,162,000	3,162,000	3,162,000	3,162,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,090,400	3,410,000	3,300,000	3,410,000	3,300,000
Plans and specifications.....		150,000		75,000	
Construction of buildings.....	122,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Liquidation of contract authority.....	2,008,600	286,200	286,200	286,200	286,200
Total, Howard University.....	5,221,000	3,946,200	3,686,200	3,871,200	3,686,200
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	26,210,000	26,500,000	29,267,081	29,442,081	29,442,081
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500
Payments to school districts.....	90,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000
Assistance for school construction.....	33,900,000				
White House Conference on Education.....	428,000				
Salaries and expenses.....	3,240,000	6,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Office of Education.....	156,279,500	114,001,500	115,268,581	115,943,581	115,943,581
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States and other agencies.....	33,750,000	37,000,000	35,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000
Training and traineeships.....	2,075,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,950,000	2,950,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,058,000	1,337,000	1,160,000	1,260,000	1,160,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	36,883,000	41,087,000	38,910,000	41,210,000	41,110,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Assistance to States, general.....	18,376,000	14,186,000	14,186,000	16,461,000	16,461,000
Grants to States for polio vaccination.....	57,800,000				
Venerical diseases.....	3,616,000	3,640,000	3,640,000	4,140,000	4,140,000
Tuberculosis.....	6,062,000	6,375,000	6,375,000	6,625,000	6,625,000
Communicable diseases.....	5,451,000	5,210,000	5,210,000	5,210,000	5,210,000
Sanitary engineering activities.....	4,880,000	6,260,000	6,000,000	6,260,000	6,000,000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	415,000				
Disease and sanitation investigation and control, Territory of Alaska.....	1,139,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000
Hospital construction grants.....	111,000,000	130,000,000	111,000,000	130,000,000	125,000,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,290,000	1,419,000	1,381,000	1,381,000	1,381,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	35,396,000	35,811,000	35,661,000	35,811,000	35,736,000
Foreign Quarantine Service.....	3,170,000	3,245,000	3,245,000	3,245,000	3,245,000
Indian health activities.....	34,816,000	38,125,000	38,125,000	38,125,000	38,125,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	5,000,000	8,762,000	8,762,000	8,762,000	8,762,000
National Institutes of Health:					
Operating expenses.....	5,929,000	11,922,000	11,922,000	11,922,000	11,922,000
National Cancer Institute.....	24,978,000	32,437,000	31,437,000	48,432,000	48,432,000
Mental health activities.....	18,091,000	21,749,000	23,749,000	35,197,000	35,197,000
National Heart Institute.....	18,898,000	22,106,000	25,106,000	33,396,000	33,396,000
Dental health activities.....	2,176,000	2,971,000	3,471,000	6,026,000	6,026,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	10,840,000	13,345,000	13,845,000	15,885,000	15,885,000
Microbiology activities.....	7,775,000	9,799,000	8,799,000	13,299,000	13,299,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	9,861,000	12,196,000	14,196,000	18,650,000	18,650,000
Construction of surgical facilities.....				1,630,000	1,630,000
Construction of animal facilities.....	510,000				
Construction of Biologics Standards Laboratory.....	3,190,000				
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	102,158,000	126,525,000	135,525,000	184,437,000	184,437,000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.....	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	1,355,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Salaries and expenses (Office of the Surgeon General).....	3,090,000	3,210,000	3,172,000	3,172,000	3,172,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	395,161,000	385,510,000	375,024,000	446,371,000	441,036,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,644,000	2,737,000	2,737,000	2,737,000	2,737,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	600,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Construction, maximum security building.....	269,000	6,821,000	6,821,000	6,821,000	6,821,000
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3,513,000	9,828,000	9,828,000	9,828,000	9,828,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[91,229,000]	[97,711,000]	[97,000,000]	[97,000,000]	[97,000,000]
Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[3,870,000]				
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1,447,000,000	1,315,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	1,636,250	1,748,000	1,698,000	1,748,000	1,748,000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	1,740,000	1,922,000	1,822,000	1,922,000	1,822,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	34,156,600	35,288,700	39,361,000	39,361,000	39,361,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:					
Appropriation.....	184,400	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[138,600]	[160,000]	[160,000]	[160,000]	[160,000]
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1,484,717,250	1,354,170,700	1,343,093,000	1,343,243,000	1,343,143,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses (immediate Office of the Secretary):					
Appropriation.....	1,483,500	1,588,000	1,588,000	1,588,000	1,588,000
OASI transfer.....	[211,500]	[225,000]	[225,000]	[225,000]	[225,000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:					
Appropriation.....	1,908,400	2,030,000	1,985,000	1,985,000	1,985,000
OASI transfer.....	[427,000]	[526,200]	[500,000]	[500,000]	[500,000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation.....	398,900	426,000	426,000	426,000	426,000
Transfers.....	[419,900]	[419,100]	[419,100]	[419,100]	[419,100]
Surplus property utilization.....	425,000	475,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4,215,800	4,519,000	4,449,000	4,449,000	4,449,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,098,111,550	1,925,988,400	1,903,184,781	1,977,341,781	1,972,121,781

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$8,800,000	\$10,215,000	\$8,951,500	\$9,101,500	\$8,951,500
TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	460,000	470,000	435,000	460,000	460,000
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	225,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	502,000	525,000	502,000	502,000	502,000
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1,187,000	1,245,000	1,187,000	1,212,000	1,212,000
TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	[6,988,000]	[7,308,000]	[6,493,000]	[7,000,000]	[7,000,000]
Military service credits.....		1,711,000			
TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,284,000	3,390,000	3,295,000	3,390,000	3,295,000
Boards of inquiry.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,294,000	3,400,000	3,305,000	3,400,000	3,305,000
TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN					
Federal contribution.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TITLE VIII—SOLDIERS' HOME					
Maintenance and operation.....	[4,537,000]	[5,364,000]	[6,564,000]	[6,564,000]	[6,564,000]
Grand total, all titles of bill.....	2,532,101,200	2,363,885,400	2,296,981,781	2,372,023,281	2,366,380,781

EXTENSION OF EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9052) to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 2 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 26, 1957, p. 9972, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the conferees on the Export Control Act extension have agreed to a provision concerning the required survey of iron and steel scrap, which, I think, meets the objectives of both Houses.

The House bill required the Secretary of Commerce to make this survey, and required that he use only full-time employees of the Department. The Senate amended this to direct the Bureau of Mines to make the survey, but placed no restriction on the use of outside research organizations.

Both of these provisions were designed to insure an impartial and objective survey. The provisions were considered necessary because it was felt, first, that the "without compensation" employees from the steel companies in the Business and Defense Services Administration could not properly be charged with responsibility for a survey of such direct

interest to their private employers; and second, that there was a danger that some private research organization might be selected to assist in the survey which, by reason of work done for one of the parties to the controversy or positions already taken on the subject, might not be in a position to make an impartial and objective survey to serve as a basis for decisions by the Congress and the Secretary of Commerce.

The conference bill places the survey in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce, and it permits the use of private research organizations. It prohibits without compensation employees from participating in the survey in any manner. It was the understanding of the Senate conferees, and was emphasized in the statement of managers on the part of the House, that this prohibition is intended to be applied broadly. These industry-paid employees are not permitted to participate in the preparation, formulation, or scope of the survey, in the selection of any private research organization to assist, or in the formulation of the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the survey. The selection of a private research organization was left to the Secretary of Commerce—subject to the prohibition on the participation of without compensation employees in the decision—in the belief that it was appropriate to rely on his judgment for selection of an organization or organizations which would be impartial and unbiased. The Statement of the Managers on the Part of the House emphasizes this responsibility of the Secretary:

It is of the utmost importance that the survey be completely fair and objective. Accordingly, the Secretary of Commerce must exercise the greatest caution to insure that any research organization selected to assist in the survey shall be completely impartial and unprejudiced.

The interim report of the Secretary of Commerce, and the final report, will be

reviewed to determine whether he has carried out this responsibility to the full satisfaction of all interested parties. We cannot emphasize too strongly that this survey will be worse than a waste of money if its results and conclusions are not completely above reproach.

In my judgment, the conference bill will fully protect the public interest.

In view of expiration of the Export Control Act of 1949 on June 30, 1956, I urge that the Senate approve the conference report promptly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9852) to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 26, 1956, p. 9972, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the clerk made the statement that the conference report had been signed by all the conferees. I believe that one conferee on the part of the Senate did not sign the conference report.

Mr. ALLOTT. I ask the Senator which one.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bush] is the only one

who did not sign the conference report. I think that is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator from Arkansas has informed the minority leader of the taking up of the conference report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We informed the conferees yesterday that we would take it up as soon as possible, because the act will soon expire. However, if the Senator from Texas does not wish to have the conference report acted on at this time, that will be perfectly acceptable to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest that further consideration of the conference report be postponed until the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] can be notified.

Let me inquire whether all the conferees have signed the report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. All, I believe, except the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Did the Senator from Connecticut indicate that he would oppose adoption of the conference report?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. He did not so suggest to me. However, it will be quite all right with me to defer the further consideration of the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understood there was complete agreement with everyone concerned. However, the minority leader did not inform me of that. Therefore, I suggest that the minority inform the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and that in the meantime we proceed to the consideration of other matters.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Let me say that in the Senate the two votes on the measure were overwhelming, and I really do not believe that the Senator from Connecticut intends to oppose the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. ALLOTT. Probably that is correct, Mr. President; but we shall appreciate it if further consideration of the report can be deferred until we are able to clear up this matter.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That will be quite satisfactory.

Mr. FULBRIGHT subsequently said: Mr. President, let me say that I now understand that the conference report has been cleared with the leadership.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, it is satisfactory to the minority to have action taken on the conference report at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted

in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a statement with respect to the conference report on the Defense Production Act.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, H. R. 9852

The conferees on the Defense Production Act extension had five problems to consider.

Two technical amendments—the change of date for the interim report on the nickel survey to August 15 and the payment of expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production out of the House contingent fund—were accepted without question.

The House conferees accepted the Senate amendment eliminating the requirement that members of the executive reserve must file in the Federal Register statements of their financial interests. This result, in my judgment, will preserve the executive reserve program.

The House conferees also accepted the Bennett amendment relating to dispersal, with an amendment substituting the word "encourage" for the word "promote." The Senate conferees, supported by the two overwhelming rollcall votes of the Senate on this amendment, pressed this amendment most vigorously. It is, I think, no overstatement to say that this amendment was the subject of considerable discussion in the conference.

Also in disagreement was the amendment proposed in committee by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] relating to allocations in the civilian market. The amendment was directed principally to the nickel situation.

The present system constitutes in fact an informal voluntary agreement between the Department of Commerce, the International Nickel Co., and the few other minor producers, and the distributors of nickel to platers and other small users. It is clear that International Nickel has agreed to carry on under the same arrangement which the old MPA had previously used. This is a very curious arrangement in which the Government through the Department of Commerce apparently concurs in the assignment by International Nickel Co. of a quota to each of its customers. On the one hand, the Government appears to lend its authority and approval to this arrangement; and, on the other, it assumes little or no responsibility for the consequences. It is my belief, and it was the will of the committee in the adoption of the Morse amendment, that if there are to be controls, they should be formal controls so that consumers, particularly small ones, would know the rules and have an orderly method of presenting their cases to their governmental representatives.

The present arrangement is not free competitive enterprise nor is it freedom from Government controls. Every nickel user in the country knows that he is subjected to controls by the International Nickel Co.

If such controls are necessary, they should be run in an open, public way by Government orders, printed in the Federal Register, so that all who are affected can know what is being done, with a formal procedure established for protests and appeals and with lawful penalties for violations.

Our committee's amendment was not mandatory in the sense that it required Government controls. However, it did require that the President take responsibility for a situation which is created by Government action, because of the fact that the Government is now taking approximately 40 percent of nickel production.

I regret that the House conferees did not accept our amendment. However, it was

agreed by the conferees that the present situation is inadequate and unsatisfactory. I think this fact is clearly indicated in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, which appears at page 9972 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 26. It was also made apparent by the fact that the bill, as agreed upon by the conferees, and in fact as passed by both Houses, includes provision that a special study of the nickel situation be undertaken by the Secretary of Commerce in consultation with the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

It is also made clear and it was agreed by the conferees that existing provisions of the Defense Production Act give the President ample authority to impose allocation controls on either a general or selective basis to alleviate this problem.

In my opinion the administration now has a positive duty to reexamine the present arrangement with the International Nickel Co. and to take full responsibility for the system now existing, or to revise it in a manner which will be more equitable and straightforward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANNUAL
ASSESSMENT WORK ON CERTAIN
UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2386, Senate bill 3773.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair). The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3773) to provide for an extension of the time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims may be made, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the word "claim", to strike out "located and filed under the provisions" and insert "validated under section 2", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time during which labor must be performed, or improvements made, pursuant to the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (30 U. S. C. 28), on any unpatented mining claim validated under section 2 of the act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law 357, 84th Cong., 69 Stat. 679), for the period commencing July 1, 1955, is hereby extended until the hour of 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1957.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, action on the bill is urgent, in order that it may become law by the 1st of July, in order to correct a misunderstanding which arose as a result of a telegram sent by the Bureau of Land Management.

The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill has departmental approval, and it is very urgent that the bill

hereafter to the Trinity division, Central Valley project, shall be available for the design and construction of power and hydraulic facilities totaling not to exceed approximately 400,000 kilowatts."

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 13, line 17, insert "All funds expended for construction, operation, and maintenance of the 2,000-second-foot Wahluke siphon, Columbia Basin project, shall be reimbursable, but repayment of those parts thereof and of other expenditures for said project which the Secretary finds properly allocable to irrigable lands located on the Wahluke slope shall be deferred until they are no longer needed in connection with operations of the Atomic Energy Commission and have been irrigated."

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 17, line 24, insert "Provided further, That in view of the physical conditions that developed during construction which increased the cost of land acquisition beyond the legal authority of the city of Grand Forks to provide, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to expend for land acquisition not to exceed the sum of \$100,000 of the amount herein appropriated for the Grand Forks unit of the Red River of the North project."

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 18, line 6, insert "Provided further, That in lieu of protecting the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, the sum of \$1,935,000 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River shall be available for the purchase of lands and improvements in the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, and the sum of \$1,196,000 shall be available for the relocation of highways and utilities therein. The substitution of land acquisition for the protection shall be made and the Secretary of the Army shall acquire such land and improvements if all of the landowners, on or before June 30, 1957, have offered to sell their property on terms agreeable to said landowners, and within the amount provided herein for such land acquisition."

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 19, line 19, insert "Provided further, That in lieu of protecting the east bottom of the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the sum of \$1,341,891 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River shall be available for the purchase of lands and improvements in and contiguous to the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, and not to exceed \$2 million shall be available to the Corps of Engineers for protection of the intake structure of the pumping plant in zero bottom and for the construction of bank protection to prevent erosion in the Missouri River adjacent to the Buford-Trenton irrigation project. The substitution of land acquisition for protection shall be made and the Secretary of the Army shall acquire such land and improvements if all of the landowners, except the heirs of Louis Morin, Jr., on or before June 30, 1957, have offered to sell their property on the terms agreeable to said landowners, and within the amount provided for such land acquisition: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, is authorized to acquire by condemnation proceedings, in the appropriate United States district court, the public-domain allotment of Louis Morin, Jr., now deceased, described as the west half southwest quarter, section 16, and the north half southeast quarter, section 17, township 153 north, range 102 west, fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, in connection with the construction and operation of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir: *Provided further*, That in the event land acquisition is undertaken in lieu of protection of the east bottom, that in recognition of the increased per acre annual operation and maintenance cost of the remaining lands in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the construction charge ob-

ligation assignable to the remaining lands of said district pursuant to the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), as amended, and the proposed contract between the United States and Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, approved as to form February 23, 1955, shall be nonreimbursable, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to enter into a contract with the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to transfer operation and maintenance responsibility for project works constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to such district: *Provided further*, That not to exceed."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, these are merely technical disagreements. I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

IMPROVED MARKET FACILITIES FOR PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 556, Rept. No. 2489), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4054) to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 557, Rept. No. 2490), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11683) to authorize permanent appointments in the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute

rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PROHIBITING SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ON AIRPLANES IN FLIGHT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 558, Rept. No. 2491), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8000) to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

TO INCREASE BORROWING POWER OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 559, Rept. No. 2492), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11132) to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF SCHOOLS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following

privileged resolution (H. Res. 560, Rept. No. 2493), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11695) to extend until June 30, 1958, the programs of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities under the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, and to make certain other changes in such provisions. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 10986) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, NORRELL, WHITTEN, ANDREWS, RILEY, DEANE, FLOOD, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, FORD, MILLER of Maryland, OSTERTAG, and DAVIS of Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEL- FARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9720) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1956.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, to the best of my knowledge there is no serious disagreement among the managers on the part of the House regarding the appropriations carried in the conference

report. The report and statement of the managers have both been in print for 2 days and were both printed in the RECORD of proceedings last Monday so I shall not dwell on those items unless there are specific questions.

I regret that there was serious disagreement among the House conferees regarding the eight amendments of the Senate to the National Institutes of Health items. In fact the difference of opinion was so strong that it was not possible to reconcile these differences at the conference and so we have brought them back for a separate vote with no recommendation in the conference report. However, at the proper time I shall offer a motion to recede and concur in each of these amendments.

I would like to explain my reasons for taking the position I am taking on these amendments. Basic to my position is an opinion that I believe is shared by every Member of this House—that finding a cure to any one of these major crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, arthritis, heart diseases, mental diseases, multiple sclerosis, and the others would be worth many times the amount of money carried in either the House or the Senate bill. So, as I see it, the question is just this simple—How much can efficiently and effectively be spent?

It was my opinion that the bill as it was reported by the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chairman was a good bill for the National Institutes of Health. It represented the work and the carefully studied opinions of seven men who are real friends of the National Institutes and who thought they were providing all the financial support that could be efficiently and effectively utilized. The full committee on Appropriations did not change our figures and neither did the House. The 8 amendments of the Senate increased the House bill a total of \$48,912,000.

Now I would like to go back and review what happened last year because up to this point the actions of the 2 years closely parallel each other. Last year our subcommittee, composed of the same seven members, recommended appropriations for the National Institutes totaling \$89,138,000. We went over the President's budget by a total of \$7,870,000 because we thought that much could be efficiently and effectively spent. As was the case this year, the full Committee on Appropriations and this House supported us all along the line and our recommendation was not changed until the bill went to the Senate where it was increased to \$112,240,000 or an increase of \$23 million over the House bill.

It was my personal opinion, at that time, that the Senate figure last year was much too high and that there was grave danger of doing the program more harm than good by appropriating such a large increase. My personal opinion was backed up by the professional opinion of top doctors at the Institutes and as a result I spent a good many hours, as did the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and other members of our subcommittee, in gathering facts, figures, and expert opinions with which to com-

bat these amendments. We spent many hours in conferences with the Senate. It was almost a month from the time the bill was sent to conference until we were able to get the Senate to most reluctantly agree to give up two-thirds of their increase.

It was only about 2 months after last year's bill was passed that the top doctors at the National Institutes found they had been wrong and had underestimated the amounts that could be wisely used in the field of medical research. Two months after we were battling with the Senate to get them down from \$112 million to \$97.5 million, these doctors were going to the Bureau of the Budget justifying an appropriation of \$126 million for 1957.

To come back to the bill we now have under consideration—when it passed the Senate my first reaction was about the same as last year, that it was much too high and that such a sum of money was more than could be efficiently and effectively spent in view of the limited number of trained people in these fields. Since the Senate passed the bill I have read and reread both the House and Senate hearings and have discussed the matter with leaders in this field both inside and outside the Federal Government. The Senate figures receive enthusiastic support from many of the very eminent men that I have talked with. I have not found one that wishes to be recorded in opposition. Most of these men, naturally, are doctors, and I was concerned that I might be getting a biased point of view, so before we went to conference I asked the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Folsom, for his opinions on the Senate increases. His reply left much to be desired by one interested in getting a straightforward expression of opinion, but it was very clear that he was not convinced that these figures were too high.

I am still not absolutely convinced that the House bill was not the better and wiser bill with respect to the National Institutes, but the more I have studied the matter and the more people I have talked to about it, the more I am convinced that a very reasonable doubt exists. When there is such an obvious possibility of alleviating human suffering and prolonging human life I am in favor of resolving our doubts on the side of optimism regarding our research potential instead of on the side of economy. In view of the preponderance of opinion on the part of eminent medical men whose honesty and motives are above question, that the amount in the Senate bill can be well spent and will hasten the day when we get the answers to these dread diseases, I do not know how anyone can, in good conscience, vote for a lesser amount just for the sake of saving a few of the taxpayers' dollars. I do not think these are the kind of dollars that the taxpayers want saved.

Now, that is all I have to say with regard to my reasons for making the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendments on the National Institutes of Health items. I do want to mention one other thing just to establish legislative intent, and I want to emphasize

it because it represents the thinking of all members of our subcommittee. That is, if we do agree to the Senate amendments, as I believe we certainly should, it is not a mandate to spend that amount of money come what may. We will expect that no funds be spent on any project or activity unless there is reasonable assurance that it will further the well-established purposes of the national institutes, and we will expect no fiscal maneuvering to obligate funds for activities to be carried on in any year except 1957. We will expect the Surgeon General, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and others responsible for these programs to spend the funds for worthwhile projects and activities during the fiscal year 1957 and to turn back funds at the end of the year rather than spend them for questionable purposes.

Mr. Speaker, unless there are questions, I move the previous question on the conference report.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in the nearly 8 years that I have been a Member of Congress, I cannot recall a single instance in which I have voted against an appropriation for research which had for its purpose the improvement of the health of people of this country. I have consistently supported increased funds for research concerning heart ailments, cancer, infantile paralysis, multiple sclerosis, mental health, and many others.

When the bill H. R. 9720, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare was approved by the House a few weeks ago, it carried an appropriation of some \$135 million. There were no serious complaints at that time by any Member of the House that the bill failed to provide adequate funds to carry out programs already under way or to initiate new projects. Yet as the bill now comes to us from conference we find the Senate and House conferees have recommended the spending of approximately \$184 million. That is an increase of nearly \$49 million; or approximately 37 percent.

I can understand that the House committee might have underestimated spending needs by 2, 5, or even 10 percent; that a few essential research projects might have been overlooked, either of which might require additional funds, but it is almost unbelievable that with adequate hearings the House committee should have underestimated actual needs so badly that funds had to be increased by \$49 million.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has quoted from hearings in the Senate which indicate that in some instances the increased funds are neither wanted nor needed.

Mr. Speaker, I find it an exceedingly strange situation to have supported the appropriations committee in good faith only to find later that the committee, with the greatest of ease, accepts a 37-percent increase which, in the absence of an emergency, is an admission that it either was wrong in the first instance or is easily influenced by others.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 5, line 4, insert "including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 16, line 22, after "year" insert "Provided further, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 19, line 23, after "\$2,950,000", insert "of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available only for a prosthetics education program."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 21, line 3, after "annum", insert "Provided, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out '\$15,000', and inserting in lieu thereof '\$20,000'."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, the next eight amendments all pertain to the National Institutes of Health, only dollar amounts being involved. I therefore ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 31 to 38, inclusive, be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 28, line 4, strike out "\$34,437,000" and insert "\$48,432,000."

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 28, line 9, strike out "\$23,749,000" and insert "\$35,197,000."

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 28, line 13, strike out "\$25,106,000" and insert "\$33,396,000."

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 28, line 17, strike out "\$3,471,000" and insert "\$6,026,000."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 28, line 20, strike out "\$13,845,000" and insert "\$15,885,000."

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 28, line 24, strike out "\$8,799,000" and insert "\$13,299,000."

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 29, line 2, strike out "\$14,196,000" and insert "\$8,650,000."

Senate amendment No. 38, line 3, insert "Construction of surgical facilities: For the construction and equipment of additional Clinical Center surgical facilities, National Institutes of Health, including the remodeling of existing surgical facilities, and for planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$1,630,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

Mr. FOGARTY. This motion takes into consideration the amendments which the Clerk just read and which agrees to the Senate figure, which is the higher figure between the House and the Senate for medical research.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the overall increase in the figures contained here is \$48,912,000. The House bill was \$135 million plus and the Senate figure was \$184 million plus, an increase of about 37 percent.

Now, I favored, when the bill was before the House, such additions as the House committee felt could be effectively and efficiently used. I do not understand that there is anything to change that situation.

Now, I am just going to read a few things from an analysis that I have made of the hearings before the Senate. It appears that Senate committee may have accepted budget recommendation of National Advisory Cancer Council and then added to that sum (approximately \$43 million) the amount of \$5 million requested to expand work on steroid hormones. Attention is called to the testimony of Dr. Scheele appearing on page 542 of Senate hearings under the heading "Budget Process." In his remarks, Dr. Scheele gives impression that National Advisory Cancer Council has not viewed whole picture in arriving at its recommendation but is concerned only with its own field. Dr. Scheele says that programs of the National Institutes of Health are intertwined activities, that on one can stand by itself, that "there are certain impacts that these programs, if all are made very large, will have on total research manpower." In other words, they do not have the manpower to do the job.

I call attention to another one. On page 587 of the Senate hearings, Dr. Felix says that the National Institute of Mental Health can use the additional \$2 billion granted by the House wisely and well.

In reply to a question by Senator SMITH as to whether he could use more money wisely and well, he stated:

If I were the whole National Institutes of Health and if I could command the services of all the scientists and professional people in the country for nothing but mental health, yes, I could, considerably more. * * * I think we are moving just about the speed that we should in order to build soundly.

That is what he said. That is the head of the Institute. Yet the other body

has provided \$11.5 million more. That sounds ridiculous.

With reference to the new tranquilizing drugs, Senator HILL on page 601 of the Senate hearings stated:

We have received reliable evidence that a minimum appropriation of \$2 million for the coming year is necessary to do a proper evaluation and development job on the new drugs.

In his reply, Dr. Felix said:

I have a report from the Joint Commission giving their estimate of cost as being in the order of \$1 million per year at the beginning of the study. Possibly I shall have to request additional funds for subsequent years.

The Senate allowed \$2 million anyway, or double what the doctor said he could use.

Then I come to another item, that for the Heart Institute. Mind you, I am sympathetic to a reasonable amount that can properly be used, but I am not sympathetic to an amount that goes way beyond what can properly be used.

I want to call your attention to a little of what was said there. At least twice, on page 636 and page 641 of the Senate hearings, Dr. Watt, the man in charge of that Institute, told the Senate committee that there is a problem of competition for manpower among the various institutes. He indicated that it would be difficult for them to use the amount \$29,981,000 recommended by the advisory council.

However, the other body allowed approximately \$3 million more than this figure.

The Senate committee report states that the House committee heard testimony to the effect that while there is no immediate prospect of a major scientific breakthrough in heart research there is reason to believe that we could do something, and we did—\$3 million above the budget. The Senate not only allowed what the advisory committee recommended but a \$3 million fund for investigating breakthroughs, expecting that there can be major discoveries. There is no other testimony in the Senate hearings to justify it.

This whole picture is just like this: We are proceeding on the basis of turning these people in the National Institutes of Health loose with \$184 million, an increase of \$48 million, when I do not believe under any circumstances they could use more than the House allowed them and they themselves say so. The House increased the appropriations \$9 million above the budget. The House went just as far as it thought they could use the money effectively and intelligently.

The result of this is going to be that either there will be a great lot of unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year to come or they will have to proceed—if they have told us the story correctly as to the availability of scientists to work on it—with those who are not available in the better brackets of scientists and research people. Frankly, that is not the way I feel we should meet our responsibilities. For my own part, I cannot vote for those increases. I am not going to ask for a rollcall because I know it would put all the Members here

on the spot, and I do not care to do that, but there is no merit in these increases. I do not believe the thing is good judgment from a legislative standpoint or from a health standpoint.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. In view of the gentleman's explanation of the increases in this bill, I want the record to show that I am opposed to it.

Mr. TABER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by way of résumé, the budget estimate on this item, as sent to us by the President through the Bureau of the Budget, was the largest for that purpose in the history of the Congress. Every year we have increased this appropriation until today it has attained a percentage beyond that reached by any activity in any department of the Government in a like time.

Now, as the House is generally aware, it has long been an unwritten rule of the Committee on Appropriations that the budget estimate is to be taken as the maximum and the efficiency of the subcommittee has been judged by—and the chairman of each subcommittee has for many years prided himself on—the amount he was able to cut below the budget estimate.

But, in recent years, we have had now and then chairmen of subcommittees who took the point of view that the budget estimate was the minimum—that it was the floor—and that they should increase the appropriation just as high as the situation permitted over the budget estimate.

That is what has taken place this year, although the budget estimate for this purpose was the highest in the history of the Congress and although in keeping with the old custom, all of us expected a reduction below the estimate submitted by the President. To the astonishment, I think, of all conservative members of the committee, they not only gave the full budget estimate but they added a million dollars above the budget estimate. And then still more surprising, the Senate increased it \$2 million more above the \$1 million we added on this side.

Now, my good friend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] moves that we yield to the Senate and put in the full amount of the Senate increase aggregating \$3 million above the President's request. And let me say, my friends, I am going along with him. You know in a superheated, hysterically pressured atmosphere like this, nobody is going to vote against home and mother and free beer—nobody is going to vote in favor of cancer and heart disease. The answer to that is a foregone conclusion.

And I want to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island on his moderation. He could have put over a Senate amendment for \$50 million more just as easily as \$3 million more.

And in addition to that we are dealing here today with the most adroit and

most effective lobby I have ever seen. Yesterday morning alone, between 8 and 12 o'clock, noon, over 4,000 telegrams had come in, most of them demanding support of Mr. FOGARTY.

If Mr. FOGARTY ever expects to run for President, now is the time. And if I or JOHN TABER ever expect to run for President, now is the time to forget it.

You know, Mr. Speaker, there is no amount of money that would be too much for us to spend to exterminate disease. You could not name any figure, including the entire contents of the Federal Treasury, that would be too high a price to pay, if we could prevent or cure heart disaster or cancer.

I have, through the years, and at every opportunity, urged ample and adequate appropriations for this purpose. But the unreasonable increase here proposed will in the end retard rather than aid the search. We have already given Mr. FOGARTY every dollar he requested. At his suggestion we added a million dollars to the budget estimate. Now the Senate proposes to add to that an amount which will almost double the money available for the coming year.

As Mr. TABER has pointed out, no agency of the Government can effectively double its organizational activity in 1 year. As he well says, we can secure better results with a reasonable increase than with this abnormal inflation of the annual appropriation.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-one Members are present; not a quorum.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 76]

Avery	Gamble	Thompson,
Barden	Lane	La.
Bell	Morrison	Thompson,
Brownson	O'Hara, Minn.	Mich.
Chatham	Richards	Thornberry
Colmer	Saylor	Vursell
Denton	Scudder	Wolcott
Eberharter	Shelley	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 411 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that some of the Members were not here before the quorum call to listen to the discussion of this question by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. He presented one of the clearest, most convincing and best documented discussions of this matter I have heard in recent years.

But nobody listened to him. Even our able and aggressive Speaker was unable to maintain order. Nobody came to hear him and nobody listened.

They came here to vote in response to the 25,000 lobbying telegrams, without stopping to consider the merits of the issue at all. Not telegrams from unbiased individuals. Not telegrams from patients. And not a single telegram out of the 25,000 from anyone who has been cured from cancer or heart disease. All of them from institutions and organizations and their membership who will profit from the extra money provided in the Senate amendment.

The exceptional attendance here on the floor today is in response to the most prodigious lobbying stunt ever pulled off here in the House within my recollection.

Mr. Speaker, it is easy to sense the tenor of the House. I have been here before. I know what is coming. My distinguished and eloquent friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is going to rise and plead with us, not to die; "Don't die, don't have cancer, don't have heart disease, vote and be saved." This extra money will wipe away all tears. It is as simple as that. How can you appeal to reason in an atmosphere like that?

Mr. Speaker, in the early days, when the first railroad was built across the country, the movement of the trains was frequently interfered with by great herds of buffalo which crossed the track by the thousands and brought the locomotive to a stop. On one occasion as the train moved along, a buffalo bull stood in the center of the track and charged the engine head-on. The engineer said, "I admire your courage but damn your judgment."

The gentleman from New York is to be commended for the position he has taken. But he and I know what is coming.

For 10 years, we have appropriated an increasing amount every year and yet we are no nearer the solution of this tragic question than when we started. When the subcommittee reported this bill to the whole committee I asked Mr. FOGARTY, "Have you learned anything about the cause of cancer?" He said, "No." I asked, "Have you learned how to avoid cancer?" He said, "No." I asked, "Have you developed a cure for cancer?" And he said, "No." That sums up the situation. In 10 years, with an ever-increasing expenditure of money, they have discovered exactly nothing. I am in favor of continuing the search. We should not be discouraged. But we can do everything that can effectively be done with the million extra dollars the House has given Mr. FOGARTY. The Senate money is superfluous.

Read the testimony solicitously aduced in the hearings. Much of it reads like the testimonials from the medicine almanac that hung beside the kitchen door. And is about as pertinent.

Note where they say, "There are men walking around who would not be living today if it were not for this expenditure." No more misleading statement could be made. The only men who are living today are those who submitted to an operation in time; and we have known for

50 years that if you cut it out in time it can be cured. But after infiltration, nothing can be done. And nothing has been done up to this time notwithstanding the millions spent in research. We are spending this money for research—to learn the cause of cancer, to find the cause of heart disease, to learn how to avoid them and how to cure them. And Mr. FOGARTY told the committee himself that nothing has been learned about the cause or cure of cancer or heart disease.

It was known that when the President of the United States was subject to heart disease, they carried around oxygen tanks to be used in event of an emergency. If these 10 years had taught us anything about the avoidance or cure of heart disease it would certainly have been used in his case. But notwithstanding the expenditure of these millions they could not provide him with the slightest immunity.

Mr. Speaker, it is a heartless disservice to the public to lead them to believe we are providing a cure for these dread diseases when, as a matter of fact, we are not making the slightest progress in the prevention or cure of either of them.

Let us provide a reasonable amount for research, but let us not encourage depairing hope in order to go beyond that figure, when 10 years of research on cancer and heart disease have given us no new ground for hope on either of them.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of the major questions raised by the conference report which we are now discussing is the question of the appropriation to be given to the National Institute of Mental Health for the fiscal year 1957. My colleague [Mr. FOGARTY] has asked that we accept the figure of \$35 million.

In my opinion this figure is absolutely essential and to reduce it would be to cripple the entire program. As I am sure my colleagues in the House know, I have sponsored in the past legislation designed specifically to aid the States, within the framework of the Hill-Burton Act, in the construction of mental-health facilities to deal with the serious shortage which exists. Much to my regret and consternation, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare saw fit to report adversely on the bill which I introduced, basing its report on the fact that such facilities would come within the framework of the present Hill-Burton Act. The Department stated:

Some question may be raised, however, as to whether the States, in general, are willing and ready to wisely utilize such funds. While the States and communities may not be providing mental or psychiatric facilities as rapidly as may be desirable, the basic problem is, in our opinion, one of appropriate education rather than legislation. Further, as the States more adequately fulfill their needs for general hospital facilities, increasing attention can be expected to problems of the chronic diseases, mental diseases, and long-term patient care.

I have not quoted this section of the report for the purpose of indicating that money is not needed for the Department, but rather because it is the duty of the Congress to inform the Department through the appropriation measure now before us, that this is a question not of education but of legislation.

It need not be pointed out to you, Mr. Speaker, nor to my colleagues, that a great deal of attention has been given to the subject of mental illness, its incidence in the community, the strain which it puts on the few facilities which exist for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of its victims, and the great strides which are continually being made in finding drugs for its alleviation and cures for its elimination. It is for these reasons that progress must be made in the field of mental illness and that this particular appropriation must be increased to the \$35 million figure.

I have laid stress upon this one provision of the amendment because it is one in which I personally have taken an active interest. There are, however, many areas of Federal interest in our Nation's health which are incorporated and reflected in this amendment. Each and every one of them calls for an increase, to the level of the Senate figure, of the appropriation to be granted by this act.

My own interest in questions which bear on the health of our citizens prompts me to respectfully request of each and every Member of this body that he give due consideration to the necessity for the amounts which we are being asked to appropriate for the preservation of the health of our citizens and for the elimination of many dread diseases.

It occurs to me that there is no greater cause to which each of us can devote his attention than that of the health of our citizens.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my warm gratitude to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for leading this fight for our medical research program. It will be a real tragedy if we today do not face up to the gravity of this issue and supply the funds for this program.

The National Institutes of Health are one of the finest activities of our Government. With very modest funds, they are making contributions to medical science that are of enormous value. The tragedy is that—if they do not get the money to do this work—it will probably not be done. Every person in the United States has a stake in this issue. For instance, the National Institutes' current work in early detection of cancer is one of the great medical achievements of the day. The research discoveries they are making promise a real break-through in the effort to achieve techniques of detection of internal cancer early enough for successful treatment to save lives.

The money spent for research on diabetes and arthritis in the last few years has made possible tremendous advances, for which the National Institute is responsible. They are in process of developing and evaluating new drugs for the

treatment of these two terrible diseases. They are playing a vital and leading role in this research. To cripple this program, to lose momentum on this research, would be criminal folly.

Mental illness is one of our great national problems, yet we are doing far too little and every day the seriousness of the problem runs far ahead of our efforts in this field. The modest increase proposed here is not an expense—it is one of the greatest economies this House can achieve.

The same thing is true in case after case. Funds for dental research and for heart research are not expenses—in a broad national view they are economies that will pay for themselves many times over in plain dollars and cents. But more important, their value in the lives they will save, the needless suffering they will prevent—these are beyond calculation in money terms.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a war. The National Institutes of Health are in the frontline and they are advancing all along the front. If they are to break through, if we are to win victory in this eternal fight against the killers of men, they must have support. They must have the sinews of war.

The Hoover Commission task force has told us how little we are doing to fight this war. Our Nation today is conscious of the vital importance of scientific research to national welfare, yet less than 5 cents out of every dollar of research funds in this great Nation as late as 1952 was spent for medical research. The Hoover Commission task force further pointed out that the Government was the worst offender, that medical research fared even worse in its share of Government funds than in private research funds. We spend billions for guns, planes, atom bombs, yet we fail to supply the few millions needed for a real war against disease.

Mr. Speaker, when we vote on this proposal, every one of us should, in his own conscience, face squarely the unavoidable facts stated recently by the Surgeon General of the United States, "Our national research effort has not expanded enough to realize its full potential. Financial support has not kept pace with medical progress." That is a serious indictment. We have the chance today to redeem ourselves and meet this challenge.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from Rhode Island on his amendment for more funds for research against cancer, heart diseases, mental illnesses, neurological diseases, arthritis, and metabolic diseases and blindness. These diseases are devilish scourges. Short of war, they are the greatest evils mankind has to endure. Funds offered now may save countless lives, for research will point the way both to the cause and the cure of these dread diseases. The moneys spent in this manner will be cheap indeed, when measured against the health and welfare of the people, and the loss in working time, payrolls and taxes when these diseases strike.

Many good men and women have urged support of this amendment;

many splendid welfare organizations, including the American Dental Association, New York State Society for Mental Health, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, National Mental Health Committee, Eastman Dental Dispensary, Second District Dental Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Association for Mental Health, Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Rochester School of Medicine Dentistry, the Dental Society of the State of New York, the Farmers Union, and others.

I was especially pleased to note that my very esteemed friend, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, the chairman of the National Health Education Committee, is in the forefront of the fight for this amendment. She is a great humanitarian and I am pleased to call her my friend.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, you have just listened to a speech from one of the grand old men of the Congress, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I have a great deal of admiration and respect for him. I do not know how long he has been here, but it is much longer than I have been here. I have only been here 16 years, but he was here long, long before I arrived. I have a great deal of respect and admiration for him.

I suppose to some of you the speech he just made is a new one, but it is the same old story so far as I am concerned. I have been listening to that same speech for the last 10 years since I have been on this particular subcommittee. The gentleman from Missouri and I have never agreed on any of these items so far as research and public health are concerned in the 10 years that I have had the privilege of serving on this subcommittee—for 6 years as its chairman. I understand I have served longer on this subcommittee than any man in the House or in the other body who is in Congress at the present time. However, I do not think I should get excited about this matter because the House works its will and I am sure the majority will make the right decision regardless of what the gentleman from Missouri or I might say to you.

Before I tell you some of the things that we hope can be accomplished with this additional money, I want to refer to a statement made by the gentleman from Missouri. He just told you, and I do not know where he gets his information, but he has just made a very flat statement that no lives have been saved by what has been done in the past 10 years since the Federal Government has been in the field of appropriating money for medical research. That statement is just not true. It is not so. Some of the most eminent doctors, not here in Washington, and not solely in this country, but some of the most eminent doctors in the world have appeared before our committee to my knowledge for 10 years now. We have received the advice of men like Dr. Paul Dudley White, of Boston, who has taught more heart specialists in this country than any man living at the present time, and who is considered the leading specialist in this country and in the world. When a man like that appears before our committee and gives us ad-

vice on the basis of which we are asking you today to go along with the Senate figure, I think we should heed it. A man of that caliber and a man with that background knows much more about what is going on than I do or the gentleman from Missouri knows as far as heart disease is concerned. Dr. Paul Dudley White is 100 percent for this motion which we are asking you to vote for today, to go along with the Senate figures.

When we come to the field of cancer, we have men like Dr. Cornelius Rhoads, of the Memorial Hospital in New York, the oldest cancer research institution in this country, who appeared before us and told us of the gains that have been made in curing cancer. Regardless of what the gentleman from Missouri says, I have to take the word of a man like Dr. Rhoads because he is an expert in that field. I am not an expert and neither is the gentleman from Missouri. But, when Dr. Rhoads appeared before our committee this year he gave us instance after instance of cures of cancer. For instance he said, "Cancer of the large intestine has improved tremendously in the cure rates. From a figure of 14 percent of all patients presented in the doctor's office who could be cured by surgical treatment about 10 years ago, the figure has risen to 30 or 40 percent in the good hospitals equipped with these products of research."

"For cancer of the neck of the womb, the figure for cure has risen from about 22 percent to something over 40 percent in good clinics." He also said, "In the case of cancer of the stomach, in the past 10-year period, the cure rates have almost tripled." I say that is progress so far as I am concerned. When he made the flat statement before our committee this year that 15,000 Americans this year are walking around in this country because of the work that we have done in the past 10 years, I am willing to take his statement because it has never been refuted by anyone who has engaged in that work and who is in the field. It has never been refuted by anyone of the prominence of Dr. Rhoads.

Let me give you one example of a demonstration program that has been going on in Memphis, Tenn., for 2 years. It was a new approach to the discovery of cancer of the cervix in women. I had the pleasure of meeting the doctor that developed this new technique a few years ago when he was honored by the American Cancer Society. Because of his discovery it is the advice of all of these men who are experts in this field that cancer of the cervix in women will no longer be a problem as soon as this technique has been developed so that it can be given widespread application in our country.

I do not know how much we have expended on cancer research. I do not care. I do not know whether it is \$100 million or \$3 billion, but if any part of that was a help in finding this new technique in diagnosing cancer in a stage early enough to cure 100 percent of cancer of the cervix in women, every dime that we have expended has been well expended by the Congress of the United States.

Dr. Sidney Furber, of the Children's Hospital of Boston also appeared before

our committee. He is an outstanding expert, not only in this country but in the world, in the field of leukemia which is cancer of the bloodstream, especially in children. He was the man who pioneered in the use of antifolic compounds in the treatment of leukemia. He has used these compounds to treat one boy since 1947. He discovered their use in Boston, with the help of funds from this appropriation, if you please. As a result of that discovery, for the first time in medical history a young boy afflicted with acute leukemia is still living after 10 years. How much is his life worth, Mr. CANNON? I do not know, but to me it is worth every dime we have put into these programs over the past 10 years.

We also had testimony from people in the mental health field, like Dr. William C. Menninger, of the Menninger Institute in Topeka, Kans., which is training more psychiatrists today than any other place in the world. He told us of the new advances that have been made in the drugs that have come out within the last 2 years, with the help of some of our appropriations. He told us, and Dr. Kline, of New York State told us, that the discharges from mental institutions have increased 20 or 25 percent this past year because of the use of these new drugs. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not know what the cost has been for developing those new drugs, but if it is doing that we are not spending enough, in my opinion, in that field.

How many people two years ago would have paid any attention to me if I said at that time that we had some information from some of our leading experts in the field of polio that there might be developed a vaccine that would prevent polio? But that has happened, because of the program put on by the National Foundation, and also supported by the National Institutes of Health for which the appropriations we are now discussing are made. That vaccine now is being given to children and has proved to be 70 to 80 percent effective. The goal is to make it 100 percent effective. As a result of that discovery, the heartaches of mothers and fathers and the suffering of children, not only in this country but all over the world, will be relieved. I do not know how much money it cost to develop that vaccine, and I do not care. It is worth every dime that we have spent.

How many people would have believed that the death rate from tuberculosis would be on the downgrade as far as it is now, 10 years ago when we were appealing to you to appropriate funds for research on tuberculosis? TB hospitals and sanatoria are being closed all over the country because of some of the research work for which appropriations were recommended by this committee that you people have been good enough to vote for in the past. These appropriations have made it possible to get these new drugs that are making possible the discharge and cure of people with tuberculosis at the present time.

This year because of the discovery of a new drug, isoniazid, we have told that there is an excellent possibility that

tuberculosis can be conquered just as we have conquered meningitis, typhus, diphtheria, and other dread diseases of the past. How much money this has cost I do not know, but those people in the sanatoria and other health institutions, you can bet your bottom dollar, are asking you to vote to continue that type of research.

I remember very well the leadership of Frank Keefe when he was chairman of this subcommittee in 1947. I worked with him to help in the development of the new drug that came out then, streptomycin. It was of great value in the treatment of tuberculosis but the cost was prohibitive. It was a new drug. He and I got together and we agreed, and the committee agreed that we would go above and beyond the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget and appropriate \$3 million to try to find a way to manufacture this new drug, streptomycin, synthetically. That would get it to the people of the country more quickly and more cheaply. I do not remember exact figures but I will give you round figures that will be illustrative of the range in price. At that time the drug might have cost \$250 a gram. We were able to get the cost down to \$10 a gram through the expenditure of that \$3 million.

The same year we acted on another matter. When we were told of the discovery of the application of sodium fluoride to children's teeth for the prevention of dental caries to the extent of 50 or 60 percent, we persuaded the Congress to appropriate \$3 million to send demonstration teams to every State in the Union to show the dentists how to apply this sodium fluoride properly to children's teeth. It was before the date of fluoridation of drinking water. As a result I do not know how much savings were brought about, but the beneficial results since it has been in effect have been astounding.

A couple of years later when we were told about the use of these new wonder drugs ACTH and cortisone we asked you people again to appropriate more money than the Bureau of the Budget recommended. The cost of ACTH and cortisone was prohibitive. We were hopeful that a way could be found to manufacture these substances synthetically. You appropriated about \$3 million for this purpose. As a result not only is it now plentiful but ways have been found to administer it orally, it can be taken by mouth; and I can say to you without fear of contradiction that had it not been for the action taken by the House and the Senate many many lives would have been lost in the past 7 or 8 years through lack of ACTH and cortisone which we have in sufficient quantities at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, I suppose but few Members would have paid any attention to me 3 years ago had I said that for an expenditure of \$50,000 we would be able to find out what caused premature babies to become blind in early childhood. This is a disease they call retrolental fibroplasia. But the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda undertook a study of the problem and through their work in several hospitals over the country we have been able, for an expenditure of between \$40,-

000 and \$50,000, to determine the cause of this disease and learn how to prevent it. Today there is no reason in the world why any prematurely born child should become blind if the knowledge gained from this research is applied.

The Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health cost \$60 million to buy the land, draw the plans, build the buildings and to equip them. But there is nothing like it in the world at the present time. Some of these discoveries are being made there.

We were told by Dr. Bailey, head of the Neurological Institute, of a young man referred to him by the University of Virginia. The young man had suffered from epilepsy since he was 5 years of age. He was 29 years old and had suffered an average of 5 seizures a day for 24 years. As far as modern medicine was concerned, there was not anything that could be done for him. He was referred to this new institute. As a result of a new type of operation that they performed this young man was apparently cured. He has not had a seizure in 2 years, and he has a job for the first time in his life. In addition to several cures they have effected through this operation, they have taken the damaged brain tissue that was removed, and by analyzing it have been able to find out for the first time in medical history what causes these seizures. It is due to the lack of a substance called glutamine. As a result of that discovery and because of the prohibitive cost of manufacturing the substance, 2 years ago we ask you to appropriate \$750,000 to simplify the manufacture of the substance. There have been great gains during the past few years in the way of an understanding of this problem as far as medical research is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on for hours and hours. Contrary to what any man or woman may say, gains have been made. I am not going to hazard a guess this afternoon as to how many of you would not be here today if we had not gone into this field 10 years ago. I only speak of the past 10 years because most of these institutes became law since 1946. The only one prior to that was the Cancer Institute. But since 1946, we have established a Heart Institute, a Mental Health Institute, the Neurological and Blindness Institute, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Institute, Microbiology Institute, and the Dental Institute. We have been supporting them year in and year out by almost a unanimous vote. The record is replete with the advances that have been made by medical science in general and these institutes in particular.

Mr. Speaker, if we were here appealing for these funds on the basis of a group of men who work for the Government alone, then I might say there would be some credence in the argument made by the gentleman from Missouri; but it is different when you call in some of these men I have mentioned who cannot be contradicted by the best in medicine in the world today and they give us their advice. We are only relaying to you today in this request the advice that was given to us in committee hearings

by the top people in this field. If the gentleman from Missouri had sat in on only one hearing and had listened to just one word of that testimony from these eminent men that we have had the privilege of hearing, I am sure he would not have the thoughts he has in mind at the present time.

In each of these fields there is a scientifically demonstrated need for the funds for which I speak today.

In each of these fields there are solutions which are waiting on the work that can be done if we will provide the funds.

We are told sometimes that we must move at a measured pace—that a program of research to find the prevention and cure for disease must go along slowly.

I need not say to you that death and disability make their own pace and speed. They do not accommodate themselves to the tempo we set for research. They strike swiftly and relentlessly. Our vote today is to declare if we are willing to meet them on their own terms and show the way to better health for the people of this Nation of ours. Our vote today will indicate whether or not we really intend to help those who so desperately need assistance—the sick and the poor.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this opportunity go by without recalling that it was my privilege for 6 years to serve with the late Honorable Frank Keefe, of Wisconsin, and for 2 years with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] upon this particular subcommittee. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, those two names should go down in history as Members of the House, as Members of the Congress, who have done more for the health of the people of America than any other two Members of Congress.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, if I am not mistaken, I heard the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, say in the well of the House that he was going to vote for the motion now being offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island. I think he should do so and that, most certainly, is the way I shall vote. Now, if I am going to make a mistake today, I am going to make it on the side of liberality rather than on the side of parsimony. For the first time in history, our Government is now waging an all-out fight against the great killers of mankind, and I do not want to see that fight restricted in any way.

It was not so many years ago that the Congress, appropriating funds for research into diseases of cattle and hogs, was loathe to vote substantial funds for research which might lead to discoveries that would help people live healthier and longer lives. Today, the United States leads the world in this approach and the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has been

the legislative leader in a war against disease which gives promise of paying indescribable dividends.

It has been stated that mental illness alone cost our Nation last year more than \$2½ billion and there is an abundance of testimony on the part of the leading doctors and researchers that the additional funds now requested can be intelligently used. Just one visit to the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda will be convincing to anyone best with doubt.

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has had such long experience in the study of these diseases to which the gentleman has referred, I wish to say that as a member of that committee, former chairman of the committee, and now ranking Republican member of the committee, I commend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for the intense interest he has taken in this subject over a period of years. I am certain that if and when he ever leaves this House it will be with a feeling of compensation, that exceeds in value any monetary compensation that he may have received, for the work that he has done that has been helpful in promoting the welfare and the health of thousands of our people. This House is fortunate in having within its membership a man of his type and character that in the work of the Appropriations Committee puts heart and a humane touch into legislation and is willing to overlook strict adherence to a cold dollar mark, in order that the people of this Nation may have the health benefits that they are entitled to have.

I am surprised at a remark the gentleman from Missouri made today. I think we were all rather surprised after hearing the argument that he made against the Fogarty amendment and then to hear his closing remark that notwithstanding the views he had expressed he would vote in favor of the Fogarty amendment. It showed good judgment upon his part to at least vote for the amendment, even though he argued against its adoption.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I do not want to monopolize the limelight. Why does not the gentleman make some reference to the very conclusive argument made by his distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York?

Mr. WOLVERTON. The gentleman from New York presented his views and he presented them in a logical, forceful, and intelligent way from his standpoint. But, I did not hear him say that he, notwithstanding his opposition to the amendment would cast his vote in favor of the amendment. I respect his sincerity even though I do not agree with his viewpoint. He was at least consistent.

Mr. CANNON. Why delay the inevitable by futile obstructive tactics. Twenty thousand telegrams cannot be wrong.

The argument that has been made by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], is unanswerable. It was logical and sound. He well stated in a few words the wonderful and far-reaching results that have followed and will follow as a result of the appropriations heretofore made for research in the many serious diseases that strike down our people.

I also wish to pay tribute to the interest that has also been taken by private citizens in this wonderful effort that is being made to find a solution and a remedy for the many diseases that have borne down so hard upon our people, and brought such distress to individuals and families—no tribute could be phrased in language too strong to express as fully as we should the great assistance given by these private sources. In this category we are particularly indebted to the fine service that has been rendered by Mrs. Albert D. Lasker over a period of many years. She has given willingly and unstintingly of her time and money to further this most worthy cause.

The amendment is entitled to the unanimous support of this House.

As part of my remarks I include a telegram I received from her and many others in support of the Fogarty amendment. They read as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 25, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,

Washington, D. C.

Won't you support JOHN FOGARTY's amendment to H. R. 9720 to concur with Senate action for more funds for research against cancer, heart diseases, mental illnesses, neurological diseases, arthritis, and metabolic diseases, and blindness, which will be on the House floor on Wednesday, June 27. These additional funds can be intelligently used according to testimony of leading doctors and research workers before the House and Senate committees, and will help in making major break through against these killers and cripples of our citizens. With best wishes,

Mrs. ALBERT D. LASKER,
Chairman, National Health Education Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

A few weeks ago you were kind enough to write me when you received my book Every Other Bed. As you well know, that book is essentially a documented plea for greatly expanded Federal and State expenditures for psychiatric research and training. On Wednesday of this week Congressman JOHN FOGARTY will go on the House floor to fight for acceptance of the Senate figure of \$35 million for fiscal 1957 for the National Institute of Mental Health. The House conferees last Thursday refused to accede to the Senate figure holding to the earlier figure of \$23 million voted by the House in February. It is absolutely vital that the Senate increase of \$12 million be retained. If it is not the entire research grant program of the NIMH, of which 85 percent goes to States, will be seriously crippled. Furthermore, the House figure will only provide for the training of 49 more psychiatrists in the coming year. A minuscule amount compared to the documented shortages of thousands of psychiatrists and allied personnel. I therefore urge you strongly to support the full Senate figure of \$35 million on Wednesday. This sum is a drop in the bucket when compared with the \$711 million

being spent by the States this year merely for care of the mentally ill, and the \$650 million being spent this year by the Veterans' Administration for hospital care of mentally ill veterans and for compensation to veterans disabled by mental illness. Last year mental illness cost this Nation \$2½ billion. Is it too much to spend approximately 1 percent of this enormous sum to find cures for this dread disease? If you have any questions or if you would like to notify me that you will support this item please communicate with me before Wednesday.

Respectfully,

MIKE GORMAN,
Executive Director, National Mental Health Committee.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25, 1956.

CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
On behalf of the New Jersey State Dental Society and its 3,100 members, I urge your support of resolution to be introduced by Congressman JOHN FOGARTY on June 27 relative to H. R. 9720 to increase new appropriation.

JOHN G. CARR,
Secretary, New Jersey Dental Society.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Deeply disappointed in House refusal to accept Senate figure \$35 million for National Institute of Mental Health disregarding testimony of nationally renowned psychiatrists before Senate and House committees. We urge full support of \$35 million which Senate and psychiatrists in their best judgment regarded necessary to promote national mental health for coming year.

ATLANTIC COUNTY ASSOCIATION
FOR MENTAL HEALTH,
Mrs. H. A. DEAN, Executive Secretary.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 25, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The arthritis and rheumatism foundation urges your support of Fogarty's amendment to H. R. 9720 to increase by \$48 million funds for research for the institute of arthritis and metabolic diseases and other institutes of health. Research is the key to the cause and cure of arthritis and of other forms of rheumatic disease which afflict more than 10 million of our population. Any amount spent for this is cheap, measured in probable results whether in terms of health and welfare of the people or loss in working time, payrolls, and taxes.

Gen. GEORGE C. KENNEY,
President.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 25, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
Washington, D. C.:

The 85,000 members of the American Dental Association urgently enlist your support of Representative JOHN E. FOGARTY's motion that the House of Representatives concur with the Senate on H. R. 9720, the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The association has been informed that Representative FOGARTY will present his motion to the House on Wednesday, June 27. The American Dental Association has given its full support to the Senate recommendation of \$6,026,000 for dental research during fiscal 1957 and has completely justified that expenditure at hearings before the Appropriations Committees. Your favorable vote on Representative FOGARTY's motion will represent an inval-

uable contribution to the improvement of the Nation's health.

BERNARD C. KINGSBURY,
President, American Dental Association.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 25, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We understand that on Wednesday Mr. FOGARTY will propose an important amendment to House Bill 9720 providing for urgently needed \$48 million for Institutes of Health. Strangely hope that you will give your support to Mr. FOGARTY's amendment. The need for funds for the National Heart Institute was testified to by the eminent cardiologists, Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, and Dr. Irving Wright of New York. The funds for research and training efforts are desperately needed and offer the principal hope for conquering the major killing and crippling diseases.

Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG,
Mrs. WENDELL WILLKIE.
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN.
EMERSON FOOTE.

CAMDEN, N. J.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of all victims of cerebral palsy, we ask you to vote for H. R. 9720. Research on neurological diseases should be increased.
UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY, INC.
By JOS. PIERCE LODGE, Counsel.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 26, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
In view of urgent need for adequate dental research funds, your support of H. R. 9720 is requested.

M. M. MAXWELL,
Dean, Seton Hall College of Dentistry.

ROSELLE, N. J., June 26, 1956.

CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Union County Dental Society of New Jersey, 250 members, urges approval of \$6 million for expanded dental research program.

Dr. ALBERT W. THEURER,
Secretary.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26, 1956.

CHARLES WOLVERTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge your support of Representative JOHN E. FOGARTY's motion that House of Representatives concur with Senate on the appropriations for Department of Health, Education and Welfare contained in H. R. 9720.

Dr. EARL G. LUDLAM,
Chief, Bureau of General Health,
New Jersey State Department of Health.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 26, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The breakthrough in the fight against mental illness is closer each year. Research along with education is the answer. I hope you will personally vote in favor of the \$35 million appropriation for the National Institute of Mental Health as arrived at by the Senate for the coming year. This figure was supported by leading psychiatrists in testimony before both House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

This money will bring many benefits in the battle against mental illness. The National Institute of Mental Health program should

include attention to needed training programs and to problems of juvenile delinquency and old age.

A few million dollars appropriated now may mean the savings of untold billions in national production in human suffering and in ultimate savings on mental hospitals support.

WILLIAM H. BAUMER,
President, New Jersey Association
for Mental Health.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 26, 1956.

HON. CHARLES E. WOLVERTON,
House of Representatives, Capitol Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The 200 members of the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association strongly urge you to vote for \$35 million for National Institute of Mental Health for the coming year. Any figure below that recommended by the leading psychiatrists of our country would be detrimental to the health of our citizens.

EVELYN PARKER IVEY,
President.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., June 25, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Southern Dental Society of New Jersey urges you to support Representative JOHN FOGARTY's motion to the House of Representatives that they concur with the Senate on the appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare contained in H. R. 9720.

EUGENE W. ROBERTS,
Secretary, Southern Dental Society
of New Jersey.

TEANECK, N. J., June 26, 1956.

Representative CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We urge you to support H. R. 9720. This is an important health measure for the people of New Jersey and for our dental schools.
W. A. WILSON,
Dean, Fairleigh Dickinson School of Dentistry.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island on a very fine, factual, and informative statement and associate myself with his remarks. Although I have expressed myself many times that the American taxpayer must be given relief, I want to state that I am wholeheartedly in accord with Government spending for medical research. I know that many times it is the last \$100 of the thousand dollar appropriation that has broken the case in finding the cure for one of the dread diseases that has killed so many people. As was the case with Dr. Salk, when it seemed that all expense had gone to naught, finally and at long last, the magic formula was discovered.

As a result of the tremendous amount of money spent on tuberculosis, the dread killer, we know that today this enemy is well in hand and its depredations have been checked. Yellow fever, smallpox, malaria, and leprosy, all of these that once were fatal are now controllable.

We are assured that in the foreseeable future, we shall have the magic bullet to destroy cancer and heart disease.

The majority of patients in all hospitals in this Nation today are either in mental institutions or suffering from a disability induced by mental aberrations. This is an appalling thing and it is my earnest prayer that the time will soon be at hand, when we will have found a cure for whatever causes mental breakdown.

This can only be accomplished through research—research requires funds, and I am sure that the taxpayers of this Nation will not begrudge the appropriation of money which is so well spent.

(Mr. LONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the committee that has developed the legislation authorizing all of the health institutes, I simply repeat in substance the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], with whom I have worked in developing that legislation.

I want to make it a matter of record at this point that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has on this day made one of the most challenging speeches in the interest of medical research it has ever been my pleasure or privilege to listen to. My thanks and my appreciation go to him for the great effort he has put forth in this respect during the last decade. His dedicated and sustained interest over the years in adequate funds for research have produced results that are unprecedented.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of serving on the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare with the able and honorable gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. Of course, no one can gild the lily. There is no man in this America of ours who has greater interest in the welfare of the people and in finding the cause and cure of these dread human diseases than has the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has enumerated many instances where this program has done great good. I wish the gentleman had talked about the new technique of operating on the brain, for epilepsy. I might say, as the gentleman knows is the fact, that many operations have been performed on epileptic patients and that over 50 percent of the patients have been totally cured, over 30 percent are helped, and the other 20 percent are not hurt in any way, shape, or form. That was developed at the National Health Center in Bethesda under this program; is that not correct, Mr. FOGARTY?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is true.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman and say I am in complete agreement with all he has said;

that this program has done for the suffering people of America, and that it will do more in the future.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to support the recommendations made by the gentleman from Rhode Island. I think there has been no one in this House who has shown the interest in public health to the extent evidenced by the gentleman from Rhode Island over a period of years. What I like about his interest is that it is not merely in appropriations but it is a day after day and year after year interest in results. I feel confident that he will sincerely follow up the expenditure of the funds appropriated today to see that they are wisely made.

(Mr. WIDNALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39:

Page 30, line 20, insert "and payments, not to exceed \$3,800, to Bureau employees to reimburse such employees for expenses incurred by reason of the failure to relocate the Bureau in the District of Columbia."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40:

On page 31, line 4, insert "Provided further, That hereafter funds available for administrative expenses of the Bureau shall be available for payment of rent for quarters for district offices in the District of Columbia."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 33, line 15, insert the following: "Provided further, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without

amendment a bill of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 10766. An act to authorize the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces during World War II.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3076. An act to provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States, and for periodic reports of the results thereof, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 890) entitled "An act to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10003) entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11319) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senator from Vermont, Mr. FLANDERS, has been excused as a conferee on the part of the Senate on H. R. 10986, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes."

RETIRED PAY OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE FORMER LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 83) requesting the return of enrolled bill S. 3581 to the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 3581) to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. If and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill shall be deemed rescinded; and the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed, in the re-enrollment of said bill, to make the following corrections: On page 1 and in the table

Public Law 635 - 84th Congress
Chapter 477 - 2d Session
H. R. 9720

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 423.

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely: Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a program of promoting employment of the older worker, and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news service; 60 Stat. 810. payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and not to exceed \$4,000 for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$1,751,000, of which not more than \$154,490 shall be for international labor affairs.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,021,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)); not to exceed \$53,400 for improving the conditions of migratory labor; and not less than \$155,900 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), and provided further that no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards; \$911,500. 63 Stat. 865.
61 Stat. 136.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended 54 Stat. 890.

55 Stat. 626. (50 U. S. C. App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel
 54 Stat. 858. Service Law of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401), and section
 62 Stat. 614; 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C.
 65 Stat. 86. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
 50 USC 925 note. \$383,000.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Sec-
 retary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training as
 50 Stat. 664. authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,399,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general ad-
 ministration of the employment service and unemployment compen-
 sation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without
 regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory la-
 bor program; and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized
 60 Stat. 810. by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,558,000,
 of which \$1,052,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions
 58 Stat. 293. of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
 38 USC 695-695f. of 1944.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment
 service administration: For grants in accordance with the provisions
 of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carry-
 ing into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social
 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the
 request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of
 rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such
 purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing and installing
 of air-conditioning equipment in connection with the operation of em-
 ployment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and
 for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out
 title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66
 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68
 Stat. 1130), \$250,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only
 to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs
 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases
 in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs
 resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing
 employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's
 basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by
 normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
 provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify
 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to
 be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933,
 and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with
 the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended,
 such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and effi-
 cient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of
 its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post
 Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as
 said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of
 official mail matter in connection with the administration of unem-

ployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply. 42 USC 503.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 49 Stat. 626.
42 USC 501-503.
48 Stat. 113.
29 USC 49-49n.

Unemployment compensation for veterans: For payments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, \$70,000,000. 66 Stat. 684.
38 USC 991-999.

Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees: For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended. 68 Stat. 1130.
42 USC 1361-1370.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil service laws, \$2,125,000. 65 Stat. 119.
7 USC 1461-1468.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$120,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,347,000, together with not to exceed \$78,500 to be derived from the War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012). 62 Stat. 1247.
50 USC app.2012.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

60 Stat. 696.

39 Stat. 742.

50 USC app.
2003-2004.

50 USC app.2012.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,887,000.

60 Stat. 810.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$403,000.

41 Stat. 987.

60 Stat. 810.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division, \$10,000,000.

52 Stat. 1060.

29 USC 201.

49 Stat. 2036.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),

60 Stat. 810.

and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1957".

Citation of title.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$230,000. ^{41 Stat. 272.}

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not to exceed eighty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-seven are for replacement only; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$6,779,000. ^{52 Stat. 1040; 29 Stat. 604; 44 Stat. 1101, 1406; 42 Stat. 1486.}

Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered. ^{52 Stat. 1049; 55 Stat. 851; 59 Stat. 463.}

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,755,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates ^{Salary restriction. Payments by District of Columbia.}

will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$615,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

Construction: For the construction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$2,547,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: For a classroom and laboratory building, together with alterations, installations, and equipment in connection with such construction. For a speech and hearing clinic, together with alterations, installations, and equipment in connection with such construction. For boiler and laundry equipment, and roads, walks, and grading in connection with such construction.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$3,300,000.

Construction of buildings: For equipping the dental school building under the supervision of General Services Administration, \$100,000, to remain available until expended, and such amount shall be in addition to the limitation of cost established by Public Law 452, Eighty-second Congress.

Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$286,200.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), \$29,442,081: *Provided*. That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which States and territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and territories apply-

68 Stat. 265.
D. C. Code 31-
1025 to 31-1032.

31 Stat. 844.

66 Stat. 363.

60 Stat. 775.
20 USC 15j.
43 Stat. 18;
46 Stat. 1489;
64 Stat. 27.

ing therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,501,500. 49 Stat. 439.

Payments to school districts: For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-245), \$79,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act. 64 Stat. 1100.

Assistance for school construction: The amount made available under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies is increased from "\$750,000" to "\$1,025,000." 69 Stat. 403.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering nationwide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; and cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332); \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to the said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation. 68 Stat. 533.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$37,000,000, of which \$33,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and \$2,000,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$45,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year. 68 Stat. 652.
29 USC 31-42.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. 29 USC 32, 33.

Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, \$2,950,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available only for a prosthetics education program.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films; \$1,160,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (e) or section 207 (f) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum: *Provided*, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$15,000", and inserting in lieu thereof "\$20,000"; as follows:

Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; \$16,461,000.

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$4,140,000.

Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$6,625,000, of which not less than \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention

and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$5,210,000. 42 USC 241, 243, 264.

Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159), including the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$6,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1957. 42 USC 241, 243, 246, 264. 69 Stat. 322. 42 USC 1857-1857f.

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings, \$1,145,000. 42 USC 241, 243, 246, 264, 266.

Grants for hospital construction: For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain available until expended, \$125,000,000, of which \$102,800,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein. 60 Stat. 1042. 42 USC 291d-291h.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,381,000.

Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$35,736,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively available for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated 60 Stat. 903. 42 USC 248, 249, 251, 253, 255-257, 259, 260, 220, 222, 249 note; 33 USC 763c. 68A Stat. 74. 3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp., p. 1101.

cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

42 USC 264-272. Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$3,245,000.

68 Stat. 674.
60 Stat. 810. Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U. S. C. 2001), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles, of which fifty shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$38,125,000.

42 USC 248,227. Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$8,762,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior.

42 USC 241. National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; purchase of not to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection of temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstration and research; \$11,922,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to advance to this appropriation from other appropriations to the Public Health Service such amounts as are determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate facilities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of meals to employees and others at rates determined by him to be sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and the proceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation.

41 USC 5. National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$48,432,000.

42 USC 281-286.

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, and including erection of temporary structures, \$35,197,000. 42 USC 241-244, 246.

National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$33,396,000. 62 Stat. 464. 42 USC 287 note.

Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$6,026,000.

Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$15,885,000.

Microbiology activities: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to microbiology, \$13,299,000.

Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$18,650,000.

Construction of surgical facilities: For the construction and equipment of additional Clinical Center surgical facilities, National Institutes of Health, including the remodeling of existing surgical facilities, and for planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$1,630,000.

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$1,450,000. 67 Stat. 501. 37 USC 371 note.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods; \$3,172,000.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$2,737,000.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$270,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Construction and equipment, maximum security building: For construction and equipment of a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,821,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and payments, not to exceed \$3,800, to Bureau employees to reimburse such employees for expenses incurred by reason of the failure to relocate the Bureau in the District of Columbia; not more than \$97,000,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds available for administrative expenses of the Bureau shall be available for payment of rent for quarters for district offices in the District of Columbia.

49 Stat. 622.
42 USC 401-422.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

66 Stat. 772.
42 USC 421.

Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,300,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

49 Stat. 620;
64 Stat. 555.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$1,748,000.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$1,822,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

37 Stat. 79.
49 Stat. 629.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$39,361,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$16,000,000 for maternal and child health services, and \$8,361,000 for child welfare services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

49 Stat. 629.

42 USC 702,712,
704,714.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$212,000, together with not to exceed \$160,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 42 USC ch. 7.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval. 42 USC ch. 7.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,588,000, together with not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration: For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$1,985,000, together with not to exceed \$500,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Council: For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$426,000, together with not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$395,100 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes and protection of public health, \$450,000. 63 Stat. 386. 40 USC 484.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public.

SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a). 60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activities for which such appropriations are made.

SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131). 68 Stat. 1114.

State agencies
for grants in
aid.

SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Transfers of
motor vehicles.

SEC. 207. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

Citation of
title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

61 Stat. 136.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); \$8,951,500: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

49 Stat. 450.

61 Stat. 137.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$460,000.

44 Stat. 582,
586.

60 Stat. 810.

Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which not less than \$175,000 shall be available for

compensation (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended. 44 Stat. 578.
45 USC 153.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund): For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); \$7,000,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account: *Provided*, That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest practicable time. 60 Stat. 810.
5 USC 2131
note.
52 Stat. 1094.
45 USC 367.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$3,295,000. 61 Stat. 152.
60 Stat. 810.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District of Columbia, \$10,000. 61 Stat. 155.
60 Stat. 810.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000. 33 USC 567b.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$6,564,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall remain available until expended for plans and construction of buildings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitali-

zation of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

Personnel work.

SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957."

Approved June 29, 1956.